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THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

V



THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO - vol. 5

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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ΣΤΡΑΒΩΝΟΣ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΩΝ

Ι'

Ι

1.¹ Ἐπειδὴ ἡ Εὐβοία παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν παραλίαν ταύτην παραβέβληται τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι Θετταλίας, πλὴν τῶν ἄκρων ἐκατέρωθεν, οἴκειον ἂν εἴη συνάψαι τοῖς εἰρημένοις τὰ περὶ τὴν νῆσον, εἰδ' οὕτω μεταβῆναι πρὸς τε τὰ Λίτωλικά καὶ τὰ Ἀκαρνανικὰ, ἅπερ λοιπὰ ἐστὶ τῶν τῆς Εὐρώπης μερῶν.

2. Παραμήκης μὲν τοίνυν ἐστὶν ἡ νῆσος ἐπὶ χιλίους σχεδὸν τι καὶ διακοσίους σταδίους ἀπὸ Κήναιον πρὸς Γεραιστόν, τὸ δὲ πλάτος ἀνώμαλος κατὰ δὲ τὸ πλεόν ὅσον πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίων. τὸ μὲν οὖν Κήναιόν ἐστι κατὰ Θερμοπύλας καὶ τὰ ἔξω Θερμοπυλῶν ἐπ' ὀλίγον, Γεραιστός δὲ καὶ Πεταλία πρὸς Σούνιον. γίνεται οὖν ἀντίπορθμος τῇ τε Ἀττικῇ καὶ Βοιωτίᾳ καὶ Λοκρίδι καὶ τοῖς Μαλιεῦσι. διὰ δὲ τὴν στενότητα καὶ τὸ λεχθὲν μῆκος ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν
C 445 Μάκρις ὠνομάσθη. συνάπτει δὲ τῇ ἡπείρῳ κατὰ Χαλκίδα μάλιστα, κυρτὴ προπίπτουσα πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Αὐλίδα τόπους τῆς Βοιωτίας καὶ

¹ The Paris MS. No. 1397 (A) ends with Book ix (see Vol. I., p. xxxi).

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

BOOK X

I

1. SINCE Euboea lies parallel to the whole of the coast from Sunium to Thessaly, with the exception of the ends on either side,¹ it would be appropriate to connect my description of the island with that of the parts already described before passing on to Actolia and Acarnania, which are the remaining parts of Europe to be described.

2. In its length, then, the island extends parallel to the coast for a distance of about one thousand two hundred stadia from Cenaeum to Geraestus, but its breadth is irregular and generally only about one hundred and fifty stadia. Now Cenaeum lies opposite to Thermopylae and, to a slight extent, to the region outside Thermopylae, whereas Geraestus and Petalia lie towards Sunium. Accordingly, the island lies across the strait and opposite Attica, Boeotia, Locris, and the Malians. Because of its narrowness and of the above-mentioned length, it was named Macris² by the ancients. It approaches closest to the mainland at Chalcis, where it juts out in a convex curve towards the region of Aulis in Boeotia and forms the

¹ i.e. the promontories of Thermopylae and Sunium, which lie beyond the corresponding extremities of Euboea—Cenaeum and Geraestus.

² i.e. "Long" Island (see Map VIII, and of Vol. IV).

ποιούσα τὸν Εὐριπον, περὶ οὗ διὰ πλείονων εἰρήκαμεν, σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ περὶ τῶν ἀντιπόρθμων ἀλλήλοις τόπων κατὰ τε τὴν ἡπειρον καὶ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον ἐφ' ἑκάτερα τοῦ Εὐρίπου, τὰ τε ἐντὸς καὶ τὰ ἐκτός. εἰ δέ τι ἐλλέλειπται, νῦν προσδιασαφήσομεν. καὶ πρῶτον, ὅτι τῆς Εὐβοίας τὰ Κοῖλα λέγουσι τὰ μεταξὺ Αὐλίδος¹ καὶ τῶν περὶ Γεραιστὸν τόπων· κολποῦται² γὰρ ἡ παραλία, πλησιάζουσα δὲ τῇ Χαλκίδι κυρτοῦται πάλιν πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον.

3. Οὐ μόνον δὲ Μάκρις ἐκλήθη ἡ νῆσος, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἀβαντίς. Εὐβοίαν γοῦν εἰπὼν ὁ ποιητὴς τοὺς ἀπ' αὐτῆς Εὐβοέας οὐδέποτε εἴρηκεν, ἀλλ' Ἀβαντας αἰεί.

οἱ δ' Εὐβοίαν ἔχον μένεα πνεύοντες Ἀβαντες.

τῇ δ' αἶμ' Ἀβαντες ἔποντο.

φησὶ δ' Ἀριστοτέλης ἐξ Ἀβας τῆς Φωκικῆς Θρᾶκας ὀρμηθέντας ἐποικῆσαι τὴν νῆσον καὶ ἐπονομάσαι Ἀβαντας τοὺς ἔχοντας αὐτήν· οἱ δ' ἀπὸ ἡρώδς φασι, καθάπερ καὶ Εὐβοίαν ἀπὸ ἡρώινης. τάχα δ' ὥσπερ Βοὸς αὐλὴ λέγεται τι ἄντρον ἐν τῇ πρὸς Αἰγαῖον τετραμμένη παραλίῃ, ὅπου τὴν Ἰώ φασι τεκεῖν Ἐπαφον, καὶ ἡ νῆσος

¹ Αὐλίδας, De Theil, Corais, and Groenink would amend to Χαλκίδας.

² For κολποῦται, Jones conjectures καλεῖται, to correspond with Κοῖλα.

¹ 9. 2. 2, 8.

² "Inside" means the lower or south-eastern region, "outside" the upper or north-western.

³ Elephenor.

Euripus. Concerning the Euripus I have already spoken rather at length,¹ as also to a certain extent concerning the places which lie opposite one another across the strait, both on the mainland and on the island, on either side of the Euripus, that is, the regions both inside and outside² the Euripus. But if anything has been left out, I shall now explain more fully. And first, let me explain that the parts between Aulis and the region of Geraestus are called the Hollows of Euboea; for the coast bends inwards, but when it approaches Chalcis it forms a convex curve again towards the mainland.

3. The island was called, not only Maeris, but also Abantis; at any rate, the poet, although he names Euboea, never names its inhabitants "Euboeans," but always "Abantes": "And those who held Euboea, the courage-breathing Abantes . . . And with him³ followed the Abantes."⁴ Aristotle⁵ says that Thracians, setting out from the Phocian Aba, recolonised the island and renamed those who held it "Abantes." Others derive the name from a hero,⁶ just as they derive "Euboea" from a heroine.⁷ But it may be, just as a certain cave on the coast which fronts the Aegaean, where Io is said to have given birth to Epaphus, is called Böos Aulê,⁸ that the

¹ *Iliad* 2. 538, 542.

² Aristotle of Chalcis wrote a work on Euboea, but it is no longer extant. He seems to have flourished in the fourth century B.C.

³ Alas, founder of Aba, who later conquered Euboea and reigned over it (Stephanus Byzantinus, s.vv. "Αβας and "Αβαντίς).

⁴ On the heroine "Euboea," see Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Euboea" (4).

⁵ Cow's Stall.

απὸ τῆς αὐτῆς αἰτίας ἔσχε τοῦτο τοῦνομα. καὶ Ὀχη δὲ ἐκαλεῖτο ἡ νῆσος καὶ ἔστιν ὁμώνυμον αὐτῇ τὸ μέγιστον τῶν ἐνταῦθα ὄρων. καὶ Ἑλλοπία δ' ὠνομάσθη ἀπὸ Ἑλλοπος τοῦ Ἴωνος· οἱ δὲ Ἀέκλου¹ καὶ Κόθου ἀδελφόν φασιν, δς καὶ τὴν Ἑλλοπίαν κτίσαι λέγεται, χωρίον ἐν τῇ Ὠρίᾳ καλουμένη τῆς Ἰστιαιώτιδος πρὸς τῷ Τελεθρίῳ ὄρει, καὶ τὴν Ἰστίαίαν προσκτήσασθαι καὶ τὴν Περιάδα² καὶ Κήρινθον καὶ Λίδηψόν³ καὶ Ὀροβίαν, ἐν ᾧ μαντεῖον ἦν ἀψευδέστατον· ἦν δὲ μαντεῖον καὶ τοῦ Ξελινουντίου Ἀπόλλωνος· μετόκησαν δ' εἰς⁴ τὴν Ἰστίαίαν οἱ Ἑλλοπιεῖς,⁵ καὶ ἠύξησαν τὴν πόλιν Φιλιστίδου τοῦ τυράννου βιασαμένου μετὰ τὰ Λευκτρικί. Δημοσθένης δ' ὑπὸ Φιλίππου κατασταθῆναι τύραννόν φησι καὶ τῶν Ὠρειτῶν τὸν Φιλιστίδην· οὕτω γὰρ ὠνομάσθησαν ὕστερον οἱ Ἰστιαεῖς, καὶ ἡ πόλις ἀντὶ Ἰστιαίας Ὠρεός· ἐνιοὶ δ' ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἀποικισθῆναί φασι τὴν Ἰστίαίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἰστιαίων, ὡς καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐρετριέων τὴν Ἐρέτριαν. Θεόπομπος δὲ φησι, Περικλέους χειρουμένου Εὐβοίαν, τοὺς Ἰστιαεῖς καθ' ὁμολογίας εἰς Μακεδονίαν μεταστῆναι, διασχιλίους δ' ἐξ Ἀθηναίων ἐλθόντας τὸν Ὠρεὸν οἰκῆσαι, δῆμον οὕτω πρότερον τῶν Ἰστιαίων.

4. Κεῖται δ' ὑπὸ τῷ Τελεθρίῳ ὄρει ἐν τῷ
C 446 Δρυμῷ καλουμένῳ παρὰ τὸν Κάλλαντα ποταμὸν

¹ Ἀέκλου BDF *gēlōrou*, Ἀέκλου γ, Ἀβέκλου κ.

² Meineke emenda *Περιάδα* (otherwise unknown) to *πεδίαδα*.

³ Λιδηψόν, Xylander, for Ἐδηψόν; so the later editors.

⁴ δ' εἰς, Coraia, for δέ; so the later editors.

⁵ Ἑλλοπιεῖς, Tzschucke, for Ἑλλοπειῖς; so the later editors.

island got the name Euboea¹ from the same cause. The island was also called Ochè; and the largest of its mountains bears the same name. And it was also named Ellopia, after Ellops the son of Ion. Some say that he was the brother of Aëlus and Cothus; and he is also said to have founded Ellopia, a place in Oria, as it is called, in Histiaeotis² near the mountain Telethrius, and to have added to his dominions Histiaea, Perias, Cerinthus, Aedepsus, and Orobia; in this last place was an oracle most averse to falsehood (it was an oracle of Apollo Selinuntius). The Ellopians migrated to Histiaea and enlarged the city, being forced to do so by Philistides the tyrant, after the battle of Leuctra. Demosthenes says that Philistides was set up by Philip as tyrant of the Oreitae too;³ for thus in later times the Histiaeans were named, and the city was named Oreus instead of Histiaea. But according to some writers, Histiaea was colonised by Athenians from the deme of the Histiaeans, as Eretria was colonised from that of the Eretrians. Theopompus says that when Pericles overpowered Euboea the Histiaeans by agreement migrated to Macedonia, and that two thousand Athenians who formerly composed the deme of the Histiaeans came and took up their abode in Oreus.

4. Oreus is situated at the foot of the mountain Telethrius in the Drymus,⁴ as it is called, on the River Callas, upon a high rock; and hence, perhaps,

¹ i.e. from the Greek words "eu" (well) and "bos" (ox).

² Or Histiaeotis (see 9. 5. 3 and foot-note 2).

³ Third Philippic 32 (110 Reiske).

⁴ "Woodland."

ἐπὶ πέτρας ὑψηλῆς, ὥστε τάχα καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς Ἑλλοπιεῖς ὀρεῖους εἶναι τοὺς προοικησάντας ἐτέθη τοῦνομα τοῦτο τῇ πόλει· δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ὀρίων ἐνταῦθα τραφεῖς οὕτως ὠνομασθῆναι· ἔνιοι δὲ τοὺς Ὀρεῖτας, πόλιν ἔχοντας ἰδίαν, φασὶ πολεμουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλοπιέων μεταβῆναι καὶ συνοικῆσαι τοῖς Ἰστιαιεῦσι, μίαν δὲ γενηθεῖσαν πόλιν ἀμφοτέροις χρήσασθαι τοῖς ὀνόμασι, καθάπερ Λακεδαιμόνων τε καὶ Σπάρτης ἡ αὐτή· εἴρηται δ' ὅτι καὶ ἐν Θετταλίᾳ Ἰστιαιωτὶς ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνασπασθέντων ἐνθένδε ὑπὸ Περραιβῶν ὠνόμασται.

Β. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἡ Ἑλλοπία τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰστιαίας καὶ τοῦ Ὀρεοῦ προσηγάγετο ἡμᾶς ποιήσασθαι, τὰ συνεχῇ λέγωμεν¹ τοῖς τόποις τούτοις. ἔστι δ' ἐν τῷ Ὀρεῷ τούτῳ τὸ τε Κήναιον² πλησίον,³ καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ τὸ Δίον καὶ Ἀθῆναι αἱ Διίδες, κτίσμα Ἀθηναίων, ὑπερκει-
μενον τοῦ ἐπὶ Κῦνον⁴ πορθμοῦ· ἐκ δὲ τοῦ⁵ Δίου Κάναι τῆς Αἰολίδος ἀπώκισθησαν·⁶ ταῦτά τε δὴ τὰ χωρία περὶ τὴν Ἰστιαίαν ἔστι καὶ ἔτι Κήρινθος ποταμίδιον ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ· ἐγγὺς δὲ Βούδορος ποταμὸς ὁμώνυμος τῷ κατὰ τὴν Σαλαμίνα ὄρει τῷ πρὸς τῇ Ἀττικῇ.

Β. Κάρυστος δὲ ἔστιν ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Ὀχρ.⁷ πλησίον δὲ τὰ Στύρα καὶ τὸ Μαρμάριον, ἐν ᾧ τὸ λατόμιον τῶν Καρυστιῶν κίωνων, ἱερὸν ἔχον

¹ λέγωμεν, Cornis, for λέγομεν; so the later editors.

² Κήναιον, Hopper, for Κλειναῖον and Κλιναιῖον; so the later editors.

³ πλησίον, E omits; so Kramer and Müller-Mübner.

⁴ Κῦνον, Tschucke, for Καῦνον; so the later editors.

it was because the Ellopians who formerly inhabited it were mountaineers that the name Oreus¹ was assigned to the city. It is also thought that Orion was so named because he was reared there. Some writers say that the Oreitæ had a city of their own, but because the Ellopians were making war on them they migrated and took up their abode with the Histiaens; and that, although they became one city, they used both names, just as the same city is called both Lacedæmon and Sparta. As I have already said,² Histiaëotis in Thessaly was also named after the Histiaens who were carried off from here into the mainland by the Perrhaebians.

5. Since Ellopia induced me to begin my description with Histiaea and Oreus, let me speak of the parts which border on these places. In the territory of this Oreus lies, not only Cenæum, near Oreus, but also, near Cenacum, Dium³ and Athenæ Diades, the latter founded by the Athenians and lying above that part of the strait where passage is taken across to Cynus; and Canæ in Aeolis was colonised from Dium. Now these places are in the neighbourhood of Histiaea; and so is Cerinthus, a small city by the sea; and near it is the Budorus River, which bears the same name as the mountain in Salamis which is close to Attica.

6. Carystus is at the foot of the mountain Ochê; and near it are Styra and Marmarium, in which latter are the quarry of the Carystian columns⁴ and a

¹ i.e. from "oreus" (mountainear).

² 9. 5. 17.

³ Mentioned in *Iliad* 2. 538.

⁴ See 9. 5. 18.

⁵ τῆς Β(τοῦ in sec. man. above τῆς) Ἰσθμίου.

⁶ ἀγκισθίων D, ἐγκισθίων other MSS. ⁷ ὄχθις Cglney.

Ἀπόλλωνος Μαρμαρίνου, ὅθεν διάπλους εἰς Ἀλὰς τὰς Ἀραφηνίδας.¹ ἐν δὲ τῇ Καρύστῳ καὶ ἡ λίθος φύεται ἡ ξαινομένη² καὶ ὑφαινομένη, ὥστε τὰ ὕψη³ χειρόμακτρα γίνεσθαι, ῥυπωθέντα δ' εἰς φλόγα βάλλεσθαι καὶ ὑποκαθαίρεσθαι τῇ πλύσει τῶν λίνων⁴ παραπλησίως ὠκίσθαι δὲ τὰ χωρία ταῦτά φασιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ Τετραπόλεως τῆς περὶ Μαραθῶνα καὶ Στειριέων.⁵ κατεστράφη δὲ τὰ Στύρα ἐν τῷ Μαλιακῷ⁶ πολέμῳ ὑπὸ Φαίδρου, τοῦ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῦ· τὴν δὲ χώραν ἔχουσιν Ἑρετριεῖς. Κάρυστος δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τόπος τῆς Αἴγυος πρὸς Ἀρκαδίαν, ἀφ' οὗ Καρύστιον οἶνον Ἀλκμὰν εἵρηκε.

7. Γεραιστὸς δ' ἐν μὲν τῷ Καταλόγῳ τῶν νεῶν οὐκ εἴρηται, μέμνηται δ' ὁ ποιητὴς ὁμῶς αὐτοῦ·

ἐς δὲ Γεραιστόν
ἐννύχιοι κατάγοντο·

καὶ δηλοῖ, διότι τοῖς διαίρουνσιν ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐπικαιρίως κεῖται τῷ Σουνίῳ πλησιάζον τὸ χωρίον· ἔχει δ' ἱερὸν Ποσειδῶνος ἐπισημότατον τῶν ταύτηκαὶ κατοικίαν ἀξιόλογον.

8. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Γεραιστὸν Ἑρέτρια, πόλις μεγίστη τῆς Εὐβοίας μετὰ Χαλκίδα, ἔπειθ' ἡ Χαλκὶς μητρόπολις τῆς νήσου τρόπον τινα, ἐπ' αὐτῷ τῷ Εὐρίπῳ ἰδρυμένη· ἀμφότεραι δὲ πρὸ

¹ Ἀραφηνίδας, Xylander, following D pr. man., for Ἀραφηνίας; so the later editors.

² On an interpolation after ξαινομένη in the Ald. Ed., see Müller's *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1007.

³ ὄψαματα kno Ald.

temple of Apollo Marmarinus; and from here there is a passage across the strait to Halae Araphenides. In Carystus is produced also the stone which is combed and woven,¹ so that the woven material is made into towels, and, when these are soiled, they are thrown into fire and cleansed, just as linens are cleansed by washing. These places are said to have been settled by colonists from the Marathonian Tetrapolis² and by Steirians. Styra was destroyed in the Malian war by Phaedrus, the general of the Athenians; but the country is held by the Eretrians. There is also a Carystus in the Laconian country, a place belonging to Aegys, towards Arcadia; whence the Carystian wine of which Aleman speaks.

7. Geraestus is not named in the *Catalogue of Ships*, but still the poet mentions it elsewhere: "and at night they landed at Geraestus."³ And he plainly indicates that the place is conveniently situated for those who are sailing across from Asia to Attica, since it comes near to Sunium. It has a temple of Poseidon, the most notable of those in that part of the world, and also a noteworthy settlement.

8. After Geraestus one comes to Eretria, the greatest city in Euboea except Chalcis; and then to Chalcis, which in a way is the metropolis of the island, being situated on the Euripus itself. Both

¹ i.e. asbestos.

² See 8. 7. 1.

³ *Od.* 3. 177.

⁴ τῶν λίνων *Epil.*, for τὸν πόνον (filth); and so the editors in general.

⁵ Στεριδίων, Palmer, for Στυρίων Dli, Στυριίων BCAliax; on the later editors.

⁶ Μαλιακῶ, Meineke, following conj. of Casaubon, emends to Λαμιακῶ. Perhaps rightly, but evidence is lacking.

C 447 τῶν Τρωικῶν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐκτίσθαι λέγονται, καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ Ἀϊκλος καὶ Κόθος, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὀρμηθέντες, ὁ μὲν τὴν Ἑρέτριαν ᾤκισε, Κόθος δὲ τὴν Χαλκίδα· καὶ τῶν Αἰολέων δέ τινες ἀπὸ τῆς Πενθίλου στρατιᾶς κατέμειναν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν καὶ Ἄραβες οἱ Κάδμω συνδιαβάντες. αἱ δ' οὖν πόλεις αὗται διαφερόντως αὐξηθεῖσαι καὶ ἵποικίας ἔστειλαν ἀξιολόγους εἰς Μακεδονίαν· Ἑρέτρια μὲν γὰρ συνᾔκισε τὰς περὶ Παλλήνην καὶ τὸν Ἄθω πόλεις, ἡ δὲ Χαλκὶς τὰς ὑπὸ Ὀλύμπῳ, ὡς Φίλιππος διελυμήνατο. καὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας δὲ καὶ Σικελίας πολλὰ χωρία Χαλκιδέων ἐστίν· ἐστάλησαν δὲ αἱ ἵποικίαι αὗται, καθάπερ εἴρηκεν Ἀριστοτέλης, ἡνίκα ἡ τῶν Ἱπποβοτῶν καλουμένη ἐπεκρίτει πολιτεία· προέστησαν γὰρ αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τιμημίων ἄνδρες ἀριστοκρατικῶς ἄρχοντες. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου διάβασιν καὶ τὸν περίβολον τῆς πόλεως ἡύξησαν, ἐντὸς τείχους λαβόντες τὸν τε Κίϊνηθον καὶ τὸν Εὐριπον, ἐπιστήσαντες τῇ γεφύρῃ πύργους καὶ πύλας καὶ τεῖχος.

9. Ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς τῶν Χαλκιδέων πόλεως τὸ Λήλαντον καλούμενον πεδίων. ἐν δὲ τούτῃ θερμῶν τε ὑδάτων εἰσὶν ἐκβολαὶ πρὸς θεραπείαν νόσων εὐφρεῖς, οἷς ἐχρήσατο καὶ Σύλλας Κορινθίος, ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμὼν, καὶ μέταλλον δ' ὑπῆρχε θαυμαστὸν χαλκοῦ καὶ σιδήρου κοινόν, ὅπερ οὐχ ἰστοροῦσιν ἀλλαχοῦ συμβαῖνον· νυνὶ μέντοι ἀμφότερα ἐκλέλοιπεν, ὥσπερ καὶ Ἀθήνησι

¹ Son of Orestes (13. 1. 3).

² See note on Aristotle, 10. 1. 3.

³ "Knights."

GEOGRAPHY, 10. 1. 8-9

are said to have been founded by the Athenians before the Trojan War. And after the Trojan War, Aclius and Cothus, setting out from Athens, settled inhabitants in them, the former in Eretria and the latter in Chalcis. There were also some Aeolians from the army of Penthius¹ who remained in the island, and, in ancient times, some Arabians who had crossed over with Cadmus. Be this as it may, these cities grew exceptionally strong and even sent forth noteworthy colonies into Macedonia; for Eretria colonised the cities situated round Palenê and Athos, and Chalcis colonised the cities that were subject to Olynthus, which later were treated outrageously by Philip. And many places in Italy and Sicily are also Chalcidian. These colonies were sent out, as Aristotle² states, when the government of the Hippobotae,³ as it is called, was in power; for at the head of it were men chosen according to the value of their property, who ruled in an aristocratic manner. At the time of Alexander's passage across,⁴ the Chalcidians enlarged the circuit of the walls of their city, taking inside them both Canethus and the Euripus, and fortifying the bridge with towers and gates and a wall.⁵

9. Above the city of the Chalcidians lies the so-called Lelantine Plain. In this plain are fountains of hot water suited to the cure of diseases, which were used by Cornelius Sulla, the Roman commander. And in this plain was also a remarkable mine which contained copper and iron together, a thing which is not reported as occurring elsewhere; now, however, both metals have given out, as in the case of the

¹ Across the Hellespont to Asia, 334 B.C.

² Cf. 9. 2. 8 and foot-notes.

τὰργυρεῖα.¹ ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἅπασα μὲν ἡ Εὐβοία
εὐσειστος, μάλιστα δ' ἡ περὶ τὸν πορθμόν, καὶ
δεχομένη πνευμάτων ὑποφοράς, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ
Βοιωτία καὶ ἄλλοι τόποι, περὶ ὧν ἐμνήσθημεν
διὰ πλειόνων πρότερον. ὑπὸ τοιοῦδε πάθους καὶ
ἡ ὁμώνυμος τῇ νήσῳ πόλις καταποθῆναι λέγεται,
ἣς μέμνηται καὶ Αἰσχύλος ἐν τῷ Ποντίῳ Γλαύκῳ·

Εὐβοίδα καμπτήν² ἀμφὶ Κηναίου Διὸς
ἁκτὴν, κατ' αὐτὸν τύμβον ἁθλίου Λίχα.

Χαλκίς δ' ὁμώνυμος λέγεται καὶ ἐν Λίτωλῳ·

Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχίαλον, Καλυδῶνά τε πετρίεσαν
καὶ ἐν τῇ νῦν Ἡλείῳ·

βὰν δὲ παρὰ Κρουνοὺς καὶ Χαλκίδα πετρίεσαν
οἱ περὶ Τηλέμαχον ἀπιόντες παρὰ Νέστορος εἰς
τὴν οἰκίαν.

10. Ἐρέτριαν³ δ' οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ Μακίστου τῆς
Τριφυλίας ἀποικισθῆναί φασιν ὑπ' Ἐρετριέως,
οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀθήνησιν Ἐρετρίας, ἣ νῦν ἐστὶν
C 448 ἀγορά· ἔστι δὲ καὶ περὶ Φύρσαλον Ἐρέτρια. ἐν
δὲ τῇ Ἐρετρικῇ πόλει ἦν Ταμύναι, ἱερὰ τοῦ
Ἀπόλλωνος· Ἀδμήτου δ' Ἱδρυμα λέγεται τὸ ἱε-
ρόν, παρ' ᾧ θητεῦσαι λέγουσι τὸν θεὸν ἐνιαυτόν,⁴
πλησίον τοῦ πορθμοῦ· Μελανηΐς δ' ἐκαλεῖτο
πρότερον ἢ Ἐρέτρια καὶ Ἀρότρια· ταύτης δ'
ἐστὶ κώμη ἢ Ἀμάρυνθος ἄφ' ἑπτὰ σταδίων τοῦ

¹ ἔστι . . . τὰργυρεῖα, preserved only in the *Epit.*, and
inserted by Giesekind and Meineke.

² καμπτήν *Bell Ald.*, instead of καμτήν; so *Meineke*.

silver mines at Athens. The whole of Euboea is much subject to earthquakes, but particularly the part near the strait, which is also subject to blasts through subterranean passages, as are Bocotia and other places which I have already described rather at length.¹ And it is said that the city which bore the same name as the island was swallowed up by reason of a disturbance of this kind. This city is also mentioned by Aeschylus in his *Glaucus Pontius*:² "Euboia, about the bending shore of Zeus Cenaeus, near the very tomb of wretched Lichas." In Aetolia, also, there is a place called by the same name Chaleis: "and Chaleis near the sea, and rocky Calydon,"³ and in the present Elean country: "and they went past Cruni and rocky Chaleis,"⁴ that is, Telemachus and his companions, when they were on their way back from Nestor's to their homeland.

10. As for Eretria, some say that it was colonised from Triphylian Macistus by Eretricus, but others say from the Eretria at Athens, which now is a market-place. There is also an Eretria near Pharsalus. In the Eretrian territory there was a city Tamynae, sacred to Apollo; and the temple, which is near the strait, is said to have been founded by Admetus, at whose house the god served as an hireling for a year. In earlier times Eretria was called Melaneis and Arotria. The village Amarynthus, which is seven stadia distant from the walls,

¹ 1. 3. 16.² *Frug.* 30 (Nauck).³ *Iliad* 2. 640.⁴ *Od.* 15. 255.

⁵ 'Ερετρίαις Βελήκλινο; 'Ερετρίαις x (?) and the editors before Kramer.

⁶ Ἰμαυρῶν, Müller-Dübner, from conj. of Meineke, for αἰτῶν.

τείχους. τὴν μὲν οὖν ἀρχαίαν πόλιν κατίσκαψαν Πέρσαι, σαγηνεύσαντες, ὥς φησιν Ἡρόδοτος, τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τῷ πλήθει, περιχυθέντων τῶν βαρβάρων τῷ τείχει (καὶ δεικνύουσιν ἔτι τοὺς θεμελίους, καλοῦσι δὲ παλαιὰν Ἑρέτριαν), ἣ δὲ νῦν ἐπέκτισται. τὴν δὲ δύναμιν τὴν Ἑρετριέων, ἣν ἔσχον ποτέ, μαρτυρεῖ ἡ στήλη, ἣν ἀνέθεσάν ποτε ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς Ἀμαρυνθίας Ἀρτέμιδος· γέγραπται δ' ἐν αὐτῇ, τρισχιλίοις μὲν ὑπλίταις, ἑξακοσίοις δ' ἵππεῦσιν, ἑξήκοντα δ' ἄρμασι ποιεῖν τὴν πομπήν· ἐπήρχον δὲ καὶ Ἀνδρίων καὶ Τηνίων καὶ Κείων καὶ ἄλλων νήσων. ἐποίκουσ δ' ἔσχον ἀπ' Ἡλίδος, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τῷ γράμματι τῷ ῥῶ πολλῷ χρησάμενοι, οὐκ ἐπὶ τέλει μόνον τῶν ῥημάτων ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν μέσῳ, κεκωμῶδηνται. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Οἰχαλία κώμη τῆς Ἑρετρικῆς, λείψανον τῆς ἀναιρεθείσης πόλεως ὑπὸ Ἡρακλέους, ὁμώνυμος τῇ Τραχινίᾳ καὶ τῇ¹ περὶ Τρίκκην καὶ τῇ Ἀρκαδικῇ, ἣν Ἀνδανίαν οἱ ὕστερον ἐκάλεσαν, καὶ τῇ ἐν Αἰτωλίᾳ περὶ τοὺς Εὐρυτᾶνας.

11. Νυνὶ μὲν οὖν ὁμολογουμένως ἡ Χαλκὶς φέρεται τὰ πρωτεία καὶ μητρόπολις αὕτη λέγεται τῶν Εὐβοέων, δευτερεύει δ' ἡ Ἑρέτρια. ἀλλὰ καὶ πρότερον αὗται μέγα εἶχον ἀξίωμα καὶ πρὸς

¹ ἢ BCD~~λέων~~; cf Ald.

¹ "Whenever they took one of the islands, the barbarians, as though capturing each severally, would not the people.

belongs to this city. Now the old city was rased to the ground by the Persians, who "netted" the people, as Herodotus¹ says, by means of their great numbers, the barbarians being spread about the walls (the foundations are still to be seen, and the place is called Old Eretria); but the Eretria of to-day was founded on it.² As for the power the Eretrians once had, this is evidenced by the pillar which they once set up in the temple of Artemis Amarynthia. It was inscribed thereon that they made their festal procession with three thousand heavy-armed soldiers, six hundred horsemen, and sixty chariots. And they ruled over the peoples of Andros, Teos, Ceos, and other islands. They received new settlers from Elis; hence, since they frequently used the letter *r*,³ not only at the end of words, but also in the middle, they have been ridiculed by comic writers. There is also a village Oechalia in the Eretrian territory, the remains of the city which was destroyed by Heracles; it bears the same name as the Trachinian Oechalia and that near Tricē, and the Arcadian Oechalia, which the people of later times called Andania, and that in Actolia in the neighbourhood of the Eurytians.

11. Now at the present time Chalcis by common consent holds the leading position and is called the metropolis of the Euboeans; and Eretria is second. Yet even in earlier times these cities were held in

They net them in this way: the men link hands and form a line extending from the northern sea to the southern, and then advance through the whole island hunting out the people" (6. 31).

¹ i.e. on a part of the old site.

² i.e. like the Eleians, who regularly rhotacised final *s* (see Buck, *Greek Dialects*, §60).

πόλεμον καὶ πρὸς εἰρήνην, ὥστε καὶ φιλοσόφοις ἀνδράσι παρασχεῖν διαγωγὴν ἡδεῖαν καὶ ἀθόρυβον. μαρτυρεῖ δ' ἡ τε τῶν Ἑρετρικῶν φιλοσόφων σχολὴ τῶν περὶ Μεινέδημον ἐν τῇ Ἑρετρίᾳ γενομένη, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον ἡ Ἀριστοτέλους ἐν τῇ Χαλκίδι διατριβή, ὅς γε καὶ κεῖ ¹ κατέλυσε τὸν βίον.

12. Τὸ μὲν οὖν πλεον ὠμολόγουν ἀλλήλαις αἱ πόλεις αὗται, περὶ δὲ Ληλίντου διενεχθεῖσαι οὐδ' οὕτω τελέως ἐπαύσαντο, ὥστε τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ αὐθάδειαν δρᾶν ἕκαστα, ἀλλὰ συνέθεντο, ἐφ' οἷς συστήσονται τὸν ἀγῶνα. δηλοῖ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἐν τῷ Ἀμαρυνθίῳ στήλῃ τις, φράζουσα μὴ χρῆσθαι τηλεβόλοις. ² καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ τῶν πολεμικῶν ἐθῶν καὶ τῶν ὀπλισμῶν οὐχ ἐν ³ οὗτ' ἐστὶν οὗτ' ἦν ⁴ ἔθος· ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν τηλεβόλοις χρώνται, καθύπερ οἱ τοξόται καὶ οἱ σφενδονῆται καὶ οἱ ἀκοντισταί, οἱ δ' ἀγχεμίχοις, καθύπερ οἱ ξίφει καὶ δόρατι τῷ ὀρεκτῷ χρώμενοι· διττὴ γὰρ ἡ τῶν δοράτων χρῆσις, ἡ μὲν ἐκ χειρός, ἡ δ' ὡς παλτοῖς, καθύπερ καὶ ὁ κοντὸς ἀμφοτέρας τὰς χρείας ἀποδίδωσι· καὶ γὰρ συστύδην καὶ κοντοβολούντων, ὅπερ καὶ ἡ σύρισσα δύναται καὶ ὁ ὑσσός.

13. Οἱ δ' Εὐβοεῖς ἀγαθοὶ πρὸς μίχην ὑπῆρξαν τὴν σταδίαν, ἣ καὶ συστύδην λέγεται καὶ ἐκ

¹ ὅς γε καὶ κεῖ Meineke, for ὅς γε καὶ CDghī; ὥστε καὶ s; οὐ γε καὶ λx; ὅς γε β (?) ; ὅς γε καὶ ἐκεῖ Cusaubon.

² καὶ γὰρ . . . ὁ ὑσσός Meineke, following conj. of Kramer, rejects as an interpolation.

³ οὐχ ἔν, Meineke, for οὐθέν CDEKx, Akl., οὐθ' ἔν Inas, Cusaubon.

⁴ ἦν is omitted by all MSS. except K.

great esteem, not only in war, but also in peace; indeed, they afforded philosophers a pleasant and undisturbed place of abode. This is evidenced by the school of the Eretrian philosophers, Menedemus and his disciples, which was established in Eretria, and also, still earlier, by the sojourn of Aristotle in Chalcis, where he also ended his days.¹

12. Now in general these cities were in accord with one another, and when differences arose concerning the Lelantine Plain they did not so completely break off relations as to wage their wars in all respects according to the will of each, but they came to an agreement as to the conditions under which they were to conduct the fight. This fact, among others, is disclosed by a certain pillar in the Amarynthium, which forbids the use of long-distance missiles.² In fact among all the customs of warfare and of the use of arms there neither is, nor has been, any single custom; for some use long-distance missiles, as, for example, bowmen and slingers and javelin-throwers, whereas others use close-fighting arms, as, for example, those who use sword, or outstretched spear; for the spear is used in two ways, one in hand-to-hand combat and the other for hurling like a javelin; just as the pike serves both purposes, for it can be used both in close combat and as a missile for hurling, which is also true of the sarissa³ and the hyssus.⁴

13. The Euboeans excelled in "standing" combat, which is also called "close" and "hand-to-hand"

¹ 322 B.C.

² The rest of the paragraph is probably an interpolation; see critical note.

³ Used by the Macedonian phalanx.

⁴ The Roman "pilum."

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χειρός. δόρασι δ' ἐχρῶντο τοῖς ὀρεκτοῖς, ὥς
φησιν ὁ ποιητής.

C 449 αἰχμηταὶ μεμαῶτες ὀρεκτῇσι μελήσιν
θώρηκας ῥήσσειν.

ἄλλοιῶν ἴσως ὄντων τῶν παλτῶν, οἷαν εἰκὸς εἶναι
τὴν Πηλιῶδα μελίην, ἣν, ὥς φησιν ὁ ποιητής,

οἶος ἐπίστατο¹ πῆλαι Ἀχιλλεύς
καὶ ὁ εἰπὼν·

δουρὶ δ' ἀκοντίζω, ὅσον οὐκ ἄλλος τις οἶστίῳ,
τῇ παλτῇ λέγει δόρατι. καὶ οἱ μονομαχοῦντες
τοῖς παλαιοῖς χρώμενοι δόρασιν εἰσάγονται πρό-
τερον, εἰτα ἐπὶ τὰ ξίφη βυθίζοντες· ἀγχιμαχοὶ
δ' εἰσὶν οὐχ οἱ ξίφει χρώμενοι μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ
δόρατι ἐκ χειρός, ὥς φησιν·

οὔτησε ξυστῇ χαλκήρει, λῦσε δὲ γυνῖα.

τοὺς μὲν οὖν Εὐβοέας τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ χρημέτους
εἰσάγει, περὶ δὲ Λοκρῶν τὰναντία λέγει, ὥς

οὐ σφιν σταδίης ὑσμίνης ἔργα μέμηλεν,
ἀλλ' ἄρα τόξοισιν καὶ ἐϋστρόφῳ οἶος αὐτῶν
Ἴλιον εἰς ἅμ' ἔποντο.

περιφέρεται² δὲ καὶ χρησμὸς ἐκδοθεὶς Λιγυεῦσιν,
ἵππον Θεσσαλικόν,³ Λακεδαιμονίαν δὲ γυναικα,
ἄνδρας θ', οἱ πίνουσιν ὕδωρ ἱερῆς Ἀρεθούσης,
τοὺς Χυλκιδέας λέγων ὥς ἀρίστους· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἡ
Ἀρέθουσα.

14. Εἰσὶ δὲ νῦν Εὐβοῖται ποταμοὶ Κηρεὺς καὶ
Νηλεύς, ὧν ἀφ' οὗ μὲν πίνοντα τὰ πρόβατα

combat; and they used their spears outstretched, as the poet says: "spearmen eager with outstretched ashen spears to shatter corselets,"¹ Perhaps the javelins were of a different kind, such as probably was the "Pelian ashén spear," which, as the poet says, "Achilles alone knew how to hurl";² and he³ who said, "And the spear I hurl farther than any other man can shoot an arrow,"⁴ means the javelin-spear. And those who fight in single combat are first introduced as using javelin-spears, and then as resorting to swords. And close-fighters are not those who use the sword alone, but also the spear hand-to-hand, as the poet says: "he pierced him with bronze-tipped polished spear, and loosed his limbs."⁵ Now he introduces the Eubœans as using this mode of fighting, but he says the contrary of the Loerians, that "they cared not for the toils of close combat, . . . but relying on bows and well-twisted slings of sheep's wool they followed with him to Ilium."⁶ There is current, also, an oracle which was given out to the people of Aegium, "Thessalian horse, Lacedæmonian woman, and men who drink the water of sacred Arethusa," meaning that the Chalcidians are best of all, for Arethusa is in their territory.

14. There are now two rivers in Eubœa, the Cereus and the Néleus; and the sheep which drink

¹ *Iliad* 2. 643.

² *Iliad* 19. 380.

³ *Odyssey* 11. 121.

⁴ *Od.* 8. 521.

⁵ *Iliad* 4. 469.

⁶ *Iliad* 13. 713, 716.

¹ *ἐπιστάται* *no*; other MSS. *ἐπιστάται*.

² *περιφέρεται*, *Corais* and later editors, for *παραφέρεται*.

³ *Θεσσαλικὴν* *k* by correction.

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λευκὰ γίνεται, ἀφ' οὗ δὲ μέλανα· καὶ περὶ τὸν Κραθὶν δὲ αἶρηται τοιοῦτόν τι συμβαῖνον.

15. Τῶν δ' ἐκ Τροίας ἐπανιόντων Εὐβοέων τινὲς εἰς Ἰλλυριοὺς ἐκπесόντες, ἄραντες¹ οἰκαδε διὰ τῆς Μακεδονίας περὶ Ἐδεσσαν ἔμειναν, συμπολημήσαντες τοῖς ὑποδεξαμένοις, καὶ ἔκτισαν πόλιν Εὐβοίαν· ἦν δὲ καὶ ἐν Σικελίᾳ Εὐβοία, Χαλκιδέων τῶν ἐκεῖ κτίσμα, ἣν Γέλων ἐξανέστησε, καὶ ἐγένετο φρούριον Συρακουσίων· καὶ ἐν Κερκύρα δὲ καὶ ἐν Λήμνῳ τόπος ἦν Εὐβοία καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀργεῖᾳ λόφος τις.

16. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῖς Θερταλοῖς καὶ Οἰταίοις τὰ πρὸς ἑσπέραν Αἰτωλοὶ καὶ Ἀκαρνανεὶ εἰσι καὶ Ἀθαμᾶνες, εἰ χρὴ καὶ τούτους Ἑλληνας εἰπεῖν, λοιπὸν ἐξηγήσασθαι περὶ τούτων, ἵν' ἔχωμεν τὴν περίοδον ἅπασαν τὴν τῆς Ἑλλάδος προσθεῖναι δὲ καὶ τὰς νήσους τὰς προσχώρους μάλιστα τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ οἰκουμένας ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὅσας μὴ περιωδεύκαμεν.

II

1. Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν πόλιν καὶ Ἀκαρνανεὶς ὁμοροῦσιν ἀλλήλοις, μέσον ἔχοντες τὸν Ἀχελῷον ποταμόν, ῥέοντα ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρκτων καὶ τῆς Πίνδου πρὸς νότον διὰ τε Ἀγραιῶν, Αἰτωλικοῦ ἔθνους, καὶ Ἀμφιλόχων· Ἀκαρνανεὶς μὲν τὸ πρὸς ἑσπέραν

¹ ἄραντες, T. G. Tucker, for ἄβαρτες; ἀναβάντες, Xylander; μεταβαίνοντες, Corais; ἀπεβάντες, Kramer; ἀποβαίνοντες, Meinoke.

from one of them turn white, and from the other black. A similar thing takes place in connection with the Crathis River, as I have said before.¹

15. When the Eubocans were returning from Troy, some of them, after being driven out of their course to Illyria, set out for home through Macedonia, but remained in the neighbourhood of Edessa, after aiding in war those who had received them hospitably; and they founded a city Euboca. There was also a Euboea in Sicily, which was founded by the Chalcidians of Sicily, but they were driven out of it by Gelon; and it became a stronghold of the Syracusans. In Coreyra, also, and in Lemnos, there were places called Euboea; and in the Argive country a hill of that name.

16. Since the Aetolians, Acarnanians, and Athamanians (if these too are to be called Greeks) live to the west of the Thessalians and the Octaeans, it remains for me to describe these three, in order that I may complete the circuit of Greece; I must also add the islands which lie nearest to Greece and are inhabited by the Greeks, so far as I have not already included them in my description.

II

1. Now the Aetolians and the Acarnanians border on one another, having between them the Achelous River, which flows from the north and from Pindus on the south through the country of the Agracans, an Aetolian tribe, and through that of the Amphilocheians, the Acarnanians holding the western side of the river

μέρος ἔχοντες τοῦ ποταμοῦ μέχρι τοῦ Ἀμβρακικοῦ κόλπου τοῦ κατὰ Ἀμφιλόχους καὶ τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ Ἀκτίου Ἀπόλλωνος, Λίτωλοι δὲ τὸ πρὸς ἑω μέχρι τῶν Ὀζολῶν Ἀοκρῶν καὶ τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ καὶ τῶν Οἰταίων. ὑπέρκεινται δ' ἐν τῇ μεσογείᾳ καὶ τοῖς πρὸς βορείοις μέρεσι τῶν μὲν Ἀκαρνηνίων Ἀμφίλοχοι, τούτων δὲ Δύλοπες καὶ ἡ Πίνδος, τῶν δ' Λίτωλῶν Ξερραιβοί τε καὶ Ἀθαμῆνες καὶ Λινυῖωνν τι μέρος τῶν τὴν Οἶτην ἔχόντων· τὸ δὲ νότιον πλευρόν, τὸ τε Ἀκαρνανικὸν ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ Λίτωλικόν, κλύζεται τῇ ποιούσῃ θαλίττῃ τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπον, εἰς ὃν καὶ ὁ Ἀχελῷος ποταμὸς ἐξίησιν, ὀρίζων τὴν τῶν Λίτωλῶν παραλίαν καὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανικὴν· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Θύας ὁ Ἀχελῷος πρότερον. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὁ παρὰ Δύμην ὁμώνυμος τούτῳ, καθὼς εἴρηται, καὶ ὁ περὶ Λαμίαν. εἴρηται δὲ καί, ὅτι ἀρχὴν τοῦ Κορινθιακοῦ κόλπου τὸ στόμα τοῦδε τοῦ ποταμοῦ φασί.

2. Πόλεις δ' εἰσὶν ἐν μὲν τοῖς Ἀκαρνησιν Ἀνακτόριον τε ἐπὶ χερρονήσου ἰδρυμένον Ἀκτίου πλησίον, ἐμπόριον τῆς νῦν ἐκτισμένης ἐφ' ἡμῶν Νικοπόλεως, καὶ Στράτος, ἀνάπλουον ἔχουσα τῇ Ἀχελῷῳ πλειόνων ἢ διακοσίων σταδίων, καὶ Οἰνεῖδαι,¹ καὶ αὐτὴ ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, ἡ μὲν παλαιὰ οὐ κατοικουμένη, ἴσον ὑπέχουσα τῆς τε θαλίττης καὶ τοῦ² Στράτου, ἡ δὲ νῦν ὅσον ἐβδομήκοντα σταδίους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκβολῆς διέχουσα. καὶ ἄλλαι δ' εἰσὶ, Παλαιρός τε καὶ Ἀλυζία καὶ

¹ Οἰνεῖδαι, Moineke from conj. of Kramor, for Ἡραία δὲ Πλ., Αἰνεία δὲ ἰ (?), Ahl.

² But τῆς is the reading of papy (cp. Stephanus: Στράτος . . . θηλυκῶς καὶ ἀρσενικῶς).

as far as that part of the Ambracian Gulf which is near Amphiloehi and the temple of the Actian Apollo, but the Actolians the eastern side as far as the Oxalian Locrians and Parnassus and the Octaëms. Above the Acarnanians, in the interior and the parts towards the north, are situated the Amphiloehians, and above these the Dolopians and Pindus, and above the Actolians are the Perrhaebians and Athamanians and a part of the Aenianians who hold Oeta. The southern side, of Acarnania and Aetolia alike, is washed by the sea which forms the Corinthian Gulf, into which empties the Achelous River, which forms the boundary between the coast of the Aetolians and that of Acarnania. In earlier times the Achelous was called Thoas. The river which flows past Dymê bears the same name as this, as I have already said,¹ and also the river near Lamia.² I have already stated, also, that the Corinthian Gulf is said to begin at the mouth of this river.³

2. As for cities, those of the Acarnanians are Anactorium, which is situated on a peninsula near Actium and is a trading-centre of the Nicopolis of to-day, which was founded in our times;⁴ Stratus, where one may sail up the Achelous River more than two hundred stadia; and Oeneiadae, which is also on the river—the old city, which is equidistant from the sea and from Stratus, being uninhabited, whereas that of to-day lies at a distance of about seventy stadia above the outlet of the river. There are also other cities, Palærus, Alyzia, Leucus,⁵ Argos

¹ B. 3. 11.

² D. 5. 10.

³ S. 2. 3.

⁴ This Nicopolis ("Victory City") was founded by Augustus Caesar in commemoration of his victory over Antony and Cleopatra at Actium in 31 B.C. See 7. 7. 6.

⁵ Amaxiki, now in ruins.

Λευκάς καὶ Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν καὶ Ἀμβρακία, ὧν αἱ πλείσται περιοικίδες γεγόνασιν ἢ καὶ πᾶσαι τῆς Νικοπόλεως· κεῖται δ' ὁ ¹ Στράτος κατὰ μέσην τὴν ἐξ Ἀλυζίας ὁδὸν εἰς Ἀνακτόριον.

3. Αἰτωλῶν δ' εἰσὶ Καλυδῶν τε καὶ Πλευρῶν, νῦν μὲν τεταπεινωμένοι, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν πρόσχημα τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἦν ταῦτα τὰ κτίσματα. καὶ δὴ καὶ διηρῆσθαι συνέβαινε δίχα τὴν Αἰτωλίαν, καὶ τὴν μὲν ἄρχαίαν λέγεσθαι, τὴν δ' ἐπίκτητον· ἄρχαίαν μὲν τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀχελώου μέχρι Καλυδῶνος παραλίαν, ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ τῆς μεσογαίας ἀνήκουσαν, εὐκάρπου τε καὶ πεδιάδος, ἣ ἐστὶ καὶ Στράτος καὶ τὸ Τριχώνιον,² ἀρίστην ἔχον γῆν· ἐπίκτητον δὲ τὴν τοῖς Λοκροῖς συνάπτουσαν, ὡς ἐπὶ Ναύπακτόν τε καὶ Εὐπάλιον, τραχυτέραν τε οὖσαν καὶ λυπροτέραν, μέχρι τῆς Οὔταιας καὶ τῆς Ἀθαμάνων καὶ τῶν ἐφεξῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἄρκτον ἤδη περισταμένων ὁρῶν τε καὶ ἔθνων.

C 451 4. Ἐχει δὲ καὶ ἡ Αἰτωλία ὄρος μέγιστον μὲν τὸν Κόρακα, συνάπτοντα τῇ Οἴτῃ, τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἐν μέσῳ μὲν μᾶλλον³ τὸν Ἀράκυνθον, περὶ δὲ τὴν νεωτέραν Πλευρῶνα συνώκισαν ἀφέντες τὴν παλαιάν, ἐγγὺς κειμένην Καλυδῶνος, οἱ οἰκήτορες, εὐκαρπον οὖσαν καὶ πεδιάδα, πορθοῦντος τὴν χώραν Δημητρίου τοῦ ἐπικληθέντος Αἰτωλικοῦ· ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς Μολυκρείας⁴ Ταφιασσὸν καὶ Χαλκίδα,

¹ ἢ νοα, instead of δ, other MSS.

² Τριχώνιον, Palmer, for Τραχόνιον es, Τραχίνιον, other MSS. So the later editors.

³ μᾶλλον, Casaubon, for μαλαόν B^{Cyhi}l^{ipou}xy, μέλα ἐν τῶν marg. A, μέλα δὲ D^k, omitted in E; so the later editors.

⁴ Μολυκρείας, Tzschucke, for Μολυκρίας; so the later editors.

Amphilochicum, and Ambracia, most of which, or rather all, have become dependencies of Nicopolis. Stratus is situated about midway of the road between Alyzia and Anactorium.¹

3. The cities of the Aetolians are Calydon and Pleuron, which are now indeed reduced, though in early times these settlements were an ornament to Greece. Further, Aetolia has come to be divided into two parts, one part being called Old Aetolia and the other Aetolia Epictetus.² The Old Aetolia was the seacoast extending from the Acheloiis to Calydon, reaching for a considerable distance into the interior, which is fertile and level; here in the interior lie Stratus and Trichonium, the latter having excellent soil. Aetolia Epictetus is the part which borders on the country of the Locrians in the direction of Naupactus and Eupalium, being a rather rugged and sterile country, and extends to the Oetaean country and to that of the Athamanians and to the mountains and tribes which are situated next beyond these towards the north.

4. Aetolia also has a very large mountain, Corax, which borders on Oeta; and it has among the rest of its mountains, and more in the middle of the country than Corax, Arucynthus, near which New Pleuron was founded by the inhabitants of the Old, who abandoned their city, which had been situated near Calydon in a district both fertile and level, at the time when Demetrius, surnamed Aetolicus,³ laid waste the country; above Molycreia are Taphiassus

¹ An error either of Strabo or of the MSS. "Stratus" and "Alyzia" should exchange places in the sentence.

² *i.e.* the Acquired.

³ Son of Antigonus Gonatas; reigned over Macedonia 239-229 B.C.

ὄρη ἱκανῶς ὑψηλά, ἐφ' οἷς πολίχνια ἰδρυτο¹ Μακυνία τε καὶ Χαλκίς, ὁμώνυμος τῷ ὄρει, ἦν καὶ Ἑποχαλκίδα καλοῦσι· Κούριον δὲ πλησίον τῆς παλαιᾶς Πλευρώνος, ἐφ' οὗ τοὺς Πλευρωνίους Κουρήτας ὀνομασθῆναί τινες ὑπέλαβον.

β. Ὁ δ' Εὐήνος² ποταμὸς ἄρχεται μὲν ἐκ Βωμιένων³ τῶν ἐν Ὀφιεῦσιν, Αἰτωλικῇ ἔθνει (καθ' ἅπερ καὶ οἱ Εὐρυτᾶνες καὶ Ἀγραῖοι καὶ Κουρήτες καὶ ἄλλοι), ρεῖ δ' οὐ διὰ τῆς Κουρητικῆς κατ' ἀρχάς, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἡ αὐτὴ τῇ Πλευρωνίᾳ, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῆς προσεφῆς μᾶλλον παρὰ τὴν Χαλκίδα καὶ Καλυδῶνα· εἴτ' ἀνακίμψας ἐπὶ τὰ τῆς Πλευρώνος πεδία τῆς παλαιᾶς καὶ παραλλύξας εἰς δύσιν ἐπιστρέφει πρὸς τὰς ἐκβολὰς καὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Λυκύρμας⁴ πρύτερον, καὶ ὁ Νέσσος ἐνταῦθα λέγεται πορθμεὺς ἀποδεδειγμένος ὑφ' Ἡρακλέους ἀποθανεῖν, ἐπειδὴ πορθμεύων τὴν Δηιάνειραν ἐπεχειρεῖ βιάσασθαι.

γ. Καὶ Ὀλεον δὲ καὶ Πυλὴν ὀνομάζει πόλεις ὁ ποιητὴς Αἰτωλικός, ὧν τὴν μὲν Ὀλεον ὁμωνύμως τῇ Ἀχαικῇ λεγομένην Λιόλεις κατέσκαψαν, πλησίον οὔσαν τῆς νεωτέρας Πλευρώνος, τῆς δὲ χώρας ἡμφισβήτουν Ἀκαρῆνες· τὴν δὲ Πυλὴν μετενέγκαντες εἰς τοὺς ἀνώτερον τόπους ἥλλαξαν αὐτῆς καὶ τοῦνομα, Πρῶσχιον καλέσαντες. Ἑλλάνικος δ' οὐδὲ τὴν περὶ ταύτας ἰστο-

¹ ἴδρυται Βάπτα.

² Εὐήνος ποτ., ὃ δὲ τῆς BCPhilox.

and Chalcis, rather high mountains, on which were situated the small cities Macynia and Chalcis, the latter bearing the same name as the mountain, though it is also called Hypochalcis. Near Old Pleuron is the mountain Curium, after which, as some have supposed, the Pleuronian Curetes were named.

5. The Evenus River begins in the territory of those Bomians who live in the country of the Ophians, the Ophians being an Aetolian tribe (like the Purytanians and Agraeans and Curetes and others), and flows at first, not through the Curetan country, which is the same as the Pleuronian, but through the more easterly country, past Chalcis and Calydon; and then, bending back towards the plains of Old Pleuron and changing its course to the west, it turns towards its outlets and the south. In earlier times it was called Lycormas. And there Nessus, it is said, who had been appointed ferryman, was killed by Heracles because he tried to violate Deianira when he was ferrying her across the river.

6. The poet also names Olenus and Pylenê as Aetolian cities.¹ Of these, the former, which bears the same name as the Achaean city, was rased to the ground by the Aeolians; it was near New Pleuron, but the Aearnians claimed possession of the territory. The other, Pylenê, the Aeolians moved to higher ground, and also changed its name, calling it Prosehium. Hellanicus does not know the

¹ *Iliad* 2. 639.

² Βοιωτῶν Δὲ Κυθίνου, Βοιωτῶν Ββλ; amended by Tzschucke and so by the later editors.

³ Αὐκέρπας Ε, Αὐκέρπας CDgklxy and by corr. in Bk; and Αὐκέρπας no but corr. to Αὐκέρπας.

ρίαν οἶδεν, ἀλλ' ὥς ἔτι καὶ αὐτῶν οὐσῶν ἐν τῇ ἀρχαία καταστάσει μέμνηται, τὰς δ' ὕστερον καὶ τῆς τῶν Ἡρακλείδων καθόδου κτισθείσας, Μακυνίαν¹ καὶ Μολύκρειαν,² ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαίαις καταλέγει, πλείστην εὐχέρειαν ἐπιδεικνύμενος ἐν πάσῃ σχεδὸν τι τῇ γραφῇ.

7. Καθόλου μὲν οὖν ταῦτα περὶ τῆς χώρας ἐστὶ τῆς τῶν Ἀκαρνανίων καὶ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν, περὶ δὲ τῆς παραλίας καὶ τῶν προκειμένων νήσων ἔτι καὶ ταῦτα προσληπτέον· ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ στόματος ἀρξαμένοις³ τοῦ Ἀμβρακικοῦ κόλπου πρῶτόν ἐστιν Ἀκαρνανίων χωρίον τὸ Ἀκτιον. ὁμωνύμως δὲ λέγεται τὸ τε ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀκτίου Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ ἡ ἄκρα ἡ ποιοῦσα τὸ στόμα τοῦ κόλπου, ἔχουσα καὶ λιμένα ἐκτός. τοῦ δ' ἱεροῦ τετταράκοντα μὲν σταδίους ὑπέχει τὸ Ἀνακτόριον ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ ἰδρυμένον, διακοσίους δὲ καὶ τετταράκοντα ἡ Λευκάς.

C 452 8. Αὕτη δ' ἦν τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν χερρόνησος τῆς Ἀκαρνανίων γῆς, καλεῖ δ' ὁ ποιητὴς αὐτὴν ἁκτὴν ἡπείροιο, τὴν περαίαν τῆς Ἰθάκης καὶ τῆς Κεφαλ-
ληνίας ἡπειρον καλῶν· αὕτη δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Ἀκαρνανία· ὥστε, ὅταν φῇ ἁκτὴν ἡπείροιο, τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἁκτὴν δέχεσθαι δεῖ. τῆς δὲ Λευκάδος ἡ τε Νήρικος,⁴ ἣν φησιν εἶλιν ὁ Λαέρτης, ἡ μὲν⁵ Νήρικον⁶ εἶλον ἐνκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, ἁκτὴν ἡπείροιο, Κεφαλλήνεσσιν ἀνίσσων·

¹ Μακυνίαν, the editors, for Μακίνιον.

² Μολύκρειαν, the editors, for Μολύκρειαν.

³ The MSS., except E, have καὶ after ἀρξαμένοις.

⁴ Νήρικος, Jones restores, following BFD (though in E the Νήρικος is written above Νήριτος in first hand), instead of Νήριτος (Kramer and later editors).

history of these cities either, but mentions them as though they too were still in their early status; and among the early cities he names Macynia and Molycreia, which were founded even later than the return of the Heracleidae, almost everywhere in his writings displaying a most convenient carelessness.

7. Upon the whole, then, this is what I have to say concerning the country of the Acarnanians and the Actolians, but the following is also to be added concerning the seacoast and the islands which lie off it: Beginning at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, the first place which belongs to the Acarnanians is Actium. The temple of the Actian Apollo bears the same name, as also the cape which forms the mouth of the Gulf and has a harbour on the outer side. Anactorium, which is situated on the gulf, is forty stadia distant from the temple, whereas Leucas is two hundred and forty.

8. In early times Leucas was a peninsula of Acarnania, but the poet calls it "shore of the mainland,"¹ using the term "mainland" for the country which is situated across from Ithaca and Cephallenia; and this country is Acarnania. And therefore, when he says, "shore of the mainland," one should take it to mean "shore of Acarnania." And to Leucas also belonged, not only Nericus, which Laertes says he took ("verily I took Nericus, well-built citadel, shore of the mainland, when I was lord over the

¹ Homer specifically mentions Leucas only once, as the "rock Leucas" (*Od.* 24. 11). On the Ithaca-Leucas problem, see *Appendix* in this volume.

² Instead of ἡ μὲν, Homer (*Od.* 24. 376) has οἷος; B reads both, ἡ μὲν οἷος.

³ Νήπιον, Jones restores, following MSS., except B, which reads Νήπιον.

καὶ ὡς ἐν Καταλόγῳ φησί·

καὶ Κροκύλει¹ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αἰγίλιπα τρηχεῖαν.
Κορίνθιοι δὲ πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ Κυψέλου καὶ
Γόργου² ταύτην τε κατέσχον τὴν ἀκτὴν, καὶ
μέχρι τοῦ Ἀμβρακικοῦ κόλπου προῆλθον, καὶ ἡ
τε Ἀμβρακία συνωκίσθη καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, καὶ
τῆς χερρονήσου διορύξαντες τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐποίησαν
νῆσον τὴν Λευκάδα, καὶ μετενέγκαντες τὴν Νήρι-
κον³ ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον, ὃς ἦν ποτὲ μὲν ἰσθμὸς, νῦν δὲ
πορθμὸς γεφύρα ζευκτός, μετωνόμισαν Λευκίδα
ἐπώνυμον, δοκῶ μοι, τοῦ Λευκίτα· πέτρα γάρ
ἐστι λευκὴ τὴν χροάν, προκειμένη τῆς Λευκάδος
εἰς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν, ὡς ἐντεῦθεν
τοῦνομα λαβεῖν.

9. Ἐχει δὲ τὸ τοῦ Λευκίτα Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν
καὶ τὸ ἄλμα, τὸ τοὺς ἔρωτας παύειν πεπιστευμένον·

οὗ δὴ λέγεται πρώτη Σαπφώ,

(ὥς φησιν ὁ Μένανδρος)

τὸν ὑπέρκομπον θηρῶσα Φάων,
οἰστρῶντι πόθῳ ῥίψαι πέτρας
ἀπὸ τηλεφανοῦς ἄλμα⁴ κατ' εὐχὴν
σὴν, δέσποτ' ἄναξ.

ὁ μὲν οὖν Μένανδρος πρώτην ἀλέσθαι λέγει τὴν
Σαπφώ, οἱ δ' ἔτι ἀρχαιολογικώτεροι Κέφαλόν
φασιν ἐρασθέντα Πτερέλα,⁵ τὸν⁶ Δηιονέως. ἦν

¹ Κροκύλει' E, Κροκύλην other MSS.

² Γόργου, Runke, for Γαργάσουσος CDhll, Γαργάσου other MSS.; so Meineke.

³ Νήρικον, the reading of the MSS. (except B where Νήριτον is corrected), Jones restores.

Cephalenians"),¹ but also the cities which Homer names in the *Catalogue* ("and dwelt in Crocyleia and rugged Aegilia").² But the Corinthians sent by Cypselus³ and Gorgus took possession of this shore and also advanced as far as the Ambracian Gulf; and both Ambracia and Anactorium were colonised at this time; and the Corinthians dug a canal through the isthmus of the peninsula and made Leucas an island; and they transferred Nericus to the place which, though once an isthmus, is now a strait spanned by a bridge, and they changed its name to Leucas, which was named, as I think, after Leucatas; for Leucatas is a rock of white⁴ colour jutting out from Leucas into the sea and towards Cephalenia, and therefore it took its name from its colour.

9. It contains the temple of Apollo Leucatas, and also the "Leap," which was believed to put an end to the longings of love. "Where Sappho is said to have been the first," as Menander says, "when through frantic longing she was chasing the haughty Phaon, to fling herself with a leap from the far-seen rock, calling upon thee in prayer, O lord and master." Now although Menander says that Sappho was the first to take the leap, yet those who are better versed than he in antiquities say that it was Cephalus, who was in love with Pterelas the son of

¹ *Od.* 24. 377.

² *Iliad* 2. 633.

³ See *Dictionary* in Vol. IV.

⁴ "leuca."

⁴ ἄλμα, Wordsworth (note on Theocritus 3. 25), for ἀλλά; so Meineke.

⁵ Πτερύλα, Tzschucke, for Περύλα Δη, but Πτερύλα in margin of h and Ci, Πταρύλα *Hyginus*, Πταροχα x, Παρύλα k; so the later editors.

⁶ τδν, Kramer, for τδθ, from corr. in B.

δὲ καὶ πύτριον τοῖς Λευκαδίοις κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐν τῇ θυσίᾳ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἀπὸ τῆς σκοπῆς ῥιπτεῖσθαι τινα τῶν ἐν αἰτίαις ὄντων ἀποτροπῆς χάριν, ἐξαπτομένων ἐξ αὐτοῦ παιτοδαπῶν πτερῶν καὶ ὀρνέων ἀνακουφίζειν δυναμένων τῇ πτήσει τὸ ἄλμα, ὑποδέχεσθαι δὲ κάτω μικραῖς ἰλιάσι κύκλῳ περιεστῶτας πολλοὺς καὶ περισώζειν εἰς δύναμιν τῶν ὄρων ἔξω τὸν ἀναληφθέντα. ὁ δὲ τὴν Ἀλκμαιωνίδα γρίψας· Ἰκαρίου, τοῦ Πηνελόπης πατρός, υἱεὶς γενέσθαι δύο, Ἀλυξία καὶ Λευκίδιον, δυναστεῦσαι δ' ἐν τῇ Ἀκαρνανίᾳ τούτους μετὰ τοῦ πατρός· τούτων οὖν ἐπωνύμους τὰς πόλεις Ἰφωρος λέγεσθαι δοκεῖ.

10. Κεφαλλῆνας δὲ νῦν μὲν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου τῆς Κεφαλληνίας λέγουσιν, Ὅμηρος δὲ πάντας τοὺς ὑπὸ τῇ Ὀδυσσεΐ, ὧν εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ Ἀκαρνανεῖς· εἰπὼν γάρ·

αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦγε Κεφαλλῆνας,

οἳ ῥ' Ἰθάκην εἶχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰροσίφυλλον,

(τὸ ἐν ταύτῃ ὄρος ἐπιφανές· ὡς καὶ

οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίου Ἐχινάων θ' ἱεράων,

καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Δουλιχίου τῶν Ἐχιάδων ὄντος· καί

C 453 οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουπράσιόν τε καὶ Ἥλιδα,

καὶ τοῦ Βουπρασίου ἐν Ἥλιδι ὄντος·

οἱ δ' Εὐβοίαν ἔχον καὶ Χαλκίδα τ' Εἰρέτριάν τε, ὡς¹ τούτων ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ οὐσῶν· καί

¹ ὡς, all MSS., except E and the editors (καί), Jones restores.

GEOGRAPHY, 10. 2. 9-10

Deioneus. It was an ancestral custom among the Leucadians, every year at the sacrifice performed in honour of Apollo, for some criminal to be flung from this rocky look-out for the sake of averting evil, wings and birds of all kinds being fastened to him, since by their fluttering they could lighten the leap, and also for a number of men, stationed all round below the rock in small fishing-boats, to take the victim in, and, when he had been taken on board,¹ to do all in their power to get him safely outside their borders. The author of the *Alcmaeonis*² says that Icarus, the father of Penelope, had two sons, Alyzeus and Leucadius, and that these two reigned over Acarnania with their father; accordingly, Ephorus thinks that the cities were named after these.

10. But though at the present time only the people of the island Cephallenia are called Cephalenians, Homer so calls all who were subject to Odysseus, among whom are also the Acarnanians. For after saying, "but Odysseus led the Cephalenians, who held Ithaca and Neritum with quivering foliage"³ (Neritum being the famous mountain on this island, as also when he says, "and those from Dulichium and the sacred Echinades,"⁴ Dulichium itself being one of the Echinades; and "those who dwelt in Buprasium and Elis,"⁵ Buprasium being in Elis; and "those who held Euboea and Chalcis and Eiretria,"⁶ meaning that these cities

¹ Or perhaps "resuscitated."

² The author of this epic poem on the deeds of Alcmaeon is unknown.

³ *Iliad* 2. 631.

⁴ *Iliad* 2. 625.

⁵ *Iliad* 2. 616.

⁶ *Iliad* 2. 536.

Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι,
ὥς καὶ ἐκείνων Τρώων ὄντων· πλὴν μετὰ γε
Νήριτόν φησι·

καὶ Κροκύλει¹ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Λιγίλιπα τρη-
χεῖαν,

οἳ τε Ζάκυνθον ἔχον ἢ δ' οἱ Σάμον ἀμφενέμοντο,
οἳ τ' ἡπειρον ἔχον ἢ δ' ἀντιπέραί' ἐνέμοντο.

ἡπειρον μὲν οὖν² τὰ ἀντιπέρα τῶν νήσων βούλε-
ται λέγειν, ἅμα τῇ Λευκίδι καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀκαρ-
νανίαν συμπεριλαβεῖν βουλούμενος, περὶ ἧς καὶ
οὕτω λέγει·

δώδεκ' ἐν ἡπείρῳ ἀγέλαι, τόσα πώεα μύλων·³
τάχα τῆς Ἰππειρώτιδος τὸ παλαιὸν μέχρι θεῦρο
διατεινούσης καὶ ὀνόματι κοινῷ ἡπείρου λεγο-
μένης· Σάμον δὲ τὴν νῦν Κεφαλληνίαν, ὥς καὶ
οὕτως φη·

ἐν πορθμῷ Ἰθάκης τε Σάμοιό τε παιπαλοέσσης.
τῷ γὰρ ἐπιθέτω τὴν ὁμωνυμίαν διέσταλται, ὥς
οὐκ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῆς νήσου τιθεῖς
τοῦνομα. τετραπόλεως γὰρ οὗσης τῆς νήσου, μία
τῶν τεττάρων ἐστὶν ἢ καὶ Σάμος καὶ Σάμη καλου-
μένη καθ' ἑκάτερον τοῦνομα, ὁμωνυμοῦσα τῇ
νήσῳ. ὅταν δ' εἴπῃ·

οἷσσοι γὰρ νήσοισιν ἐπικρατέουσιν ἄριστοι,
Δουλιχίῳ τε Σάμῃ τε καὶ ὑλήεντι Ζακύνθῳ,
τῶν νήσων ἀριθμὸν ποιῶν⁴ δῆλός ἐστι, καὶ Σάμην
καλῶν τὴν νήσον, ἣν πρότερον Σάμον ἐκάλεσεν.

¹ Κροκύλην παρ.

² καί, after οὖν, marked out in B and omitted by Kna.

³ οἶων, not μύλων, is Homer's word (Od. 14. 101).

⁴ ποιῶν ἢ ποιῶν D παρ. pr., instead of ποιῆσθαι; so Meineke.

were in Euboea; and "Trojans and Lycians and Dardanians,"¹ meaning that the Lycians and Dardanians were Trojans)—however, after mentioning "Neritum,"² he says, "and dwelt in Crocyleia and rugged Aegilips, and those who held Zacynthos and those who dwelt about Samos, and those who held the mainland and dwelt in the parts over against the islands." By "mainland,"³ therefore, he means the parts over against the islands, wishing to include, along with Leucas, the rest of Acarnania as well,⁴ concerning which he also speaks in this way, "twelve herd on the mainland, and as many flocks of sheep,"⁵ perhaps because Epeiros extended thus far in early times and was called by the general name "mainland." But by "Samos" he means the Cephallenia of to-day, as, when he says, "in the strait between Ithaca and rugged Samos";⁶ for by the epithet he differentiates between the objects bearing the same name, thus making the name apply, not to the city, but to the island. For the island was a Tetrapolis,⁷ and one of its four cities was the city called indifferently either Samos or Samé, bearing the same name as the island. And when the poet says, "for all the nobles who hold sway over the islands, Dulichium and Samé and woody Zacynthos,"⁸ he is evidently making an enumeration of the islands and calling "Samé" that island which he had formerly⁹ called Samos. But

¹ *Iliad* 8. 173.

² *Iliad* 2. 632.

³ "epeirus" (cp. "Epeirus").

⁴ On Homer's use of this "poetic figure," in which he specifies the part with the whole, cp. 8. 3. 8 and 1. 2. 23.

⁵ *Od.* 14. 100.

⁶ *Od.* 4. 671.

⁷ i.e. politically it was composed of four cities.

⁸ *Od.* 1. 245.

⁹ *Iliad* 2. 634.

STRABO

Ἀπολλόδωρος δέ, τοτὲ μὲν¹ τῷ ἐπιθέτῳ λέγων
 διεστέλλαι τὴν ἄμφιβολίαν, εἰπόντα

Σάμοιό τε παιπαλοέσσης,

ὥς τὴν νῆσον λέγοντα· τοτὲ δὲ ἀντιγράφεσθαι²
 δεῖν

Δουλιχίῳ τε Σάμῃ τε,

ἀλλὰ μή

Σάμῃ τε,

δῆλός ἐστι τὴν μὲν πύλιν Σάμην καὶ Σάμον
 συνωνύμως ὑπολαμβάνων ἐκφέρεσθαι, τὴν δὲ
 νῆσον Σάμον μόνον· ὅτι γὰρ Σάμη λέγεται ἢ
 πύλις, δῆλον εἶναι ἕκ τε τοῦ διαριθμούμενον τοὺς
 ἐξ ἐκάστης πόλεως μνηστῆρας φῦναι,

ἐκ δὲ Σάμης πίσυρές τε καὶ εἴκοσι φῶτες ἔασι,
 καὶ ἐκ τοῦ περὶ τῆς Κτιμένης λόγου·

τὴν μὲν ἔπειτα Σάμηνδ' ἔδοσαν.

C 454 ἔχει δὲ ταῦτα λόγον, οὐ γὰρ εὐκρινῶς ἀποδίδωσιν
 ὁ ποιητὴς οὔτε περὶ τῆς Κεφαλληνίας, οὔτε περὶ
 τῆς Ἰθάκης καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πλησίον³ τόπων,
 ὥστε καὶ οἱ ἐξηγούμενοι διαφέρονται καὶ οἱ
 ἱστοροῦντες.

11. Αὐτίκα γὰρ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰθάκης, ὅταν φῇ·

οἱ ῥ' Ἰθάκην εἶχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον,

ὅτι μὲν τὸ Νήριτον ὄρος λέγει, τῷ ἐπιθέτῳ δηλοῖ.
 ἐν ἄλλοις δὲ καὶ ῥητῶς ὄρος·

ναιετάῳ δ' Ἰθάκην εὐδείελον· ἐν δ' ὄρος αὐτῇ,
 Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον ἀριπρεπές.

Apollodorus,¹ when he says in one passage that ambiguity is removed by the epithet when the poet says "and rugged Samos,"² showing that he meant the island, and then, in another passage, says that one should copy the reading, "Dulichium and Samos,"³ instead of "Samé," plainly takes the position that the city was called "Samé" or "Samos" indiscriminately, but the island "Samos" only; for that the city was called Samé is clear, according to Apollodorus, from the fact that, in enumerating the wooers from the several cities, the poet⁴ said, "from Samé came four and twenty men,"⁵ and also from the statement concerning Ktiménē, "they then sent her to Samé to wed."⁶ But this is open to argument, for the poet does not express himself distinctly concerning either Cephallenia or Ithaca and the other places near by; and consequently both the commentators and the historians are at variance with one another.

11. For instance, when Homer says in regard to Ithaca, "those who held Ithaca and Neritum with quivering foliage,"⁷ he clearly indicates by the epithet that he means the mountain Neritum; and in other passages he expressly calls it a mountain; "but I dwell in sunny Ithaca, wherein is a mountain, Neritum, with quivering leaves and conspicuous from afar."⁸ But whether by Ithaca he means the

¹ See *Dictionary* in Vol. I. ² *Od.* 4. 671. ³ *Od.* 1. 246.

⁴ In the words of Telemachus. ⁵ *Od.* 16. 249.

⁶ *Id.* 15. 367. ⁷ *Iliad* 2. 682. ⁸ *Od.* 9. 21.

¹ *δν*, after μέν, Corais omits.

² ἀντιγράφεισθαι, Tzschucke and Corais, following αζ, for γράφεισθαι E, ἀν γράφεισθαι BCD¹Heitz.

³ πλεῖστον, A and the editors, instead of πλεῖστον.

Ἰθακην δ' εἴτε τὴν πόλιν, εἴτε τὴν νῆσον λέγει, οὐ δῆλον ἐν τούτῳ γε τῷ ἔπει·

οἱ ῥ' ¹ Ἰθάκην εἶχον καὶ Νήριτον.

κυρίως μὲν γὰρ ἀκούων τις τὴν πόλιν δέξαιτ' ἄν, ὥς καὶ Ἀθήνας καὶ Λυκαβηττὸν εἴ τις λέγοι, καὶ Ῥόδον καὶ Ἀτάβυριν, καὶ ἔτι Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Ταύγετον· ποιητικῶς δὲ τούναντίον. ἐν μέντοι τῷ ναιετάω δ' Ἰθάκην εὐδείεelon· ἐν δ' ὄρος αὐτῇ Νήριτον

δῆλον· ² ἐν γὰρ τῇ νήσῳ, οὐκ ἐν τῇ πόλει τὸ ὄρος. ὅταν δὲ ³ οὕτω φῇ·

ἡμεῖς ἐξ Ἰθάκης ὑπὸ Νηίου εἰλήλουσμεν,

ἄδῃλον· ⁴ εἴτε τὸ αὐτὸ τῷ Νηρίτῳ λέγει τὸ Νήιον, εἴτε ἕτερον, ἢ ὄρος ἢ χωρίον. ⁵ ὁ μέντοι ἅπτε Νηρίτου γράφων Νήρικον, ἢ ἀνάπαλιν, παραπαίει τελέως· τὸ μὲν γὰρ εἰνὸσίφυλλον καλεῖ ὁ ποιητής, τὸ δ' εὐκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐν Ἰθάκῃ, τὸ δ' ἀκτὴν ἡπείροιο.

12. Καὶ τοῦτο δὲ δοκεῖ ὑπεναντιότητά τινα δηλοῦν·

αὐτὴ δὲ χθαμαλὴ πανυπερτάτη εἶναι ἀλλὰ κείται·

χθαμαλὴ μὲν γὰρ ἡ ταπεινὴ καὶ χαμηλὴ, πανυπερτάτη δὲ ἡ ὑψηλὴ, οἷαν διὰ πλειόνων σημαίνει, κραναὴν καλῶν· καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος

¹ οἱ ῥ', *pass* and the editors, instead of οἱ τ'.

² δῆλον, after *Νηρίτον*, *Chorais* inserts; so the later editors.

³ δέ, after *ὅταν*, *o* and the editors, instead of *τε*.

⁴ ἄδῃλον, *Xylaias* and later editors, instead of οὐ δῆλον B by corr. and *π*, δῆλον other MSS.

⁵ ὁ μέντοι . . . ἡπείροιο, *Krauer* suspects and *Meincke* rejects.

GEOGRAPHY, 10. 2. 11-12

city or the island, is not clear, at least in the following verse, "those who held Ithaca and Neritum";¹ for if one takes the word in its proper sense, one would interpret it as meaning the city, just as though one should say "Athens and Lycabettus," or "Rhodes and Atabyris," or "Lacedaemon and Taygetus"; but if he takes it in a poetical sense the opposite is true. However, in the words, "but I dwell in sunny Ithaca, wherein is a mountain, Neritum,"² his meaning is clear, for the mountain is in the island, not in the city. But when he says as follows, "we have come from Ithaca below Nerium,"³ it is not clear whether he means that Nerium is the same as Neritum or different, or whether it is a mountain or place. However, the critic who writes Nerium⁴ instead of Neritum, or the reverse, is utterly mistaken; for the poet refers to the latter as "quivering with foliage,"⁵ but to the former as "well-built citadel,"⁶ and to the latter as "in Ithaca,"⁷ but to the former as "shore of the mainland."⁸

12. The following verse also is thought to disclose a sort of contradiction: "Now Ithaca itself lies *chthamalē*, *panypertalē* on the sea";⁹ for *chthamalē* means "low," or "on the ground," whereas *panypertalē* means "high up," as Homer indicates in several places when he calls Ithaca "rugged."¹⁰ And so when he refers to the road that leads from

¹ *Iliad* 2. 632.

² *Od.* 9. 21.

³ *Od.* 3. 81.

⁴ Accusative of "Nerium."

⁵ *Iliad* 2. 632.

⁶ *Od.* 24. 377.

⁷ *Od.* 9. 21.

⁸ *Od.* 24. 378.

⁹ *Od.* 9. 25 (see 1. 2. 20 and foot-note).

¹⁰ *Iliad* 3. 201; *Od.* 1. 247; 9. 27; 10. 417, 463; 15. 510; 16. 124; 21. 346

STRABO

τρηχεῖαν ἀταρπὸν
χωρὸν ἀν' ὑλήεντα·

καὶ

οὐ γάρ τις νήσων εὐδείελος,¹ οὐδ' εὐλείμων,
αἱ θ' ἄλλ' κεκλίεται· Ἰθάκη δέ τε καὶ περὶ
πασέων.

ἔχει μὲν οὖν ἀπεμφάσεις τοιαύτας ἢ φράσεις, ἐξη-
γοῦνται δὲ οὐ κακῶς· οὔτε γὰρ χθαμαλὴν δέχον-
ται ταπεινὴν ἐνταῦθα, ἀλλὰ πρόσχωρον τῇ ἡπείρῳ,
ἐγγυτάτῳ οὖσαν αὐτῇ· οὔτε πανυπερτιάτην ὑψη-
λοτάτην, ἀλλὰ πανυπερτιάτην πρὸς ζόφον, οἶον
ὑπὲρ πύσας ἐσχάτην² τετραμμένην πρὸς ἄρκτον·
τοῦτο γὰρ βούλεται λέγειν τὸ πρὸς ζόφον, τὸ δ'
ἐναντίον πρὸς νότον·

C 455

αἱ δὲ τ' ἀνευθε πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡέλιόν τε·
τὸ γὰρ ἀνευθε πόρρω καὶ χωρὶς ἐστίν, ὡς τῶν μὲν
ἄλλων πρὸς νότον κεκλιμένων καὶ ἀπωτέρῳ τῆς
ἡπείρου, τῆς δ' Ἰθάκης ἐγγύθεν καὶ³ πρὸς ἄρκτον.
ὅτι δ' οὕτω λέγει τὸ νότιον μέρος, καὶ ἐν τοῖσδε
φανερὸν·

εἴτ' ἐπὶ δεξιῇ ἴωσι, πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡέλιόν τε,
εἴτ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοίγε, ποτὶ ζόφον ἡερόεντα·

καὶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐν τοῖσδε·

ὦ φίλοι, οὐ γάρ τ' ἴδμεν, ὅπη ζόφος, οὐδ' ὅπη
ἡῶς,
οὐδ' ὅπη ἥελιος φαισίμβροτος εἰς' ὑπὸ γαίαν,
οὐδ' ὅπη ἀννεῖται·

¹ Instead of εὐδείελος the margin of B has ἐκπῆλατος, the Homeric reading.

² ἐσχάτην E, πρὸς ἐσχάτην BCKino, ὡς ἐσχάτην x; ἐσχάτην omitted by Wli.

³ καί, after ἐγγύθεν, omitted by MSS. except E.

the harbour as "rugged path up through the wooded place,"¹ and when he says "for not one of the islands which lean upon the sea is *eudeielos*² or rich in meadows, and Ithaca surpasses them all."³ Now although Homer's phraseology presents incongruities of this kind, yet they are not poorly explained; for, in the first place, writers do not interpret *chlhamalé* as meaning "low-lying" here, but "lying near the mainland," since it is very close to it, and, secondly, they do not interpret *panyperlaté* as meaning "highest," but "highest towards the darkness," that is, farthest removed towards the north beyond all the others; for this is what he means by "towards the darkness," but the opposite by "towards the south," as in "but the other islands lie *aneuthe* towards the dawn and the sun,"⁴ for the word *aneuthe* is "at a distance," or "apart," implying that the other islands lie towards the south and farther away from the mainland, whereas Ithaca lies near the mainland and towards the north. That Homer refers in this way to the southerly region is clear also from these words, "whether they go to the right, towards the dawn and the sun, or yet to the left towards the misty darkness,"⁵ and still more clear from these words, "my friends, lo, now we know not where is the place of darkness, nor of dawn, nor where the sun, that gives light to men, goes beneath the earth, nor where he rises."⁶ For

¹ *Od.* 14. 1.

² (On *eudeielos*, see 9. 2. 41 and foot-note.

³ *Idl.* 4. 607; but in this particular passage the Homeric text has *hypsistos* ("fit for driving horses") instead of *eudeielos*, although in *Od.* 9. 21, and elsewhere, Homer does apply the latter epithet to Ithaca.

⁴ *Od.* 9. 26.

⁵ *Iliad* 12. 239.

⁶ *Od.* 10. 190

ἔστι μὲν γὰρ δέξασθαι τὰ τέτταρα κλίματα, τὴν ἡῶ δεχομένους τὸ νότιον μέρος, ἔχει τέ¹ τινα τοῦτ' ἔμφασιν, ἀλλὰ βέλτιον τὸ κατὰ τὴν πάροδον τοῦ ἡλίου νοεῖν ἀντιτιθέμενον τῷ ἄρκτικῷ μέρει· ἐξίλλαξιν γὰρ τινα τῶν οὐρανίων πολλὴν βούλεται σημαίνειν ὁ λόγος, οὐχὶ ψιλὴν ἐπὶ κρυφίᾳ τῶν κλιμάτων, δεῖ γὰρ κατὰ πάντα συνεφεῖ² καιρὸν, ἂν θ' ἡμέρας, ἂν τε νύκτωρ συμβῇ, παρακολουθεῖν· τὰ δ' οὐράνια ἐξαλλίττει ἐπὶ πλεόν τῷ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν μᾶλλον ἢ ἡττον· προχωρεῖν³ ἡμῖς ἢ εἰς τὸ νυναντίον. τοῦτο δὲ οὐ δύσεως καὶ ἀνατολῆς ἐγκαλύψεις ποιεῖ, ἀλλὰ μεσημβρίας καὶ ἄρκτου, καὶ γὰρ αἰθρίας οὐσης συμβαίνει.⁴ μάλιστα γὰρ ἄρκτικός ἐστίν ὁ πόλος· τούτου δὲ κινουμένου καὶ ποτὲ μὲν κατὰ κορυφὴν ἡμῖν γινομένου, ποτὲ δὲ ὑπὸ γῆς ὄντος, καὶ οἱ ἄρκτικοὶ συμμεταβάλλουσι, ποτὲ δὲ συνεκλείπουσι κατὰ τὰς τοιαύτας προχωρήσεις,⁵ ὥστε οὐκ ἂν εἰδείης ὅπου ἐστὶ τὸ ἄρκτικὸν κλίμα, οὐδὲ ἀρχή.⁶ εἰ δὲ τοῦτο, οὐδὲ τὸ νυναντίον ἂν

¹ τέ, Kramer, for δέ; so the later editors.

² συνεφεῖ, Casaubon, for συναφῇ BCDhikl, συναφῆς nae; so the later editors.

³ προχωρεῖν, Jones, for παραχωρεῖν (cp. similar emendation below).

⁴ καὶ γὰρ . . . συμβαίνει, Jones transfers from position after ποιεῖ to position after εἰς τοῦ.

⁵ προχωρήσεις, Jones, for παραχωρήσεις.

⁶ ἔστιν, after ἀρχή, Jones deletes. Corais and Meineke, following conj. of Tyrwhitt, read οὐδ' εἰ ἀρχὴν ἔστιν ("or whether there is a northern climate at all"); Gieseler, following Tzschucke, reads οὐδ' ὅπου ἀρχὴ ἔστιν.

¹ But in this passage "climata" is used in a different sense from that in l. 1. 10 (see also foot-note 2 *ad loc.*, Vol. I,

It is indeed possible to interpret this as meaning the four "climata,"¹ if we interpret "the dawn" as meaning the southerly region (and this has some plausibility), but it is better to conceive of the region which is along the path of the sun as set opposite to the northerly region, for the poetic words are intended to signify a considerable change in the celestial phenomena,² not merely a temporary concealment of the "climata," for necessarily concealment ensues every time the sky is clouded, whether by day or by night; but the celestial phenomena change to a greater extent as we travel farther and farther towards the south or in the opposite direction. Yet this travel causes a hiding, not of the western or eastern sky, but only of the southern or northern, and in fact this hiding takes place when the sky is clear; for the pole is the most northerly point of the sky, but since the pole moves and is sometimes at our zenith and sometimes below the earth, the arctic circles also change with it and in the course of such travels sometimes vanish with it,³ so that you cannot know where the northern "clima" is, or even where it begins.⁴ And if this is true,

p. 22). It means here the (four) quarters of the sky, (1) where the sun sets, (2) where it rises, (3) the region of the celestial north pole, and (4) the region opposite thereto south of the equator.

² Odysseus was at the isle of Circe when he uttered the words in question, and hence, relatively, the celestial phenomena had changed (see I. 1. 21).

³ i.e. the infinite number of possible northern arctic circles vanish when the traveller (going south) crosses the equator, and, in the same way, the corresponding quarter of the southern sky vanishes when the traveller, going north, crosses the equator (see Vol. I, p. 364, note 2).

⁴ See critical note.

γνοίης. κύκλος δὲ τῆς Ἰθάκης ἐστὶν ὡς ὀγδοί-
κοντα¹ σταδίων. περὶ μὲν Ἰθάκης ταῦτα.

13. Τὴν δὲ Κεφαλληνίαν, τετράπολιν οὖσαν, οὔτ' αὐτὴν εἴρηκε τῷ νῦν ὀνόματι, οὔτε τῶν πόλεων οὐδεμίαν, πλὴν μιᾶς, εἴτε Σάμης εἴτε Σάμου, ἢ νῦν μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐστίν, ἔχνη δ' αὐτῆς δείκνυται κατὰ μέσον τὸν πρὸς Ἰθάκῃ πορθμόν· οἱ δ' ὑπ' αὐτῆς Σαμαῖοι καλοῦνται· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι καὶ νῦν εἰσὶν ἔτι, μικραὶ πόλεις, τινές, Παλεῖς,² Ἰπρώησος καὶ Κράνιοι. ἐφ' ἡμῶν δὲ καὶ ἄλλην προσέκτισε Γάιος Ἀντωνίου, ὁ θεῖος Μάρκου Ἀντωνίου, ἡνίκα φυγὰς γενόμενος μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν, ἣν συνῆρξε Κικέρωνι τῷ ῥήτορι, ἐν τῇ Κεφαλληνίᾳ διέτριψε καὶ τὴν ὅλην νῆσον ὑπήκοον ἔσχευ, ὡς ἴδιοι κτῆμα· οὐκ ἔφθη μέντοι συνοικίσας, ἀλλὰ καθόδου τυχών, πρὸς ἄλλοις μείζουσιν ὧν κατέλυσε τὸν βίον.

C 456 14. Οὐκ ὥκησαν δὲ τινες τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν τὴν αὐτὴν τῷ Δουλιχίῳ φάναι, οἱ δὲ τῇ Τάφῳ, καὶ Ταφίους τοὺς Κεφαλληνίους, τοὺς δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ Τηλεβόας, καὶ τὸν Ἀμφιτρύωνα δεῦρο στρατεῦσαι μετὰ Κεφάλου τοῦ Δηιονέως, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν φυγᾶδος, παραληφθέντος, κατασχόντα δὲ τὴν νῆσον παραδοῦναι τῷ Κεφάλῳ, καὶ ταύτην μὲν ἐπ' ὀνυμον ἐκείνου γενέσθαι, τὰς δὲ πόλεις τῶν παίδων αὐτοῦ. ταῦτα δ' οὐχ Ὀμηρικά· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Κεφαλλῆνες ὑπὸ Ὀδυσσεὶ καὶ Λαέρτῃ, ἡ δὲ Τάφος ὑπὸ τῷ Μέντῃ.

¹ But the Ithaca of to-day is nearer 300 stadia in circuit. Pliny says 25 Roman miles (*Nat. Hist.* 4. 12). Strabo must have written 180 (σ' π') or 230 (τ' π') instead of 80 (π'). And if he meant Leucas, the error would be far greater.

² Παλεῖς, Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

neither can you know the opposite "clima." The circuit of Ithaca is about eighty stadia.¹ So much for Ithaca.

13. As for Cephallenia, which is a Tetrapolis, the poet mentions by its present name neither it nor any of its cities except one, Samô or Samos, which now no longer exists, though traces of it are to be seen midway of the passage to Ithaca; and its people are called Samacans. The other three, however, survive even to this day in the little cities Puleis, Pronesus, and Cramii. And in our time Gaius Antonius, the uncle of Marcus Antonius, founded still another city, when, after his consulship, which he held with Cicero the orator, he went into exile,² sojourned in Cephallenia, and held the whole island in subjection as though it were his private estate. However, before he could complete the settlement he obtained permission to return home,³ and ended his days amid other affairs of greater importance.

14. Some, however, have not hesitated to identify Cephallenia with Dulichium, and others with Taphos, calling the Cephallenians Taphians, and likewise Teleboans, and to say that Amphitryon made an expedition thither with Cephalus, the son of Deionceus, whom, an exile from Athens, he had taken along with him, and that when Amphitryon seized the island he gave it over to Cephalus, and that the island was named after Cephalus and the cities after his children. But this is not in accordance with Homer; for the Cephallenians were subject to Odysseus and Laertes, whereas Taphos was subject

¹ See critical nota.

² 50 B.C.

³ Probably from Caesar. He was back in Rome in 44 B.C.

Μέντης Ἀγχιάλιοι δαίφρονος εὖχομαι εἶναι
νίος, ἅτὰρ Ταφίοισι φιληρέτμοισιν ἀνύσσω.

καλεῖται δὲ νῦν Ταφίους¹ ἢ Τάφος. οὐδ' Ἑλλά-
νικος Ὀμηρικός, Δουλίχιον τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν
λέγων. τὸ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ Μέγητι εἴρηται καὶ αἱ
λοιπαὶ Ἐχινίδες, οἳ τε ἐνοικούντες Ἑπείοι ἐξ
Πιλίδος ἀφικόμενοι· διόπερ καὶ τὸν Ὀτον τὸν
Κυλλήνιον

Φυλείδεω² ἔταρον μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸν Ἑπειῶν
καλεῖ·

αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦγε Κεφαλλῆνας μεγαθύμους.
οὐτ' οὖν Δουλίχιον ἢ Κεφαλληνία καθ' Ὀμηρον,
οὔτε τῆς Κεφαλληνίας τὸ Δουλίχιον, ὥς Ἀνδρῶν
φησί· τὸ μὲν³ γὰρ Ἑπείοι κατεῖχον, τὴν δὲ
Κεφαλληνίαν ὅλην Κεφαλλῆνες, καὶ οἱ μὲν⁴ ὑπὸ
Ὀδυσσεῖ, οἱ δ' ὑπὸ Μέγητι. οὐδὲ⁵ Παλεῖς
Δουλίχιον ὑφ' Ὀμήρου λέγονται, ὥς γράφει
Φερεκύδης. μάλιστα δ' ἐναντιοῦται Ὀμήρῳ ὁ
τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν τὴν αὐτὴν τῷ Δουλιχίῳ λέγων,
εἴπερ τῶν μνηστήρων ἐκ μὲν Δουλιχίῳ δύο καὶ
πεντήκοντα ἦσαν, ἐκ δὲ Σάμης πέντε καὶ
εἴκοσι. οὐ γὰρ τοῦτ' ἂν εἴη λέγων, ἐξ ὅλης
μὲν τόσους, ἐκ δὲ μιᾶς τῶν τεττάρων παρὰ δύο⁶
τοὺς ἡμίσεις; εἰ δ' ἄρα τοῦτο δώσει τις, ἐρησύ-
μεθα, τίς ἂν εἴη ἡ Σάμη, ὅταν οὕτω φῇ·

Δουλίχιόν τε Σάμην τ' ἠδ' ὑλήεντα Ζάικυνθον.

¹ Ταφίους, Meineke, following Pliny, emends to Ταφίος;
but see Ταφίους in § 20 below.

² Φυλείδεω, Casaubon, for Φυλείδης CDHίίίίί, Φυλλίδης Bί,
Φυλίδης Hρίί.

³ τὸ μὲν, Tzschucka, for τὴν μὲν; so the later editors.

⁴ οἱ μὲν, k inserts; Meineke omits the καὶ internal.

to Mentos: "I declare that I am Mentos the son of wise Anchinos, and I am lord over the oar-loving Taphians."¹ Taphos is now called Taphios. Neither is Hellanios² in accord with Homer when he identifies Cephallenia with Dulichium, for Homer³ makes Dulichium and the remainder of the Echinades subject to Meges; and their inhabitants were Epeians, who had come there from Elis; and it is on this account that he calls Otns the Cyllenian "comrade of Phyleides⁴ and ruler of the high-hearted Epeians";⁵ "but Odysseus led the high-hearted Cephallenians."⁶ According to Homer, therefore, neither is Cephallenia Dulichium nor is Dulichium a part of Cephallenia, as Andron⁷ says; for the Epeians held possession of Dulichium, whereas the Cephallenians held possession of the whole of Cephallenia and were subject to Odysseus, whereas the Epeians were subject to Meges. Neither is Paleis called Dulichium by the poet, as Pherecydes writes. But that writer is most in opposition to Homer who identifies Cephallenia with Dulichium, if it be true that "fifty-two" of the suitors were "from Dulichium" and "twenty-four from Samè";⁸ for in that case would not Homer say that fifty-two came from the island as a whole and a half of that number less two from a single one of its four cities? However, if one grants this, I shall ask what Homer can mean by "Samè" in the passage, "Dulichium and Samè and woody Zacynthos."⁹

¹ *Od.* 1. 180. ² See *Dictionary* in Vol. I. ³ *Iliad* 2. 625.

⁴ Son of Phyleus (Meges). ⁵ *Iliad* 15. 519.

⁶ *Iliad* 2. 631.

⁷ See foot-note on Andron, 10. 4. 6.

⁸ *Od.* 16. 247, 249.

⁹ *Od.* 1. 246.

¹⁰ οὐδέ, Grossekur, for αὐ δέ; so the later editors.

¹¹ κατά δὲ αὐτῶν, κατά τῶν other MSS.

15. Κεῖται δ' ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν, διέχουσα τοῦ Λευκίτα περὶ πεντήκοντα (οἱ δὲ τετταράκοντά φασι) σταδίου, τοῦ δὲ Χελωνάτα περὶ ἑκατὸν¹ ὀγδοήκοντα. αὐτὴ δ' ἐστὶν ὡς τριακοσίων² τὴν περίμετρον, μακρὰ δ' ἀνήκουσα πρὸς Εὐρον, ὀρεινὴ· μέγιστον δ' ὄρος ἐν αὐτῇ Αἶνος,³ ἐν ᾧ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς Αἰνησίου ἱερόν· καθ' ὃ δὲ στενωπότης ἐστὶν ἡ νῆσος, ταπεινὸν ἰσθμὸν ποιεῖ, ὥσθ' ὑπερκλύζεσθαι πολλάκις ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θύλατταν· πλησίον δ' εἰσὶ τῶν στενῶν ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ Κράνιοί τε καὶ Παλεῖς.

16. Μεταξὺ δὲ τῆς Ἰθύκης καὶ τῆς Κεφαλληνίας ἡ Ἀστερία ἰησίον· Ἀστερίς δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λέγεται· ἦν ὁ μὲν Σκήψιος μὴ μένειν τοιαύτην, οἶαν φησὶν ὁ ποιητής,

λιμένες δ' ἐνὶ ναύλοχοι αὐτῇ
ἀμφίδυμοι,

C 457 ὁ δὲ Ἀπολλόδωρος μένειν καὶ νῦν, καὶ πολίχνιον λέγει ἐν αὐτῇ Ἀλαλκομενύς, τὸ ἐπ' αὐτῷ τῷ ἰσθμῷ κείμενον.

17. Καλεῖ δ' ὁ ποιητής Σάμον καὶ τὴν Ἀρτικίαν, ἣν νῦν Σαμοθράκην καλοῦμεν. τὴν δ' Ἰωνικὴν οἶδε⁴ μὲν, ὡς εἰκός· καὶ γὰρ τὴν Ἰωνικὴν ἀποικίαν εἰδέναι φαίνεται· οὐκ ἂν⁵ ἀντιδιέστειλε δὲ τὴν ὁμωνυμίαν, περὶ τῆς Σαμοθράκης λέγων, τοτὲ μὲν τῷ ἐπιθέτῳ·

¹ ἑκατὸν (ρ'), Jones inserts, following conj. of C. Muller.

² Instead of τριακοσίων (τ' = 300), Strabo probably wrote ἑπτακοσίων (ψ' = 700), which, not counting the sinuosities of the gulfs, is about correct. Pliny (4. 19) says "93 miles" (744 stadia).

15. Cephallenia lies opposite Acarnania, at a distance of about fifty stadia from Leucas (some say forty),¹ and about one hundred and eighty from Chelonatas. It has a perimeter of about three hundred¹ stadia, is long, extending towards Eurus,² and is mountainous. The largest mountain upon it is Aenus, whereon is the temple of Zeus Aenesius; and where the island is narrowest it forms an isthmus so low-lying that it is often submerged from sea to sea. Both Paleis and Craunil are on the gulf near the narrows.

16. Between Ithaca and Cephallenia is the small island Asteria (the poet calls it Asteris), which the Scerpsian³ says no longer remains such as the poet describes it, "but in it are harbours safe for anchorage with entrances on either side";⁴ Apollodorus, however, says that it still remains so to this day, and mentions a town Alalcomenae upon it, situated on the isthmus itself.

17. The poet also uses the name "Samos" for that Thrace which we now call Samothrace. And it is reasonable to suppose that he knows the Ionian Samos, for he also appears to know of the Ionian migration; otherwise he would not have differentiated between the places of the same name when referring to Samothrace, which he designates at one time by the

¹ See critical note.

² i.e. towards the direction of winter sunrise (rather south-east) as explained by Poseidonius (see discussion in 1. 2. 21).

³ Demetrius of Scerpsia.

⁴ *Od.* 4. 846.

⁵ *Alros*, Xylander inserts; so the later editors.

⁶ *elbs*, *lll*.

⁷ *Ar*, *Corais* inserts; so the later editors.

ὑψοῦ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς Σάμον ὑληέσσης,
 Ἡρηκίης·

τοτὲ δὲ τῇ συζυγίᾳ τῶν πλησίον νήσων·

ἔς Σάμον ἔς τ' Ἰμβρον καὶ Λήμνον ἀμιχ-
 θαλόεσσαν·

καὶ πύλιν·

μεσσηγύς τε Σάμοιο καὶ Ἰμβρου παιπα-
 λοέσσης.

ἦδει μὲν οὖν, οὐκ ὠνόμακε δ' αὐτήν· οὐδ' ἐκαλεῖτο
 τῷ αὐτῷ ὀνόματι πρότερον, ἀλλὰ Μελίμφυλος,
 εἴτ' Ἀνθεμῖς, εἴτα Παρθενία ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ
 τοῦ Παρθενίου, ὃς Ἰμβρασος μετωνομίσθη.
 ἐπεὶ οὖν κατὰ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ Σάμος μὲν καὶ ἡ
 Κεφαλληνία ἐκαλεῖτο καὶ ἡ Σαμοθράκη (οὐ γὰρ
 ἂν Ἐκίβη εἰσήγετο λέγουσα, ὅτι τοὺς παῖδας
 αὐτῆς πέρασχ', ὃν κε λῖβοι, ἔς Σάμον ἔς τ'
 Ἰμβρον),¹ Ἰωνικὴ δ'² οὐκ ἀπώκιστό πω, δῆλον
 δ'³ ὅτι ἀπὸ τῶν προτέρων τινὸς τὴν ὁμωνυμίαν
 ἔσχεν· ἐξ ὧν καὶ κεῖνο δῆλον, ὅτι παρὰ τὴν
 ἀρχαίαν ἱστορίαν ὃ λέγουσιν οἱ φήσαιντες, μετὰ
 τὴν Ἰωνικὴν ἀποικίαν καὶ τὴν Τεμβρίωνος πα-
 ρουσίαν ἀποίκους ἐλθεῖν ἐκ Σάμον καὶ ὀνομάσαι
 Σάμον τὴν Σαμοθράκην, ὥς οἱ Σάμοιο τοῦτ'
 ἐπλάσαντο δόξης χάριν. πιθανώτεροι δ' εἰσὶν οἱ⁴
 ἀπὸ τοῦ σάμους⁵ καλεῖσθαι τὰ ὕψη φήσαντες
 εὐρῆσθαι τοῦτο τοῦνομα τὴν νῆσον· ἐντεῦθεν γάρ

ἐφαίνετο πῦσα μὲν Ἰδη,

φαίνεται δὲ Πριάμοιο πόλις καὶ νῆες Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ Before Ἰωνικὴ hi have ἡ, x ὅστ', y ὅστε ἡ, Cornis ἡ δ'.

² Kramer inserts δ' before οὐκ; so the later editors.

³ Kramer inserts δ' before ὅτι; so the later editors.

epithet, "high on the topmost summit of woody Samos, the Thracian,"¹ and at another time by connecting it with the islands near it, "unto Samos and Imbros and inhospitable² Lemnos." And again, "between Samos and rugged Imbros." He therefore knew the Ionian island, although he did not name it; in fact it was not called by the same name in earlier times, but Melamphylus, then Anthemis, then Parthenia, from the River Parthenius, the name of which was changed to Imbrusius. Since, then, both Cephallenia and Samothrace were called Samos at the time of the Trojan War (for otherwise Hecabe would not be introduced as saying that he³ was for selling her children whom he might take captive "unto Samos and unto Imbros"),⁴ and since the Ionian Samos had not yet been colonised, it plainly got its name from one of the islands which earlier bore the same name. Whence that other fact is also clear, that those writers contradict ancient history who say that colonists came from Samos after the Ionian migration and the arrival of Tembrion⁵ and named Samothrace Samos, since this story was fabricated by the Samians to enhance the glory of their island. Those writers are more plausible who say that the island came upon this name from the fact that lofty places are called "gunoi,"⁶ "for thence all Ida was plain to see, and plain to see were the city of Priam and the ships of the Achaeans."⁷ But some say that the island was

¹ *Iliad* 13. 12.

² Or "smoky"; the meaning of the Greek word is doubtful.

³ Achilles.

⁴ *Iliad* 24. 752.

⁵ See 14. 1. 3.

⁶ See 8. 3. 10.

⁷ *Iliad* 13. 13.

¹ *et*, before *ard*, Oldell omit.

² *edpous* B, *capalous* other MSS.

τινὲς δὲ Σάμον καλεῖσθαι φασιν ἀπὸ Σαίων, τῶν οἰκοῦντων Ἑρακῶν πρότερον, οἱ καὶ τὴν ἡπειρὸν ἔσχον τὴν πρόσσεχῃ, εἴτε οἱ αὐτοὶ τοῖς Σαπαίοις ὄντες ἢ τοῖς Σιντοῖς, οὓς Σίντιας καλεῖ ὁ ποιητής, εἴθ' ἕτεροι. μέμνηται δὲ τῶν Σαίων Ἀρχίλοχος·

ἄσπίδα μὲν Σαίων τις ἀνείλετο,¹ τὴν παρὰ
θάμνῳ

ἔντος ἀμώμητον κίλλιπον οὐκ ἐθέλων.

C 458 18. Λοιπὴ δ' ἐστὶ τῶν ὑπὸ τῇ Ὀδυσσεὶ τεταγμένων νήσων ἡ Ζάκυνθος, μικρὴ πρὸς ἑσπέραν μᾶλλον τῆς Κεφαλληνίας κεκλιμένη² τῆς Πελοποννήσου, συνάπτουσα δ' αὐτῇ³ πλέον. ἔστιν ὁ κύκλος τῆς Ζακύνθου σταδίων ἑκατὸν⁴ ἐξήκοντα· διέχει δὲ καὶ τῆς Κεφαλληνίας ὅσον ἐξήκοντα σταδίου, ὑλώδης μὲν, εὐκαρπος δέ· καὶ ἡ πόλις ἀξιόλογος ὁμῶνυμος. ἐντεῦθεν εἰς Ἑσπερίδας τῆς Λιβύης στάδιοι τρισχίλιοι τριακόσιοι.⁵

19. Καὶ ταύτης δὲ καὶ τῆς Κεφαλληνίας πρὸς ἑω τὰς Ἑχινύδας ἰδρῦσθαι νήσους συμβέβηκεν· ὧν τό τε Δουλίχιόν ἐστι (καλοῦσι δὲ νῦν Δολίχαν) καὶ αἱ Ὀξεῖαι καλούμεναι, ἃς Θοὰς ὁ ποιητής εἶπε· καὶ ἡ μὲν Δολίχα κεῖται κατὰ Οἰνεάδας καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Ἀχελώου, διέ-

¹ ἀνείλετο *Epil.* and corr. in B, ἀνείλετο *Byz.*, ἀφείλετο *o.*, ἀγείλετο *ε*, ἀγέλλεται, *editors* before Kramer (cp. readings of same passage in 12. 3. 20).

² Palmer omits καὶ before τῆς; so Tzschucke, Grosekurd, and Meineke.

³ αὐτῇ, Kramer, for αὐτῇ (αὐτῇ); συνάπτων δ' αὐτῇ (πλέον *ἐστίν* ὁ κτλ.), other MSS.; so the later *editors*.

⁴ Instead of ἑκατὸν (100) Strabo almost certainly

called Samos after the Sati, the Thracians who inhabited it in earlier times, who also held the adjacent mainland, whether these Sati were the same people as the Sapaeri or Sinti (the poet calls them Sinties) or a different tribe. The Sati are mentioned by Archilochus: "One of the Sati robbed me of my shield, which, a blameless weapon, I left behind me beside a bush, against my will."¹

18. Of the islands classified as subject to Odysseus, Zacynthos remains to be described. It leans slightly more to the west of the Peloponnesus than Cephallenia and lies closer to the latter. The circuit of Zacynthos is one hundred and sixty stadia.² It is about sixty stadia distant from Cephallenia. It is indeed a woody island, but it is fertile; and its city, which bears the same name, is worthy of note. The distance thence to the Libyan Hesperides is three thousand three hundred stadia.

19. To the east of Zacynthos and Cephallenia are situated the Echinades Islands, among which is Dulichium, now called Dolicha, and also what are called the Oxetine, which the poet called Thone.³ Dolicha lies opposite Oeneiadae and the outlet of the Acheloiis, at a distance of one hundred stadia from

¹ Bergk, *Prag.* 6 (51). Two more lines are preserved: "but I myself escaped the doom of death. Farewell to that shield! I shall get another one as good."

² See critical note.

³ In Greek "Oxeiai" and "Thoi," both words meaning "sharp" or "pointed" (see 8. 3. 26 and foot-note, and *Oct.* 15. 219).

wrote *εκατόβιοι* ($\phi' = 500$). 500 stadia is about correct for the circuit. Pliny's text has 36 miles (4. 12).

⁴ Meineke emends *εκατόβιοι* (τ') to *εκατόβιοι* ($\chi' = 1000$), as in 17. 3. 20, but this is doubtful.

χουσα Ἀράξου, τῆς τῶν Ἡλείων ἄκρας, ἑκατόν· καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ δ' Ἐχινύδες (πλείους εἰσὶ, πῦσαι λυπραί καὶ τραχεῖαι)¹ πρὸ τῆς ἐκβολῆς τοῦ Ἀχελῷου, πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου ἀφεστώσα ἢ ἀπωτάτω, ἢ δ' ἐγγυτάτω πέντε, πελαγίζουσιν πρότερον· ἄλλ' ἢ χούς τὰς μὲν ἐξηπείρωκεν αὐτῶν ἤδη, τὰς δὲ μέλλει, πολλὴ καταφερομένη· ἵπερ καὶ τὴν Παραχελωΐτιν² καλουμένην χώραν,³ ἣν ὁ ποταμὸς ἐπικλύζει, περιμίχητον⁴ ἐποίει τὸ παλαιόν, τοὺς ὄρους συγχέουσα ἀεὶ τοὺς ἀποδεικνυμένους τοῖς Ἀκαρνᾶσι καὶ τοῖς Λιτωλοῖς· ἐκρίνοντο γὰρ τοῖς ὅπλοις, οὐκ ἔχοντες διαιτητὰς, ἐνίκων δ' οἱ πλέον δυνάμενοι· ἀφ' ἧς αἰτίας καὶ μῦθος ἐπλύσθη τις, ὥς Ἡρακλέους καταπολεμήσαντος τὸν Ἀχελῷον καὶ ἐνεγκαμένου τῆς νίκης ἄθλον τὸν Διανείρας γύμον, τῆς Οἰνέως θυγατρὸς, ἣν πεποίηκε Σοφοκλῆς τοιαῦτα λέγουσαν·

μνηστὴρ γὰρ ἦν μοι ποταμός, Ἀχελῷον λέγω,
ὅς μ' ἐν τρισὶν μορφαῖσιν ἐξίηται πατρός,
φοιτῶν ἐναργὴς ταῦρος, ἄλλοτ' αἰόλος
δρῖκων ἐλικτός, ἄλλοτ' ἀνδρείῳ κύτει⁵
βούπρωρος.

προστιθέασι δ' ἔνιοι καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀμαλθείας τοῦτ' εἶναι λέγοντες κέρας, ὃ ἀπέκλασεν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς τοῦ Ἀχελῷου καὶ ἔδωκεν Οἰνεῖ τῶν γύμων ἔδνον·

¹ Coraia omits καὶ before πρὸ; so Meineke.

² Παραχελωΐν Βέλι, Παραχελωΐν πακκ, Παραχελωΐτιν Il.

³ After χώραν α αἰεὶς ἐστὶ προσχούσα; so Cuius.

⁴ Xylander omits δὲ before ἐποίει; so Meineke.

⁵ τύτῃ Dahl.

Araxus, the promontory of the Eleians; the rest of the Echinades (they are several in number, all poor-soiled and rugged) lie off the outlet of the Achelôis, the farthestmost being fifteen stadia distant and the nearest five. In earlier times they lay out in the high sea, but the silt brought down by the Achelôis has already joined some of them to the mainland and will do the same to others. It was this silt which in early times caused the country called Parachelontis,¹ which the river overflows, to be a subject of dispute, since it was always confusing the designated boundaries between the Aearnanians and the Aetolians; for they would decide the dispute by arms, since they had no arbitrators, and the more powerful of the two would win the victory; and this is the cause of the fabrication of a certain myth, telling how Heracles defeated Achelôis and, as the prize of his victory, won the hand of Deianeira, the daughter of Oeneus, whom Sophocles represents as speaking as follows: "For my suitor was a river-god, I mean Achelôis, who would demand me of my father in three shapes, coming now as a bull in bodily form, now as a gleaming serpent in coils, now with trunk of man and front of ox."² Some writers add to the myth, saying that this was the horn of Amaltheia,³ which Heracles broke off from Achelôis and gave to Oeneus as a wedding gift. Others, conjecturing the

¹ i.e. "Along the Achelôis."

² *Trachiniae* 7-11. One vase-painting shows Achelôis fighting with Achilles as a serpent with the head and arms of a man, and with ox-horns, and another as a human figure, except that he had the forehead, horns, and ears of an ox (Jebb, note *ad loc.*).

³ Cf. 3. 2. 14 and foot-note.

οἱ δ', εἰκάζοντες ἐξ αὐτῶν τάληθές, ταύρῳ μὲν
 εὐοκότες λέγεσθαι τὸν Ἀχελῷόν φασι, καθάπερ
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ποταμούς, ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἤχων
 καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὰ ρεῖθρα καμπῶν, ὡς καλοῦσι
 κέρατα, δρῖκοντι δὲ διὰ τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὴν σκο-
 λιότητα, βοῖπρωρον δὲ διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν,
 δι' ἣν καὶ ταυρωπὸν τὸν Ἡρακλέα δέ, καὶ ἄλλως
 εὐεργετικὸν ὄντα καὶ τῷ Οἰνεί κηδεύοντα, παρα-
 χώμασί τε καὶ διοχετείαις βιάσασθαι τὸν ποτα-
 μὸν πλημμελῶς ῥέοντα καὶ πολλὴν τῆς Παρα-
 χελωΐτιδος ¹ ἀναψῦξαι ² χαριζόμενον τῷ Οἰνεί·
 καὶ τοῦτ' εἶναι τὸ τῆς Ἀμαλθείας κέρατος. τῶν
 μὲν οὖν Ἐχινάδων καὶ τῶν Ὀξειῶν κατὰ τὰ
 Τρωικὰ Μέρητα ἄρχειν φησὶν Ὀμηρος,

δὲν τίκτε Διὶ φίλος ἱππύτα Φυλεύς,
 ὃς ποτε Δουλιχίονδ' ἀπενάσσατο, πατρὶ χολ-
 λωθείς.

πατήρ δ' ἦν Αὐγέας, ὁ τῆς Ἰλείας καὶ τῶν
 Ἐπειῶν ἄρχων ὥστ' Ἐπειοὶ τὰς νήσους ταύτας
 εἶχον οἱ συνεξάραντες εἰς τὸ Δουλίχιον τῇ
 Φυλεΐ.

20. Αἱ δὲ τῶν Ταφίων νῆσοι, πρότερον δὲ
 Τηλεβοῶν, ὧν ἦν καὶ ἡ Γάφος, νῦν δὲ Ταφιοῦς ³
 καλουμένη, χωρὶς ἦσαν τούτων, οὐ τοῖς διαστή-
 μασιν ⁴ (ἐγγὺς γὰρ κεῖνται), ἀλλὰ ὑφ' ἐτέροις
 ἡγεμόσι ταττούμεναι, Ταφίοις καὶ Τηλεβοαῖς·
 πρότερον μὲν οὖν Ἀμφιτρύων, ἐπιστραπεύσας

¹ After Παραχελωΐτιδος, Blass nihil phœronτα.

² ἀναψῦξαι, Villehann, for ἀναψύξιν; so the later editors.

³ Ταφιοῦς, Meineke, following Pliny, amends to Ταφιάς·
 but see Ταφίους in § 14 above.

truth from the myths, say that the Achelous, like the other rivers, was called "like a bull" from the roaring of its waters, and also from the the bendings of its streams, which were called Horns, and "like a serpent" because of its length and windings, and "with front of ox"¹ for the same reason that he was called "bull-faced"; and that Heracles, who in general was inclined to deeds of kindness, but especially for Oeneus, since he was to ally himself with him by marriage, regulated the irregular flow of the river by means of embankments and channels, and thus rendered a considerable part of Paracheloitis dry, all to please Oeneus; and that this was the horn of Amaltheia.² Now, as for the Echinades, or the Oxelae, Homer says that they were ruled over in the time of the Trojan War by Meges, "who was begotten by the knightly Phyleus, dear to Zeus, who once changed his abode to Dulichium because he was wroth with his father."³ His father was Augeas, the ruler of the Eleian country and the Epeians; and therefore the Epeians who set out for Dulichium with Phyleus held these islands.

20. The islands of the Taphians, or, in earlier times, of the Teleboans, among which was Taphos, now called Taphius, were distinct from the Echinades; not in the matter of distances (for they lie near them), but in that they are classified as under different commanders, Taphians and Teleboans.⁴ Now in earlier times Amphitryon made an expedition

¹ Literally, "ox-prowed" (see Jobb, *loc. cit.*).

² Cp. 3. 2. 14.

³ *Iliad* 2. 628.

⁴ The latter name is not found in the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*.

⁵ διαστήμασιν, Xylander, for διαστήμασιν κληρίσιν.

αὐτοῖς μετὰ Κεφάλου τοῦ Δηιονέως¹ ἐξ Ἀθηναίων
φυγίδος, ἐκείνῳ τὴν ἀρχὴν παρέδωκεν αὐτῶν·
ὁ δὲ ποιητὴς ὑπὸ Μέντῃ τετάχθαι φησί, ληστὰς
καλῶν αὐτούς, καθάπερ καὶ τοὺς Τηλεβόας ἅπαν-
ταῖς φασι.² τὰ μὲν περὶ τὰς νήσους τὰς πρὸ
τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ταῦτα.

21. Μεταξὺ δὲ Λευκίδος καὶ τοῦ Ἀμβρακικοῦ
κόλπου λιμνοθάλαττά ἐστι, Μυρτοῦντιον λεγο-
μένη. ἀπὸ δὲ Λευκίδος ἐξῆς Πάλαιρος καὶ
Ἀλυζία τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας εἰσὶ³ πύλεις,⁴ ὧν ἡ
Ἀλυζία πεντεκπίδεκα ἀπὸ θαλάττης διέχει
σταδίους, καθ' ἣν ἐστὶ λιμὴν Ἰρακλέους ἱερὸς
καὶ τέμενος, ἐξ οὗ⁵ τοὺς Ἰρακλέους ἄθλους,
ἔργα Λυσίππου, μετήνεγκεν εἰς Ῥώμην τῶν
ἡγεμόνων τις, παρὰ τόπον⁶ κειμένους διὰ τὴν
ἐρημίαν. εἶτα ἄκρα Κριθωτὴ⁷ καὶ αἱ⁸ Ἰχινάδες
καὶ πόλεις Ἀστακός, ὁμώνυμος τῇ περὶ Νικομή-
δειαν καὶ τὸν Ἀστακηνὸν κόλπον, θηλυκῶς⁹
λεγομένη. καὶ ἡ Κριθωτὴ δ' ὁμώνυμος πολίχνη¹⁰
τῶν ἐν τῇ Θρακίῃ Χερρονήσῳ. πάντα δ' εὐλίμενα
τὰ μεταξὺ· εἴτ' Οἰνιάδαι καὶ ὁ Ἀχελῷος· εἶτα
λίμνη τῶν Οἰνιαδῶν, Μελίτη καλουμένη, μῆκος
μὲν ἔχουσα τριάκοντα σταδίων, πλάτος δὲ
εἴκοσι, καὶ ἄλλη Κυνία, διπλασία ταύτης καὶ

¹ Δηιονέως E and Eustathius (note on Od. 1. 105), Δηίωνος C1)Bήλας, Δηιώνος Bo by corr., Δηίωνος h.

² φασι, Corais, for φησι; so the later editors.

³ εἰσὶ, Palmer, for ἐστὶ (all MSS. except war, which omit the word).

⁴ πύλεις α, πάλεις other MSS.

⁵ οὗ, Cassaubon, for αὐτοῦ; so the later editors.

⁶ παρατόπων g, παρατόπως Corais.

⁷ Κριθωτή, h and by corr. in D, Κορινθώτη B)C)ίποςx and
man. pr. in D and in margin of h.

against them with Cephalus the son of Deioneus, an exile from Athens, and gave over their government to him, but the poet says that they were marshalled under Mentes,¹ calling them pirates,² as indeed all the Teleboans are said to be pirates. So much, then, for the islands lying off Acarnania.

21. Between Leucas and the Ambracian Gulf is a salt-lake, called Myrtuntium. Next after Leucas one comes to Palaerus and Alyzia, cities of Acarnania; of these, Alyzia is fifteen stadia distant from the sea, where is a harbour sacred to Heracles and a sacred precinct. It is from this precinct that one of the commanders carried to Rome the "Labours of Heracles," works of Lysippus, which were lying out of place where they were, because it was a deserted region. Then one comes to Cape Crithoté, and the Echinades, and the city Astacus, which bears the same name as the city near Nicomedela and Gulf Astacenus,³ the name being used in the feminine gender. Crithoté also bears the same name as one of the little cities in the Thracian Chersonesus.⁴ All parts of the coast between these places have good harbours. Then one comes to Oeniadae and the Acheloniis; then to a lake of the Oeniadae, called Melité, which is thirty stadia in length and twenty in breadth; and to another lake, Cynia,

¹ *Od.* 1. 180.

² *Od.* 15. 427.

³ Gulf of Ismid (see 12. 4. 2).

⁴ See *Frug.* 55 (56), Vol. III, p. 377.

⁵ *cf.* Corais and Meineke insert.

⁶ *θηλυκῶς*, Müller-Dübner and Meineke emend to *ἐνικῶς*.

⁷ *πολίχνη*, Jones, for *πολίχνη*.

μήκος καὶ πλάτος, τρίτη δ' Οὐρία πολλῶ τού-
των μικρότερα· ἡ μὲν οὖν Κυνία καὶ ἐκδίδωσιν
εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, αἱ λοιπαὶ δ' ὑπέρκεινται ὅσον
ἡμιστιάδιον· εἴθ' ὁ Εὐήνος, εἰς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀκτίου
στιῖδιοι ἐξακόσιοι ἐβδομήκοντα· μετὰ δὲ τὸν Εὐήνον
τὸ ὄρος ἢ Χαλκίς, ἣν Χαλκίαν¹ εἶρηκεν Ἀρτεμί-
δωρος.² εἴθ' ἡ Πλευρῶν, εἴθ' ἡ Ἀλίκυρνα³ κώμη,
ἣς ὑπέρκειται Καλυδῶν ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ σταδίοις
τριάκοντα· περὶ δὲ τὴν Καλυδῶνι ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ
Λαφρίου⁴ Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν· εἴθ' ὁ Ταφιασσός⁵
C 460 τὸ ὄρος, εἴτα Μακυνία πόλις, εἴτα Μολύκρεια
καὶ πλησίον τὸ Ἀντίρριον, τὸ τῆς Ἀιτωλίας
ὕριον καὶ τῆς Λοκρίδος, εἰς δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐήνου
στάδιοι περὶ ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι· Ἀρτεμίδωρος μὲν
οὐχ⁶ οὕτω περὶ τῆς εἴτε Χαλκίδος εἴτε Χαλκίας
τοῦ ὄρους, μεταξὺ τοῦ Ἀχελώου καὶ τῆς Πλευ-
ρῶνος ἰδρύων αὐτήν, Ἀπολλόδωρος δέ, ὡς πρό-
τερον εἶπον, ὑπὲρ τῆς Μολυκρείας καὶ τὴν
Χαλκίδα καὶ τὸν Ταφιασσόν·⁷ καὶ τὴν δὲ⁸
Καλυδῶνα μεταξὺ ἰδρῦσθαί φησι⁹ τῆς τε Πλευ-
ρῶνος καὶ τῆς Χαλκίδος· εἰ μὴ ἄρα ἕτερον θετέον
τὸ πρὸς Πλευρῶνι ὄρος Χαλκίαν καλούμενον,
ἕτερον δὲ τὴν Χαλκίδα τὴν πρὸς Μολυκρείαν.
ἔστι δὲ τις καὶ¹⁰ πρὸς τῇ Καλυδῶνι λίμνῃ

¹ Χαλσίαν DChasx, Χαλίαν no, Χάλκισαν editors before Kramer.

² Kramer would transpose εἴθ' ἡ Πλευρῶν . . . ἱερὸν back to a position before εἴθ' ὁ Εὐήνος κτλ. (See his note and Müller's *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1009.)

³ Ἀλίκυρνα (see Steph. Byz. s.v.), the editors, for Λιόβρνα.

⁴ Λαφρίου, Palmer, for Λαφραίου; so the later editors.

⁵ Ταφιασσός, the editors, for Ταφίασος.

⁶ οὐχ, before οὕτω, Meineke inserts, from conj. of Du Theil.

which is twice the size of Melitê, both in length and in breadth; and to a third, Uria, which is much smaller than those. Now Cynia empties into the sea, but the others lie about half a stadium above it. Then one comes to the Euenus, to which the distance from Actium is six hundred and seventy stadia. After the Euenus one comes to the mountain Chalcis, which Artemidorus has called Chalcia; then to Pleuron; then to the village Halicyrna, above which, thirty stadia in the interior, lies Calydon; and near Calydon is the temple of the Laphrian Apollo. Then one comes to the mountain Taphiassus; then to the city Macynia; then to Molycreia and, near by, to Antirrhium, the boundary between Aetolia and Locris, to which the distance from the Euenus is about one hundred and twenty stadia. Artemidorus, indeed, does not give this account of the mountain, whether we call it Chalcis or Chalcia, since he places it between the Achelous and Pleuron, but Apollodorus, as I have said before,¹ places both Chalcis and Taphiassus above Molycreia, and he also says that Calydon is situated between Pleuron and Chalcis. Perhaps, however, we should postulate two mountains, one near Pleuron called Chalcis, and the other near Molycreia called Chalcis. Near Calydon, also, is a lake, which is large and

¹ 10. 2. 4.

² Ταφιασσός, the editors, for Ταφιασσος B, Ταφιασος other MSS.

³ δέ, Kramer, from conj. of Tzschucke, for τε (BCD/kl); other MSS. omit the word.

⁴ φασί, the editors, for φασι.

⁵ For τις καί Palmer conj. 'Ortis'; so Kiepert in *Tab. Græc.*

μεγάλη καὶ εὖοφος,¹ ἣν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἐν Πάτραις Ῥωμαῖοι.

22. Τῆς δὲ μεσογαίας κατὰ μὲν τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν Ἐρυσιχαῖους τινὰς φησιν Ἀπολλόδωρος λέγεσθαι, ὧν Ἀλκμὰν μέμνηται·

οὐδ' Ἐρυσιχαῖος οὐδὲ ² ποιμήν,
ἀλλὰ Σαρδίων ἀπ' ἀκράν.

κατὰ δὲ τὴν Αἰτωλίαν ἦν Ὀλενος, ἥς ³ ἐν τῷ Αἰτωλικῷ καταλόγῳ μέμνηται Ὀμηρος, ἵχνη δ' αὐτῆς λείπεται μόνον ἐγγὺς τῆς Πλευρῶνος ὑπὸ τῷ Ἀρακύνθῳ⁴ ἦν δὲ καὶ Λυσιμαχία πλησίον, ἠφανισμένη καὶ αὐτή, κειμένη πρὸς τῇ λίμνῃ, τῇ νῦν μὲν Λυσιμαχία, πρότερον δ' Ὀδρα, μεταξὺ Πλευρῶνος καὶ Ἀρσινόης πόλεως, ἡ κώμη μὲν ἦν πρότερον, καλουμένη Κωνώπα,⁵ κτίσμα δ' ὑπῆρξεν Ἀρσινόης, τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ δευτέρου γυναικὸς ἅμα καὶ ἀδελφῆς, εὐφυῶς ἐπικειμένη πως τῇ τοῦ Ἀχελαίου διαβάσει· παραπλήσιον δέ τι καὶ ἡ Πυλὴν τῷ Ὀλένῳ πέποιθεν. ὅταν δὲ φῇ τὴν Καλυδῶνα αἰπεῖάν τε καὶ πετρήεσσαν, ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας δεκτέον· εἴρηται γάρ, ὅτι τὴν χώραν δίχα διελόντες τὴν μὲν ὀρεινὴν καὶ ἐπικτητον τῇ Καλυδῶνι προσένειμαν, τὴν πεδινὰ δὲ τῇ Πλευρῶνι.

23. Νυνὶ μὲν οὖν ἐκπεπόνηται καὶ ἀπηγόρευκεν ὑπὸ τῶν συνεχῶν πολέμων ἢ τ' Ἀκαρνανία καὶ Αἰτωλοί, καθάπερ καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν·

¹ εὖοφος BC¹ ἡλίνοα; εὐφυχοι L.

² Before ποιμήν Bergk (note to Frag. 24) reads merely οὐδέ instead of Καλυδωνάου δὲ DHIsn, Καλυδωνέου δὲ Bk, Κλυδωνάου δὲ C; Καλυδόνιος οὐδέ, Coisais from conj. of Casaubon.

well supplied with fish; it is held by the Romans who live in Patrae.

22. Apollodorus says that in the interior of Acarnania there is a people called Erysichneans, who are mentioned by Aleman: "nor yet an Erysichnean nor shepherd, but from the heights of Sardeis."¹ But Olenus, which Homer mentions in the Aetolian catalogue, was in Aetolia, though only traces of it are left, near Pleuron at the foot of Aracynthus. Near it, also, was Lysimachia; this, too, has disappeared; it was situated by the lake now called Lysimachia, in earlier times Hydra, between Pleuron and the city Arsinoë. In earlier times Arsinoë was only a village, and was called Conopa, but it was first founded as a city by Arsinoë, who was both wife and sister of Ptolemy the Second;² it was rather happily situated at the ford across the Achelous. Pylenë³ has also suffered a fate similar to that of Olenus. When the poet calls Calydon both "steep"⁴ and "rocky,"⁵ one should interpret him as referring to the country; for, as I have said,⁶ they divided the country into two parts and assigned the mountainous part, or Epictetus,⁷ to Calydon and the level country to Pleuron.

23. At the present time both the Acarnanians and the Aetolians, like many of the other tribes, have been exhausted and reduced to impotence by their

¹ *Frag.* 24 (Bergk).

² She married him in 270 B.C.

³ *Cl.* 10. 2. 6.

⁴ *Iliad* 13. 217.

⁵ *Iliad* 2. 6-10.

⁶ 10. 2. 3.

⁷ *i.e.* Aetolia the "Acquired" (10. 2. 3).

⁸ *ἡς, Οὐνία*, for *ὧς*: so the later editors.

⁹ *Ἀπακινύου*, the editors, for *Ἀπακινύου*.

¹⁰ *Καυόνου*, Tschucko, for *Καυόνου*; so the later editors.

πλεῖστον μὲντοι χρόνον συνέμειναν Λίτωλοι μετὰ τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων πρὸς τε τοὺς Μακεδόνας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας, ὕστατα δὲ καὶ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους περὶ τῆς αὐτονομίας ἀγωνιζόμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ Ὅμηρος αὐτῶν ἐπὶ πολὺ μέμνηται καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ποιηταὶ τε καὶ συγγραφεῖς, τὰ μὲν εὐσήμεως τε καὶ ὁμολογουμένως, τὰ δ' ἡττον γνωρίμως (καθίπερ τοῦτο ¹ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἡδὴ λεχθεῖσι περὶ αὐτῶν ἀποδέδεικται), προσληπτέον καὶ τῶν παλαιότερων τινὰ τῶν ἀρχῆς ἐχόντων τάξιν ἢ διαπορουμένων.

C 461 24. Εὐθύς ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας, ὅτι μὲν αὐτὴν ὁ Λαέρτης καὶ οἱ Κεφαλλῆνες κατεκτήσαντο, εἴρηται ἡμῖν, τίνων δὲ κατεχόντων πρότερον, πολλοὶ μὲν εἰρήκασιν, οὐχ ὁμολογούμενα δὲ εἰπόντων, ἐπιφανῇ δέ, ἀπολείπεται τις λόγος ἡμῖν διαιτητικὸς περὶ αὐτῶν. φησὶ γὰρ τοὺς Ταφίους τε καὶ Τηλεβόας λεγομένους οἰκεῖν τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν πρότερον, καὶ τὸν ἡγεμόνα αὐτῶν Κέφαλον τὸν κατασταθέντα ὑπὸ Ἀμφιτρύωνος κύριον τῶν περὶ τὴν Τάφον νήσων κυριεῦσαι καὶ ταύτης τῆς χώρας· ἐντεύθεν δὲ καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τοῦ Λευκίτα νομιζόμενον ἄλμα τούτῳ πρώτῳ προσμυθεύουσιν, ὡς προσέρηται. ὁ δὲ ποιητής, ὅτι μὲν ἦρχον οἱ Τάφιοι τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων, πρὶν ἢ τοὺς Κεφαλλήνας καὶ τὸν Λαέρτην ἐπελθεῖν, οὐ λέγει, διότι δ' ἦσαν φίλοι τοῖς Ἰθακησίοις λέγει, ὥστ' ἢ οὐδ' ὅλως ἐπῆρξαν

¹ τοῦτο καὶ, τοῦτου BCD²kl.

¹ 10. 2. 8, 10.

² Cl. 10. 2. 9.

continual wars. However, for a very long time the Aetolians, together with the Acarnanians, stood firm, not only against the Macedonians and the other Greeks, but also finally against the Romans, when fighting for autonomy. But since they are often mentioned by Homer, as also both by the other poets and by historians, sometimes in words that are easy to interpret and about which there is no disagreement, and sometimes in words that are less intelligible (this has been shown in what I have already said about them), I should also add some of those older accounts which afford us a basis of fact to begin with, or are matters of doubt.

24. For instance, in the case of Acarnania, Laertes and the Cephallenians acquired possession of it, as I have said;¹ but as to what people held it before that time, many writers have indeed given an opinion, but since they do not agree in their statements, which have, however, a wide currency, there is left for me a word of arbitration concerning them. They say that the people who were called both Taphians and Teleboans lived in Acarnania in earlier times, and that their leader Cephalus, who had been set up by Amphitryon as master over the islands about Taphos, gained the mastery over this country too. And from this fact they go on to add the myth that Cephalus was the first to take the leap from Leucas which became the custom, as I have said before.² But the poet does not say that the Taphians were ruling the Acarnanians before the Cephallenians and Laertes came over, but only that they were friends to the Ithacans, and therefore, according to the poet, they either had not ruled over the region at all, or had yielded Acarnania to the

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τῶν τόπων κατ' αὐτόν, ἢ ἐκόντες παρεχώρησαν ἢ καὶ σίνοικοι ἐγένοντο. φαίνονται δὲ καὶ ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνους τινες ἐποικῆσαι τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν, οἱ μετ' Ἰκαρίου τοῦ Πηνελόπης πατρός· καὶ γὰρ τοῦτον καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφούς αὐτῆς ζῶντας παραδίδωσιν ὁ ποιητὴς κατὰ τὴν Ὀδύσειαν·

οἱ πατὴρ δὲ ἐς οἶκον ὑπερρίγασι νέεσθαι
Ἰκαρίου, ὥς κ' αὐτὸς ἐδνῶσαιτο θυγάτρα·

καὶ περὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν·

ἤδη γάρ ῥα πατήρ τε κασίγνητοί τε κέλονται
Εὐρυμάχῳ γήμασθαι.

οὔτε γὰρ ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι πιθανὸν αὐτοὺς οἰκεῖν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ὁ Τηλέμαχος παρὰ Μενελάῳ κατήγετο, ἀφιγμένος ἐκείσε· οὐτ' ἄλλην οἴκησιν παρειλήφμεν αὐτῶν. φασὶ δὲ Τυνδάρεων καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν Ἰκάριον,¹ ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ Ἰπποκόωντος τῆς οἰκείας, ἐλθεῖν παρὰ Θέστιον, τὸν τῶν Πλευρωνίων ἄρχοντα, καὶ συγκατακτῆσασθαι τὴν πέραν² τοῦ Ἀχελάου πολλήν³ ἐπὶ μέρει· τὸν μὲν οὖν Τυνδάρεων ἐπανελθεῖν οἴκαδε, γήμαντα Λήδαν, τὴν τοῦ Θέστιου θυγατέρα, τὸν δ' Ἰκάριον⁴ ἐπιμεῖναι,⁵ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἔχοντα μέρος, καὶ τεκνοποιήσασθαι τὴν τε Πηνελόπην ἐκ Πολυκλείστης τῆς Λυγαίου θυγατρὸς καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφούς αὐτῆς. ἡμεῖς μὲν οὖν ὑπεδείξαμεν ἐν τῇ καταλόγῳ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοὺς Ἀκαρνανίας καταριθμουμένους καὶ

¹ Ἰκάριον, Xylander, for Ἰκαρον.

² For τὴν πέραν (τὴν περαιάν Βλέκκο) Tschucko and Corais, from conj. of Casaubon, read τῆς περαιας.

³ πάλιν CDEylisclx, πολλά κ.

Ithacans voluntarily, or had become joint-occupants with them. It appears that also a colony from Lacedaemon settled in Acarnania, I mean Icarius, father of Penelope, and his followers; for in the *Odyssey* the poet represents both Icarius and the brothers of Penelope as living: "who¹ shrink from going to the house of her father, Icarius, that he himself may exact the bride-gifts for his daughter,"² and, concerning her brothers, "for already her father and her brothers bid her marry Eurymachus";³ for, in the first place, it is improbable that they were living in Lacedaemon, since in that case Telemachus would not have lodged at the home of Menelaüs when he went to Lacedaemon, and, secondly, we have no tradition of their having lived elsewhere. But they say that Tyndareus and his brother Icarius, after being banished by Hippocoön from their home-land, went to Thestius, the ruler of the Pleuronians, and helped him to acquire possession of much of the country on the far side of the Achelous on condition that they should receive a share of it; that Tyndareus, however, went back home, having married Leda, the daughter of Thestius, whereas Icarius stayed on, keeping a portion of Acarnania, and by Polycstê, the daughter of Lygaens, begot both Penelope and her brothers. Now I have already set forth that the Acarnanians were enumerated in the *Catalogue of Ships*,⁴ that they took part in the

¹ The suitors.² *Od.* 2. 52.³ *Od.* 15. 16.⁴ 10. 2. 25; but Homer nowhere specifically mentions the "Acarnanians."⁵ *Ἰκαριὸν* MSS. except E.⁶ *ἐπιμνηταί*, Meineke emends to *ὀνομασται*.

μετασχοντας τῆς ἐπὶ Ἴλιον στρατείας, ἐν οἷς
κατωνομάζοντο οἱ τε τὴν ἄκτὴν οἰκοῦντες καὶ
ἔτι

οἱ τ' ἡπειρον ἔχον ἢ δ' ἀντιπέραι ἐνέμοντο.

οὔτε δ' ἡ ἡπειρος Ἀκαρνανία ὠνομάζετο πω, οὔθ'
ἡ ἄκτὴ Λευκάς.

C 462 25. Ἐφορος δ' οὐ φησι συστρατεῦσαι Ἀλκ-
μαίωνα¹ γὰρ τὸν Ἀμφικίρεω, στρατεύσαντα² μετὰ
Διομήδους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἐπιγόνων καὶ κατορ-
θώσαντα τὸν πρὸς Θηβαίους πόλεμον, συνελθεῖν
Διομήδει καὶ τιμωρήσασθαι μετ' αὐτοῦ τοὺς
Οἰνέως ἐχθρούς, παραδύνατα δ' ἐκείνοις³ τὴν
Αἰτωλίαν, αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν παρελθεῖν
καὶ ταύτην καταστρέφεισθαι. Ἀγαμέμνονα δ', ἐν
τούτῳ τοῖς Ἀργείοις ἐπιθέμενον, κρατῆσαι ῥιπίδιως,
τῶν πλείστων τοῖς περὶ Διομήδην συνακολουθη-
σάντων. μικρὸν δ' ὕστερον ἐπιπεσούσης τῆς ἐπ'
Ἴλιον ἐξόδου, δείσαντα, μὴ ὑπόντος αὐτοῦ κατὰ
τὴν στρατείαν ἐπανελθόντες οἴκαδε οἱ περὶ τὸν
Διομήδην (καὶ γὰρ ἀκούεσθαι μεγάλην περὶ αὐτὸν
συνεστραμμένην δύναμιν) κατίσχοιεν τὴν μάλιστα
προσῆκουσαν αὐτοῖς ἀρχήν, τὸν μὲν γὰρ Ἀδρίσ-
τον, τὸν δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς εἶναι κληρονόμον, ταῦτα δὴ
διανοηθέντα καλεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τε τὴν τοῦ Ἀργους
ἀπόληψιν καὶ τὴν κοινωνίαν τοῦ πολέμου· τὸν
μὲν οὖν Διομήδην πεισθέντα μετασχεῖν τῆς στρα-
τείας, τὸν δὲ Ἀλκμαίωνα ἀγανακτοῦντα μὴ
φροντίσαι· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο μηδὲ κοινωνῆσαι τῆς
στρατείας μόνους τοὺς Ἀκαρνανίας τοῖς Ἕλλησι·

¹ Ἀλκμαίωνα, Meineke emends to Ἀλκμήωνα.

² συστρατεύσαντα Clo.

³ ἐκείνῳ C (?) and editors before Kramer.

expedition to Ilium, and that among these were named "those who lived on the 'shore,'"¹ and also "those who held the mainland and dwelt in parts opposite."² But as yet neither had the mainland been named "Acarnania" nor the shore "Leucas."

25. Ephorus denies that they joined the Trojan expedition, for he says that Alcmaeon, the son of Amphiaras, made an expedition with Diomedes and the other Epigoni, and had brought to a successful issue the war against the Thebans, and then joined Diomedes and with him took vengeance upon the enemies of Oeneus, after which he himself, first giving over Aetolia to them,³ passed into Acarnania and subdued it; and meanwhile Agamemnon attacked the Argives and easily prevailed over them, since the most of them had accompanied the army of Diomedes; but a little later, when the expedition against Ilium confronted him, he conceived the fear that, when he was absent on the expedition, Diomedes and his army might come back home (and in fact it was reported that a great army had gathered round him) and seize the empire to which they had the best right, for one⁴ was the heir of Adrastus and the other⁵ of his father;⁶ and accordingly, after thinking this all over, Agamemnon invited them both to resume possession of Argos and to take part in the war; and although Diomedes was persuaded to take part in the expedition, Alcmaeon was vexed and refused to heed the invitation; and for this reason the Acarnanians alone refused to share in the ex-

¹ "Shore of the mainland," *Od.* 24. 378.

² See 10. 2. 8.

³ Diomedes and Oeneus.

⁴ Diomedes.

⁵ Alcmaeon.

⁶ Amphiaras.

STRABO

τούτοις δ', ὡς εἰκός, τοῖς λόγοις ἐπακολουθήσαντες οἱ Ἀκαρνανες σοφίσασθαι Ῥωμαίους καὶ τὴν αὐτονομίαν παρ' αὐτῶν ἐξανύσασθαι, λέγοντες, ὡς οὐ μετᾴσχοιεν μόνοι τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς προγόνους τοὺς ἐκείνων στρατείας· οὔτε γὰρ ἐν τῷ Αἰτωλικῷ καταλόγῳ φράζονται, οὔτε ἰδίᾳ· οὐδὲ γὰρ ὅλως τοῦνομα τοῦτ' ἐμφέροιτο ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσιν.

26. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἐφορος, πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν ἤδη τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν ὑπὸ τῷ Ἀλκμαίῳ ποιήσας, τότε Ἄργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν ἐκείνου κτίσμα ἀποφαίνει καὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν ὠνομίσθαι φησὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀκαρνανος, Ἀμφιλόχους δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Ἀμφιλόχου· ὥστε ἐκπίπτει εἰς τὰ παρὰ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν ἱστορίαν λεγόμενα. Θουκυδίδης δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τὸν Ἀμφίλοχον, ἀπὸ τῆς στρατείας τῆς Τρωικῆς ἐπανιόντα, οὐκ ἄρεσκόμενον τοῖς ἐν Ἄργει, ταύτην οἰκῆσαί φασι¹ τὴν χώραν, οἱ μὲν κατὰ διαδοχὴν ἦκοντα τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ δυναστείας, οἱ δ' ἄλλως. καὶ ἰδίᾳ μὲν περὶ Ἀκαρνανῶν ταῦτα λέγουσι ἄν, κοινῇ δ' ὅσα καὶ τοῖς Αἰτωλικοῖς ἐπιπλέκεται νῦν ἐροῦμεν, τὰ Αἰτωλικά λέγοντες ἐφεξῆς, ὅσα προσλαβεῖν τοῖς εἰρημένοις ἔγνωμεν.

¹ φησι BClino.

pedition with the Greeks. And it was probably by following this account that the Acarnanians tricked the Romans, as they are said to have done, and obtained from them their autonomy, urging that they alone had had no part in the expedition against the ancestors of the Romans, for they were named neither in the Aetolian catalogue¹ nor separately, and in fact their name was not mentioned in the Epic poems at all.

26. Ephorus, then, makes Acarnania subject to Alemaeon even before the Trojan War; and he not only declares that the Amphiloehian Argos was founded by him, but also says that Acarnania was named after Alemaeon's son Acarnan, and the Amphiloehians after Alemaeon's brother Amphiloehus; therefore his account is to be cast out amongst those contrary to Homeric history. But Thucydides² and others say that Amphiloehus, on his return from the Trojan expedition, was displeased with the state of affairs at Argos, and took up his abode in this country, some saying that he came by right of succession to the domain of his brother, others giving a different account. So much may be said of the Acarnanians specifically; I shall now speak of their history in a general way, in so far as their history is interwoven with that of the Aetolians, relating next in order the history of the Aetolians, in so far as I have thought best to add to my previous narrative.

III

1. Τοὺς δὲ Κουρήτας τῶν μὲν Ἀκαρνᾶσι, τῶν
 δ' Αἰτωλοῖς προσνεμόντων, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἐκ Κρήτης,
 τῶν δ' ἐξ Εὐβοίας τὸ γένος εἶναι φασκόντων,
 C 463 ἐπειδὴ καὶ Ὅμηρος αὐτῶν μέμνηται, τὰ παρ'
 ἐκείνου πρῶτον ἐπισκεπτέον. οἶονται δ' αὐτὸν
 λέγειν Αἰτωλοὺς μᾶλλον ἢ Ἀκαρνᾶνας, εἴπερ οἱ
 Πορθαοῦνίδαι ἦσαν

Ἀγριος ἡδὲ Μέλας, τρίτατος δ' ἦν ἱππύτα
 Οἰνεύς·

ᾧ κεον δ' ἐν Πλευρῶνι καὶ αἰπεινῇ Καλυδῶνι.

αὗται δ' εἰσὶν Αἰτωλικάι πόλεις ἀμφότεραι καὶ
 φέρονται ἐν Αἰτωλικῇ καταλόγῳ, ὥστε, ἐπεὶ τὴν
 Πλευρῶνα οἰκοῦντες φαίνονται καὶ κατ' αὐτὸν οἱ
 Κουρήτες, Αἰτωλοὶ ἂν εἶεν. οἱ δ' ἀντιλέγοιτες
 τῷ τρόπῳ τῆς φράσεως παράγονται, ὅταν φῇ,

Κουρήτές τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχάρμαι
 ἀμφὶ πόλιν Καλυδῶνα.

οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν κυρίως εἶπεν οὕτως· ἐμάχοντο Βοιωτοὶ
 καὶ Θηβαῖοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, οὐδ' Ἀργεῖοι καὶ
 Ἠελοποννήσιοι. ἐδείχθη δ' ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεν, ὅτι
 ἐστὶ καὶ Ὀμηρικὸν τὸ ἔθος τοῦτο τῆς φράσεως καὶ
 ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων ποιητῶν τετριμμένον· τοῦτο μὲν
 οὖν εὐαπολόγητον. ἐκεῖνοι δὲ λεγέτωσαν πῶς ἂν
 μὴ ὁμοεθνεῖς ὄντας μὴδ' Αἰτωλοὺς τοὺς Πλευρω-
 νίους ἐν τοῖς Αἰτωλοῖς κατέλεγεν.

2. Ἐφορος δὲ τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς εἰπὼν ἔθνος εἶναι
 μηδεπώποτε γεγεννημένον ὑφ' ἑτέροις, ἀλλὰ πάντα

¹ *Iliad* 14. 117.

² *Iliad* 14. 110.

III

1. As for the Curetes, some assign them to the Acarnanians, others to the Aetolians; and some assert that the tribe originated in Crete, but others in Euboea; but since Homer mentions them, I should first investigate his account. It is thought that he means that they were Aetolians rather than Acarnanians, if indeed the sons of Porthaon were "Agrius and Melas, and, the third, Oeneus the knight";¹ "and they lived in Pleuron and steep Calydon."² These are both Aetolian cities, and are referred to in the Aetolian catalogue; and therefore, since, even according to the poet, the Curetes obviously lived in Pleuron, they would be Aetolians. Those writers who oppose this view are misled by Homer's mode of expression when he says, "the Curetes were fighting, and the Aetolians steadfast in battle, about the city of Calydon";³ for, they add, neither would he have spoken appropriately if he had said, "the Boeotians and the Thebans were fighting against one another"; or "the Argives and the Peloponnesians." But, as I have shown heretofore,⁴ this habit of expression not only is Homeric, but is much used by the other poets also. This interpretation, then, is easy to defend; but let those writers explain how the poet could catalogue the Pleuronians among the Aetolians if they were not Aetolians or at least of the same race.

2. Ephorus,⁵ after saying that the Aetolians were a race which had never become subject to any other

¹ *Iliad* 9. 529.

² 8. 3. 8, 10. 2. 10.

³ See *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

τὸν μνημονευόμενον χρόνον μεμενηκὸς ἀπόρθητον
 διὰ τε¹ τὰς δυσχωρίας τῶν τύπων καὶ διὰ τὴν
 περὶ τὸν πόλεμον ἄσκησιν, ἐξ ἀρχῆς μὲν φησιν²
 ἅπασαν τὴν χώραν Κουρήτας κατασχεῖν, ἀφικο-
 μένου δ' ἐξ Ἡλίδος Λίτωλὸς τοῦ Ἐνδυμίωνος καὶ
 τοῖς πολέμοις κρατοῦντος αὐτῶν, τοὺς μὲν Κουρή-
 τας εἰς τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Ἀκαριανίαν ὑπο-
 χωρῆσαι, τοὺς δ' Λίτωλούς συγκυτελθόντας
 Ἐπειοῖς τὰς ἀρχαιοτάτας κτίσαι τῶν ἐν Λίτωλίᾳ
 πόλεων, δεκάτῃ δ'³ ὕστερον γενεῇ τὴν Ἥλιν ὑπὸ
 Ὀξύλου τοῦ Λίμονος συνοικισθῆναι, περικυθέντος
 ἐκ τῆς Λίτωλίας. παριτίθησι δὲ ταύτων μαρτύρια
 τὰ ἐπιγράμματα, τὸ μὲν ἐν Θέρμοις τῆς Λίτωλίας,
 ὅπου τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας ποιεῖσθαι πάτριον αὐτοῖς
 ἐστίν, ἐγκεχαραγμένον τῇ βύσει τῆς Λίτωλὸς
 εἰκόνας·

χώρης οἰκιστῆρα, παρ' Ἀλφειοῦ ποτὲ δίναις
 θρεφθέντα,⁴ σταδίων γείτον' Ὀλυμπιάδος,
 Ἐνδυμίωνος παῖδ' Λίτωλοί τύνδ' ἀνέθηκαν
 Αἰτωλόν, σφετέρας μνήμ' ἀρετῆς ἐσορῆν.

τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῶν Ἡλείων⁵ ἐπὶ τῷ Ὀξύλου
 ἀνδριάντι·

C 464 Αἰτωλὸς ποτε τόνδε λιπὼν αὐτόχθονα δῆμον
 κτήσατο Κουρήτιν γῆν, δορὶ πολλὰ καμών·
 τῆς δ' αὐτῆς γενεῆς δεκατὸς πορος Λίμονος
 νιός
 Ὀξύλος ἀρχαίην ἔκτισε τήνδε πόλιν.

¹ τε, Tischucke, for δέ; so the later editors.

² φησιν, Tischucke, for φασι; so the later editors.

³ δεκάτῃ δ', Corais, for δέκα, τῇ δ'; so the later editors.

people, but throughout all time of which there is any record had remained undevastated, both because of the ruggedness of their country and because of their training in warfare, says at the outset that the Curetes held possession of the whole country, but when Aetolus,¹ the son of Endymion, arrived from Elis and overpowered them in war, the Curetes withdrew to what is now called Acarnania, whereas the Aetolians came back with Epelians and founded the earliest of the cities of Aetolia, and in the tenth generation after that Elis was settled by Oxylus² the son of Haemon, who had crossed over from Aetolia. And he cites as evidence of all this two inscriptions, the one at Therma in Aetolia (where it is their ancestral custom to hold their elections of magistrates), engraved on the base of the statue of Aetolus: "Founder of the country, once reared beside the eddies of the Alpheius, neighbour of the race-courses of Olympia, son of Endymion, this Aetolus has been set up by the Aetolians as a memorial of his valour to behold"; and the other inscription in the marketplace of the Eleians on the statue of Oxylus: "Aetolus once left this autochthonous people, and through many a toil with the spear took possession of the land of Curetis; but the tenth scion of the same stock, Oxylus, the son of Haemon, founded this city in early times."

¹ Cp. 8. 3. 33.² Cf. 8. 3. 33.

⁴ *ἑρεθίστα*, Jacobs, Corais, and later editors, for *τραφέντα* ππ. *τρεφέντα* other MSS.

⁵ *ἡλείων*, correction in π, and Pletho, for *Αἰτωλῶν*; so the editors.

3. Τὴν μὲν οὖν συγγένειαν τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν τε Ἑλλείων καὶ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὀρθῶς ἐπισημαίνεται διὰ τῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων, ἐξομολογουμένων ἀμφοῖν οὐ τὴν συγγένειαν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ἀρχηγέτας ἀλλήλων εἶναι· δι' οὗ καλῶς ἐξελέγχει ψευδομένους τοὺς φάσκοντας τῶν μὲν Αἰτωλῶν ἀποίκους εἶναι τοὺς Ἑλλείους, μὴ μέντοι τῶν Ἑλλείων τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς. τὴν δ' ἀνομολογίαν τῆς γραφῆς καὶ τῆς ἀποφάσεως φαίνεται τὴν αὐτὴν ἐπιδεδειγμένος κἀνταῦθα, ἥνπερ ἐπὶ τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς παρεστήσαμεν. εἰπὼν γὰρ ἀπίρθητον ἐκ τοῦ μνημονευομένου χρόνου παντὸς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν, εἰπὼν δὲ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὴν χώραν ταύτην τοὺς Κουρήτας κατασχεῖν, ὥφειλε μὲν ¹ τοῖς εἰρημένοις ἀκύλουθον τοῦτο ἐπιφέρειν, ² ὅτι οἱ Κουρήτες διέμειναν ἕως εἰς αὐτὸν κατέχοντες τὴν Αἰτωλίαν γῆν, οὕτω γὰρ ἔμελλεν ἀπόρθητός τε καὶ οὐδέποτε ἐπ' ³ ἄλλοις γεγонуῖα ὀρθῶς λεχθήσεσθαι· ὁ δ' ἐκλαθόμενος τῆς ὑποσχέσεως οὐ τοῦτ' ἐπιφέρει, ἀλλὰ τοῦναντίον, ὥς ἀφικομένου ἐξ Ἑλιδος Αἰτωλοῦ καὶ τοῖς πολέμοις κρατοῦντος αὐτῶν, οἱ Κουρήτες ἀπῆλθον εἰς τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν· τί οὖν ἄλλο πορθήσεως ἴδιον ἢ τῷ πολέμῳ κρατηθῆναι καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐκλιπεῖν; τοῦτο δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα μαρτυρεῖ τὸ παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλείοις, ὁ γὰρ Αἰτωλός, φησί,

κτῆσατο Κουρήτιν γῆν, δορὶ πολλὰ καμών.

¹ Corais and Meineke delete τοίγε, before τοῖς.

² ἐπιφέρειν, Meineke, following conj. of Casaubon, for φέρειν.

³ ἢ π', Corais, and Meineke.

3. Now through these inscriptions Ephorus correctly signifies the kinship of the Eleians and Aetolians with one another, since both inscriptions agree, not merely as to the kinship of the two peoples, but also that each people was the founder of the other, through which he successfully convicts of falsehood those who assert that, while the Eleians were indeed colonists of the Aetolians, the Aetolians were not colonists of the Eleians. But here, too, Ephorus manifestly displays the same inconsistency in his writing and his pronouncements as in the case of the oracle at Delphi, which I have already set forth;¹ for, after saying that Aetolia has been undevastated throughout all times of which there is any record, and after saying also that in the beginning the Curetes held possession of this country, he should have added as a corollary to what he had already said that the Curetes continued to hold possession of the Aetolian land down to his own time, for only thus could it have been rightly said that the land had been undevastated and that it had never come under the power of others; and yet, utterly forgetting his promise,² he does not add this, but the contrary, that when Aetolus arrived from Elis and overpowered the Curetes in war, they withdrew into Acarnania. What else, pray, is specifically characteristic of a devastation than being overpowered in war and abandoning the country? And this is evidenced also by the inscription among the Eleians, for Aetolus, it says, "through many a toil with the spear took possession of the land of Curetis."

¹ O. 3. 11.² See O. 3. 11.

4. Ἴσως δὴ τις ἂν φαίη, λέγειν αὐτὸν ἀπόρρητον τὴν Αἰτωλίαν, ἀφ' οὗ τοῦνομα τοῦτ' ἔσχε μετὰ τὴν Αἰτωλοῦ παρουσίαν· ἄλλ' ἀφήρηται καὶ τοῦτον¹ τοῦ νοήματος τὸν λόγον, φήσας ἐν τοῖς ἐφεξῆς τὸ μὲν πλεῖστον τοῦ λαοῦ τοῦ διαμέροντος ἐν τοῖς Αἰτωλοῖς τοῦτο εἶναι, τὸ τῶν Ἑπαιῶν λέγων,² συμμιχθέντων δ' αὐτοῖς ὕστερον Αἰολέων, τῶν ἅμα Βοιωτοῖς ἐκ Θητταλίας ἀναστάντων, κοινῇ μετὰ τούτων τὴν χώραν κατασχεῖν. ἂρ' οὖν πιστὸν³ ἐστὶ χωρὶς πολέμου τὴν ἀλλοτρίαν ἐπελθόντας συγκατανεύμασθαι τοῖς ἔχουσι, μηδὲν δεομένοις κοινωνίας τοιαύτης; ἢ τοῦτο μὲν οὐ πιστόν, τὸ δὲ κρατουμένοις τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐπ' ἴσοις⁴ συμβῆναι πιστόν; τί οὖν ἄλλο πόρρησις ἢ τὸ κρατεῖσθαι τοῖς ὅπλοις; καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος δ' εἴρηκεν ἐκ τῆς Βοιωτίας ἀπελθόντας⁵ ἅπαντας ἱστορεῖσθαι καὶ ἐποίκους τοῖς Αἰτωλοῖς γενομένους· ὁ δ' ὥσπερ κατωρθωκῶς ἐπιλέγει, διότι⁶ ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα διακριβοῦν εἰώθαμεν, ὅταν ἢ τι τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ παντελῶς ὑπορούμενον ἢ ψευδῇ δόξαν ἔχον.

C 465 5. Τοιοῦτος δ' ὢν Ἐφορος ἐτέρων ὅμως κρείττων ἐστὶ· καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ ἐσπυδασμένως οὕτως ἐπαιέσας αὐτὸν Πολύβιος καὶ φήσας περὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καλῶς μὲν Εὐδοξον, κάλλιστα δ' Ἐφορον ἐξη-

¹ τοῦτον, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

² λέγων, Jones restores to the text. Corais amends to ἢ ἡλείων; Meineke deletes.

³ πιστόν, Graskind inserts; so the later editors.

⁴ ἴσοις Βέλλιος.

⁵ ἀπελθόντας, Corais and Meineke emend to ἐπελθόντας; a tempting emendation.

⁶ ἐτι Βέλλιος.

4. Perhaps, however, one might say that Ephorus means that Aetolia was undevastated from the time when it got this name, that is, after Actolus arrived there; but Ephorus has deprived himself of the argument in support of this idea by saying in his next words that this, meaning the tribe of the Epeians, constituted the greatest part of the people who stayed on among the Actolians, but that later, when Aeolians, who at the same time with Boeotians had been compelled to migrate from Thessaly, were intermingled with them, they in common with these held possession of the country. Is it credible, pray, that without war they invaded the country of a different people and divided it up with its possessors, when the latter had no need of such a partnership? Or, since this is not credible, is it credible that those who were overpowered by arms came out on an equality with the victors? What else, pray, is devastation than being overpowered by arms? Apollodorus, also, says that, according to history, the Hyantes left Boeotia and settled among the Aetolians. But Ephorus, as though he had achieved success in his argument, adds: "It is my wont to examine such matters as these with precision, whenever any matter is either altogether doubtful or falsely interpreted."

5. But though Ephorus is such, still he is better than others. And Polybius¹ himself, who praises him so earnestly, and says concerning the Greek histories that Eudoxus² indeed gave a good account, but Ephorus gave the best account of the foundings of

¹ Book 34, Frag. 1.

² Eudoxus of Cnidus (fl. about 350 B.C.).

γεῖσθαι περὶ κτίσεων, συγγενειῶν, μεταναστί-
σεων, ἀρχηγετῶν, ἡμεῖς δέ, φησί, τὰ νῦν ὄντα
δηλώσομεν καὶ περὶ θέσεως τόπων καὶ διαστημά-
των· τοῦτο γὰρ ἔστιν οἰκειότατον χωρογραφίᾳ.
ἀλλὰ μὴν σύ γε, ὦ Πολύβιε, ὁ τὰς λαοδογμα-
τικὰς ¹ ἀποφάσεις περὶ τῶν διαστημάτων εἰσάγων
οὐκ ἐν τοῖς ἔξω τῆς Ἑλλάδος μόνοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν
τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς, καὶ διδοῖς ² εὐθύνας τὰς μὲν
Ποσειδωνίῳ, τὰς δ' Ἀρτεμιδιῶρι, τὰς δ' ἄλλοις
πλείοσι· καὶ ἡμῖν οὖν συγγνώμην ³ ἔχειν ⁴ καὶ
οὐ δυσχεραίνειν δεῖ, παρὰ τῶν τοιούτων μετα-
φέρουσι τὴν πολλὴν ἱστορίαν, εἴαν τι πταιῶμεν,
ἀλλ' ἀγαπᾶν, εἴαν τὰ πλείω τῶν εἰρημένων
ἐτέροις ἄμεινον λέγωμεν, ἢ τὰ παραλειφθέντα
κατ' ἄγνοιαν προστιθῶμεν.

6. Περὶ δὲ Κουρήτων ἔτι καὶ τοιαῦτα λέγεται,
τὰ μὲν ἐγγυτέρω ὄντα τῆς περὶ Αἰτωλῶν καὶ
Ἀκαρνανῶν ἱστορίας, τὰ δ' ἀπωτέρω· ἐγγυτέρω
μὲν τὰ τοιαῦτα, οἷα προεῖρηται, ὅτι τὴν χώραν,
ἣ νῦν Αἰτωλία καλεῖται, Κουρήτες ὥκουσι, ἐλθόντες
δ' οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ μετὰ Αἰτωλοῦ τούτους ἐξέβαλον
εἰς τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν· καὶ ἔτι τὰ τοιαῦτα, ὅτι
τὴν Πλευρωνίαν ὑπὸ Κουρήτων οἰκουμένην καὶ
Κουρήτιν προσαγορευομένην Λίολεῖς ἐπελθόντες
ἀφείλοντο, τοὺς δὲ κατέχοντας ἐξέβαλον. Ἀρχέ-

¹ τὰς λαοδογματικὰς, Trachupke, from conj. of Tyrwhitt, for
τάλας ὁ δογματικὰς CDyhlhnaaz, τὰς τῶν ἄλλων δογματικὰς Bē;
so the later editors.

² καὶ διδοῖς, Casaubon, for καὶ διαδούς BCDyhlhikx, καὶ
διαδιδούς lno, vñ Δία, 2lδw: Corais; so the editors after
Corais.

³ συγγνώμην Bē; so Müller-Dübner.

GEOGRAPHY, 10. 3. 5-6

cities, kinships, migrations, and original founders, "but I," he says, "shall show the facts as they now are, as regards both the position of places and the distances between them; for this is the most appropriate function of Chorography." But assuredly you, Polybius, who introduce "popular notions"¹ concerning distances, not only in dealing with places outside of Greece, but also when treating Greece itself, must also submit to an accounting, not only to Poseidonius,² and to Apollodorus, but to several others as well. One should therefore pardon me as well, and not be vexed, if I make any mistakes when I borrow from such writers most of my historical material, but should rather be content if in the majority of cases I improve upon the accounts given by others, or if I add such facts as have elsewhere, owing to lack of knowledge, been left untold.

6. Concerning the Curetes still further accounts, to the following effect, are given, some of them being more closely related to the history of the Aetolians and the Acarnanians, others more remotely. More closely related are such accounts as I have given before—that the Curetes were living in the country which is now called Aetolia, and that the Aetolians came with Actolus and drove them into Acarnania; and also accounts of this kind, that, when Pleuronis was inhabited by the Curetes and was called Curetis, Aeolians made an invasion and took it away from them, and drove out its occupants.

¹ See 2. 4. 2 and 7. 5. 9.

² Cf. 2. 3. 1 ff. and 2. 4. 3 ff.

³ Exer, Jones inserts, following a correction in n; Meineke merely indicates a lacuna; Kramer conj. *συγγράμματα*.

μαχος δ' ὁ Εὐβοεύς φησι τοὺς Κουρήτας ἐν Χαλκίδι συνοικῆσαι, συνεχῶς δὲ περὶ τοῦ Ληλίντου πεδίου πολεμοῦντας, ἐπειδὴ οἱ πολέμοι τῆς κόμης ἐδρύττοντο τῆς ἔμπροσθεν καὶ κατέσπων αὐτούς, ὅπισθεν κομιῶντας γενέσθαι, τὰ δ' ἔμπροσθεν κείρεσθαι· διὸ καὶ Κουρήτας ἀπὸ τῆς κουρᾶς κληθῆναι· μετοικῆσαι δ' εἰς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν,¹ καὶ κατασχόντας τὰ περὶ Πλευρῶνα χωρία τοὺς πέραν οἰκοῦντας τοῦ Ἀχελϋῖν διὰ τὸ ἀκούρονε φυλάττειν τὰς κεφαλὰς Ἀκαρνῶνας καλέσαι.² ἔνιοι δ' ἀπὸ ἥρωος τοῦνομα σχεῖν ἑκάτερον τὸ φύλον· οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρου τοῦ Κουρίου τοὺς Κουρήτας ὀνομασθῆναι τοῦ ὑπερκείμενου τῆς Πλευρῶνος, εἶναι τε φύλόν τι Αἰτωλικὸν τοῦτο, ὡς Ὀφιεῖς καὶ Ἀγραῖους καὶ Εὐρυτᾶνας καὶ ἄλλα πλείω. ὡς δ' εἴρηται, τῆς Αἰτωλίας δίχα διηρημένης, τὰ μὲν περὶ Καλυδῶνα τὸν Οἰνέα ἔχειν φασί, τῆς δὲ Πλευρωνίας μέρος μὲν τι καὶ τοὺς Ἰορθαονίδας ἔχειν τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγριον, εἶπερ³

C 466 ὥκεον ἐν Πλευρῶνι καὶ αἰπεινῇ Καλυδῶνι·

ἐπικρατεῖν μέντοι Θέστιον τῆς Πλευρωνίας, τὸν πενθερὸν τι ὁ Οἰνέως, Ἀλθαίας δὲ πατέρα, ἱγούμενον τῶν Κουρήτων· πολέμου δ' ἔμπεσόντος

¹ Πλευρωσίαν πο.

² καλέσαι, Meineke, from conj. of Kramer, for καλέεσθαι.

³ ὅπερ ἱκῆνα.

¹ Archemachus (fl. not later than the third century B.C.) wrote works (now lost) on the *History of Euboea* and *Metonymies* (Change of Names).

² "Cura." From this passage one might identify the "Curetes" with the "Abantes" (see 10. 1. 3), whom Homer

Archemachus the Euboean¹ says that the Curetes settled at Chalcis, but since they were continually at war for the Lelantine Plain and the enemy would catch them by the front hair and drag them down, he says, they let their hair grow long behind but cut short the part in front, and because of this they were called "Curetes," from the cut of their hair,² and they then migrated to Aetolia, and, after taking possession of the region round Pleuron, called the people who lived on the far side of the Achelous "Acarmanians," because they kept their heads "unshorn."³ But some say that each of the two tribes got its name from a hero; others, that the Curetes were named after the mountain Curium, which is situated about Pleuron, and also that this is an Aetolian tribe, like the Ophians and the Agraeans and the Eurytians and several others. But, as I have already stated,⁴ when Aetolia was divided into two parts, the region round Calydon, they say, was in the possession of Oeneus, whereas a certain part of Pleuronia was in the possession of the sons of Porthaon, that is, Agrius and his followers, if it be true that "they lived in Pleuron and steep Calydon";⁵ the mastery over Pleuronia, however, was held by Thestius (the father-in-law of Oeneus and father of Althaea), who was leader of the Curetes; but when war broke out between the

speaks of as "letting their hair grow long behind" (*Iliad* 2. 512). According to a scholium (on *Iliad* l. c.), the Euboeans wore their hair long behind "for the sake of manly strength." The Greeks in general, however, let their hair grow long all over the head in Trojan times, being often referred to by Homer as the "long-haired Achaeans."

¹ The Greek adjective used is ἀκέρως ("acurus").

² 10. 2. 3, 22.

³ *Iliad* 11. 116.

τοῖς Θεστιύδαϊς πρὸς Οἰνέα καὶ Μελέαγρον, ὥς¹ μὲν ὁ ποιητὴς ἀμφὶ σὺν κεφαλῇ καὶ δέρματι, κατὰ τὴν περὶ τοῦ κάπρου μυθολογίαν, ὥς δὲ τὸ εἶκος, περὶ μέρος τῆς χώρας, οὕτω δὴ λέγεται.²

Κουρήτες τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Λίτωλοι μενε-
χίρμαι.

ταῦτα μὲν τὰ ἐγγυτέρω.

7. Τὰ δ' ἂνωτέρω τῆς ὑποθέσεως ταύτης, ἄλλως δὲ διὰ τὴν ὁμωνυμίαν εἰς ταυτόν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱστορικῶν ἀγόμενα, ἄπερ Κουρητικὰ μὲν καὶ περὶ Κουρήτων λέγεται, ὁμοίως ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν τὴν Λίτωλίαν καὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν οἰκησάντων, ἐκείνων μὲν διαφέρει, εἰσὶ δὲ μᾶλλον τῷ περὶ Σατύρων καὶ Σειληνῶν καὶ Βακχῶν καὶ Τιτύρων λόγῳ· τοιοῦτους γάρ τινες δαίμονας ἢ προπόλους θεῶν τοὺς Κουρήτιάς φασιν οἱ παραδόντες τὰ Κρητικὰ καὶ τὰ Φρυγία, ἱερουργίαις τισὶν ἐμπεπλεγμένα ταῖς μὲν μυστικαῖς, ταῖς δ' ἄλλαις³ περὶ τε τὴν τοῦ Διὸς παιδοτροφίαν τὴν ἐν Κρήτῃ καὶ τοὺς τῆς μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν ὀργασμοὺς ἐν τῇ Φρυγίᾳ καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἰδην τὴν Ἰρῶνικὴν τόποις. τοσαύτη δ' ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τούτοις ποικιλία, τῶν μὲν τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοῖς Κουρήσι τοὺς Κορύβαντας καὶ Καβεῖρους καὶ Ἰδαίους Δακτύλους καὶ Τελχῖνας ἀποφαινόντων, τῶν δὲ συγγενεῖς ἀλλήλων, καὶ

¹ ὥς is omitted in all MSS. except K.

² D^h read *διαλέγεται* instead of *ὅθεν λέγεται*.

³ ἄλλαις 2, instead of ἄλλως.

sons of Thestius, on the one hand, and Oeneus and Meleager, on the other ("about the hog's head and skin,"¹ as the poet says, following the mythical story of the boar,² but in all probability about the possession of a part of the territory), according to the words of the poet, "the Curetes were fighting, as also the Aetolians steadfast in battle."³ So much for the accounts which are more closely related.

7. The accounts which are more remotely related, however, to the present subject, but are wrongly, on account of the identity of the names, brought into the same connection by the historians—I mean those accounts which, although they are called "Curetan History" and "History of the Curetes," just as if they were the history of those Curetes who lived in Aetolia and Acarnania, not only are different from that history, but are more like the accounts of the Satyri, Sileni, Bacchae, and Tityri; for the Curetes, like these, are called genii or ministers of gods by those who have handed down to us the Cretan and the Phrygian traditions, which are interwoven with certain sacred rites, some mystical, the others connected in part with the rearing of the child Zeus⁴ in Crete and in part with the orgies in honour of the mother of the gods which are celebrated in Phrygia and in the region of the Trojan Ida. But the variation in these accounts is so small that, whereas some represent the Corybantes, the Cabeiri, the Idaean Dactyli, and the Telchines as identical with the Curetes, others

¹ *Iliad* 9. 548.

² Known in mythology as "the Calydonian boar."

³ *Iliad* 9. 539.

⁴ 10. 8. 11.

μικράς τινας αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαφορὰς διαστελλομένων, ὥς δὲ τύπῳ εἰπεῖν καὶ κατὰ τὸ πλεον, ἅπαντας ἐνθουσιαστικούς τινας καὶ Βακχικοὺς καὶ ἐνοπλίῳ κινήσει μετὰ βορύβου καὶ ψόφου καὶ κυμβάλων καὶ τυμπάνων καὶ ὄπλων, ἔτι δ' αὐλοῦ καὶ βοῆς ἐκπλήττοντας κατὰ τὰς ἱερουργίας ἐν σχήματι διακόνων, ὥστε¹ καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ τρόπον τινά κοινοποιεῖσθαι ταῦτά τε καὶ τῶν Σαμοθράκων καὶ τὰ ἐν Δήμῳ καὶ ἄλλα πλείω διὰ τὸ τοὺς προπόλους λέγεσθαι τοῖς αὐτοῖς. ἔστι μὲν οὖν θεολογικὸς πῦς ὁ τοιοῦτος τρύπος τῆς ἐπισκέψεως καὶ οὐκ ἀλλότριος τῆς τοῦ φιλοσόφου θεωρίας.

8. Ἐπεὶ δὲ δι' ὁμωνυμίαν² τῶν Κουρήτων καὶ οἱ ἱστορικοὶ συνήγαγον εἰς ἓν τὰ ἁνόμοια, οὐδ' ἂν³ αὐτὸς ὀκνήσαιμ' ἂν εἰπεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ πλεον ἐν παραβάσει, προσθεὶς τὸν οἰκεῖον τῇ ἱστορίᾳ φυσικὸν λόγον. καίτοι τινὲς καὶ συνοικεῖον βούλονται ταῦτ' ἐκείνοις, καὶ τυχὸν ἴσως ἔχονταί τινος πιθανοῦ· θηλυστολοῦντας γάρ, ὥς αἱ κύραι, τοῦνομα σχεῖν τοῦτο τοὺς⁴ περὶ τὴν Αἰτωλίαν φασίν· εἶναι γὰρ καὶ τινὰ τοιοῦτον ζῆλον ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι, καὶ Ἰόνας ἐλκεχίτωνας εἰρήσθαι,⁵ καὶ τοὺς περὶ Λεωνίδα κτενιζομένους, δὲ⁶ ἐξήεσαν εἰς τὴν μάχην, καταφρονηθῆναι

¹ *δοτε*, Corais, for *τε*; so the later editors.

² *ἐπεὶ δὲ δι' ὁμωνυμίαν*, Corais, for *ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁμωνυμία* (*ἐπεὶ δὲ* no, *ἐπεὶ δ' ἢ x*); so the later editors.

³ *ἂν* is omitted by *new*.

⁴ *τοῖς*, the editors, for *τοῖς*.

⁵ After *εἰρήσθαι* Meineke (from Stephanns, s.v. Ἀκαρνανία) inserts the words *καὶ κρόβυλον καὶ τέττηγα ἐμπλέκεσθαι*.

represent them as all kinsmen of one another and differentiate only certain small matters in which they differ in respect to one another; but, roughly speaking and in general, they represent them, one and all, as a kind of inspired people and as subject to Bacchic frenzy, and, in the guise of ministers, as inspiring terror at the celebration of the sacred rites by means of war-dances, accompanied by uproar and noise and cymbals and drums and arms, and also by flute and outcry; and consequently these rites are in a way regarded as having a common relationship, I mean these and those of the Samothracians and those in Lemnos and in several other places, because the divine ministers are called the same. However, every investigation of this kind pertains to theology, and is not foreign to the speculation of the philosopher.

8. But since also the historians, because of the identity of name of the Curetes, have classed together things that are unlike, neither should I myself shrink from discussing them at greater length, by way of digression, adding such account of their physical habits as is appropriate to history. And yet some historians even wish to assimilate their physical habits with those others, and perhaps there is something plausible in their undertaking. For instance, they say that the Curetes of Aetolia got this name because, like "girls,"¹ they wore women's clothes, for, they add, there was a fashion of this kind among the Greeks, and the Ionians were called "tunic-trailing,"² and the soldiers of Leonidas were "dressing their hair"³ when they were to go forth

¹ "Corai" (see foot-note on "girls" and "youths," p. 91).

² e.g. *Iliad* 13. 685.

³ Herodotus 7. 208, 200.

λέγουσιν ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν, ἐν δὲ τῇ μάχῃ
θαυμασθῆναι. ἀπλῶς δ' ἡ περὶ τὰς κόμας
φιλοτεχνία συνέστηκε περί τε θρέψιν καὶ κουρὰν
τριχός, ἅμφω δὲ κύραις καὶ κύροις ἐστὶν οἰκεία·
ὥστε πλεοναχῶς τὸ ἐτυμολογεῖν τοὺς Κουρήτας.¹
ἐν εὐπόρῳ κεῖται. εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐνόπλιον
ὄρχησιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἡσκημένων οὕτω περὶ κόμην
καὶ στολὴν πρῶτον εἰσαχθεῖσαν, ἐκείνων Κουρή-
των καλουμένων, παρασχεῖν πρῶτασιν καὶ τοῖς
στρατιωτικωτέροις ἐτέρων καὶ τὸν βίον ἐνόπλιον
ἔχουσιν, ὥσθ' ὁμωνύμως καὶ αὐτοὺς Κουρήτας
λαχθῆναι, τοὺς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ λέγω καὶ Αἰτωλίᾳ
καὶ Ἀκαρνανίᾳ. καὶ Ὅμηρος δὲ τοὺς νέους στρα-
τιώτας οὕτω προσηγόρευσε.²

κρινάμενος κούρητας ἀριστῆας Παναχαιῶν,
δῶρα θεῆς³ παρὰ νηὸς ἐνεγκεῖν, ὅσσ' Ἀχιλῆι
χθιζοὶ ὑπέστημεν·

καὶ πάλιν,

δῶρα φέρον κούρητες Ἀχαιοί.⁴

περὶ μὲν οὖν τῆς τῶν Κουρήτων ἐτυμολογίας
ταῦτα. ἡ δὲ⁵ ἐνόπλιος ὄρχησις στρατιωτικὴ,
καὶ ἡ πυρρίχη δηλοῖ καὶ ὁ Πύρριχος, ὃν φασιν

¹ ταῖς Κουρήσι CDhila.

² The editors omit καὶ, after προσηγόρευσε.

³ The *Iliad* (19. 193) has ἐμῆ: iustitiae of θεῆς.

⁴ The *Iliad* (19. 248) has Ἀχαιῶν instead of Ἀχαιοί.

⁵ The words ἡ δὲ ἐνόπλιος . . . στρατιωτικὴ are suspected by Kramer, and relegated to foot of page by Meineke.

¹ "Coral" and "Corol." But the corresponding Homeric forms (κούροι, κοῦραι) yield in English "Curao" and "Curas";

to battle, so that the Persians, it is said, conceived a contempt for them, though in the battle they marvelled at them. Speaking generally, the art of caring for the hair consists both in its nurture and in the way it is cut, and both are given special attention by "girls" and "youths";¹ so that there are several ways in which it is easy to derive an etymology of the word "Curetes." It is reasonable to suppose, also, that the war-dance was first introduced by persons who were trained in this particular way in the matter of hair and dress, these being called Curetes, and that this dance afforded a pretext to those also who were more warlike than the rest and spent their life under arms, so that they too came to be called by the same name, "Curetes"—I mean the Curetes in Euboea, Aetolia, and Acarnania. And indeed Homer applied this name to young soldiers, "choose thou the noblest young men² from all the Achaeans, and bring the gifts from the swift ship, all that we promised yesterday to Achilles";³ and again, "the young men of the Achaeans brought the gifts."⁴ So much for the etymology of the word "Curetes." The war-dance was a soldiers' dance; and this is plainly indicated both by the "Pyrrhic dance," and by "Pyrrichus," who is said to be the founder of this

and Strabo evidently had those forms in mind (see note on 10. 3. 11).

¹ "Curetes."

² *Iliad* 19. 193.

³ "The Pyrrhic dance of our time seems to be a sort of Dionysiac dance, being more respectable than that of early times, for the dancers have thyrsi instead of spears, and hurl them at one another, and carry fennel stalks and torches" (Athenaeus 14. 631 B).

εὐρετὴν εἶναι τῆς τοιαύτης ἀσκήσεως τῶν νέων καὶ ¹ τὰ στρατιωτικά.²

9. Τὸ δ' εἰς ἓν συμφέρεσθαι τὰ τοσαῦτα ὀνόματα καὶ τὴν ἐνοῦσαν θεολογίαν ἐν τῇ περὶ αὐτῶν ἱστορίᾳ νῦν ἐπισκεπτέον. κοινὸν δὲ τοῦτο καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐστὶ τὸ τὰς ἱεροποιίας μετὰ ἀνέσεως ἑορταστικῆς ποιεῖσθαι, τὰς μὲν σὺν ἐνθουσιασμῷ, τὰς δὲ χωρὶς· καὶ τὰς μὲν μετὰ μουσικῆς, τὰς δὲ μὴ· καὶ τὰς μὲν μυστικῶς, τὰς δὲ ἐν φανερῷ· καὶ τοῦθ' ἡ φύσις οὕτως ὑπαγορεύει. ἢ τε γὰρ ἄνεσις τὸν νοῦν ἀπύγει ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρωπικῶν ἀσχολημάτων, τὸν δὲ ὄντως νοῦν τρέπει πρὸς τὸ θεῖον· ὃ τε ἐνθουσιασμὸς ἐπίπνευσίν τινα θεῖαν ἔχειν δοκεῖ καὶ τῷ μαντικῷ γένει πλησιάζειν· ἢ τε κρύψις ἡ μυστικὴ τῶν ἱερῶν σεμνοποιεῖ τὸ θεῖον, μιμουμένη τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ φεύγουσαν ἡμῶν τὴν αἴσθησιν· ἢ τε μουσικῇ, περὶ τε ὄρχησιν οὔσα καὶ ῥυθμὸν καὶ μέλος, ἡδονῇ τε ἅμα καὶ καλλιτεχνίᾳ πρὸς τὸ θεῖον ἡμᾶς συνάπτει κατὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν. εὖ μὲν γὰρ εἴρηται καὶ τοῦτο, τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τότε μάλιστα μιμεῖσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς, ὅταν εὐεργετῶσιν· ἄμεινον δ' ἂν λέγοι τις, ὅταν εὐδαιμονῶσι· τοιοῦτον δὲ τὸ χαίρειν καὶ τὸ ἑορτάζειν καὶ τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν καὶ μουσικῆς ἅπτεσθαι· μὴ γάρ, εἴ τις ἐκπτώσις πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον γεγένηται,³ τῶν

¹ καί, Xylander, Casaubon, and Corais emend to ἐπί; Kramer conj. κατέ.

² ἡ στρατιωτικὴ C.

³ γεγένηται, Meineke, for γένηται.

¹ Or, following the conjecture of Kramer (see critical note), we should have, instead of "but . . . affairs," simply "in the work of the soldier."

kind of training for young men, as also by the treatises on military affairs.¹

9. But I must now investigate how it comes about that so many names have been used of one and the same thing, and the theological element contained in their history. Now this is common both to the Greeks and to the barbarians, to perform their sacred rites in connection with the relaxation of a festival, these rites being performed sometimes with religious frenzy, sometimes without it; sometimes with music, sometimes not; and sometimes in secret, sometimes openly. And it is in accordance with the dictates of nature that this should be so, for, in the first place, the relaxation draws the mind away from human occupations and turns the real mind towards that which is divine; and, secondly, the religious frenzy seems to afford a kind of divine inspiration and to be very like that of the soothsayer; and, thirdly, the secrecy with which the sacred rites are concealed induces reverence for the divine, since it imitates the nature of the divine, which is to avoid being perceived by our human senses; and, fourthly, music, which includes dancing as well as rhythm and melody, at the same time, by the delight it affords and by its artistic beauty, brings us in touch with the divine, and this for the following reason; for although it has been well said that human beings then act most like the gods when they are doing good to others, yet one might better say, when they are happy; and such happiness consists of rejoicing, celebrating festivals, pursuing philosophy, and engaging in music; for, if music is perverted when musicians turn their art to sensual delights

C 468 μουσικῶν εἰς ἡδυπαθείας τρεπόντων τὰς τέχνας ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις καὶ θυμέλαις καὶ σκηναῖς καὶ ἄλλοις τοιούτοις, διαβαλλέσθω τὸ πρᾶγμα, ἀλλ' ἡ φύσις ἡ τῶν παιδευμάτων ἐξεταζέσθω τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐνθένδε ἔχουσα.

10. Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο μουσικὴν ἐκάλεσε Πλάτων καὶ ἔτι πρότερον οἱ Πυθαγόρειοι τὴν φιλοσοφίαν, καὶ καθ' ἁρμονίαν τὸν κόσμον συνεστάναι φασί, πᾶν τὸ μουσικὸν εἶδος θεῶν ἔργον ὑπολαμβάνοντες. οὕτω δὲ καὶ αἱ Μοῦσαι θεαὶ καὶ Ἀπόλλων Μουσηγέτης καὶ ἡ ποιητικὴ πῦσα ὑμνητικῇ.¹ ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν ἡθῶν κατασκευὴν τῇ μουσικῇ προσιέουσιν, ὥς πᾶν τὸ ἐπανορθωτικὸν τοῦ νοῦ τοῖς θεοῖς ἐγγὺς ὂν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἕλληνες οἱ πλεῖστοι τῷ Διονύσῳ προσέθεσαν καὶ τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι καὶ τῇ Ἑκάτῃ καὶ ταῖς Μούσαις καὶ Δήμητρι, νῆ Δία,² τὸ ὀργιαστικὸν πᾶν καὶ τὸ βακχικὸν καὶ τὸ χορικὸν καὶ τὸ περὶ τὰς τελετὰς μυστικόν, Ἰακχόν τε καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον καλοῦσι καὶ τὸν ἀρχηγέτην τῶν μυστηρίων, τῆς Δήμητρος δαίμονα· δένδροφορίαι τε καὶ χορεῖαι καὶ τελεταὶ κοιναὶ τῶν θεῶν εἰσὶ τούτων· αἱ δὲ Μοῦσαι καὶ ὁ Ἀπόλλων, αἱ μὲν τῶν χορῶν προεστᾶσιν, ὁ δὲ καὶ τούτων καὶ τῶν κατὰ μαντικὴν πρόπολοι δὲ τῶν Μουσῶν οἱ πεπαιδευμένοι πάντες, καὶ ἰδίως οἱ μουσικοί, τοῦ δ' Ἀπόλλωνος οὗτοί τε καὶ οἱ

¹ οὐσα, after ὑμνητικῇ, Kramer omits; so the later editors.

² x, Tzschucke, and Corais write καὶ Διὶ instead of νῆ Δία.

¹ Plato, *Phaedo* 61.

² Philolaus, *Frags.* 4 (Stobaeus 1. 458-460). See also

at symposiums and in orchestric and scenic performances and the like, we should not lay the blame upon music itself, but should rather examine the nature of our system of education, since this is based on music.

10. And on this account Plato, and even before his time the Pythagoreians, called philosophy music;¹ and they say that the universe is constituted in accordance with harmony,² assuming that every form of music is the work of the gods. And in this sense, also, the Muses are goddesses, and Apollo is leader of the Muses, and poetry as a whole is laudatory of the gods. And by the same course of reasoning they also attribute to music the upbuilding of morals, believing that everything which tends to correct the mind is close to the gods. Now most of the Greeks assigned to Dionysus, Apollo, Hecatê, the Muses, and above all to Demeter, everything of an orgiastic or Bacchic or choral nature, as well as the mystic element in initiations; and they give the name "Iacchus" not only to Dionysus but also to the leader-in-chief of the mysteries, who is the genius of Demeter. And branch-bearing, choral dancing, and initiations are common elements in the worship of these gods. As for the Muses and Apollo, the Muses preside over the choruses, whereas Apollo presides both over these and the rites of divination. But all educated men, and especially the musicians, are ministers of the Muses; and both these and those who have to do with divination are ministers of Apollo;

Athenæus 14. 632 B-C Aristotle, *Metaphysics* 1. 6, Sextus Empiricus, *Adv. Math.* 4. 6. Cp. Plato, *Timæus* 32 C, 36 D, 37 A, 41 B, *Republic* 617 B, *Epinomis* 991 E.

περὶ μαντικὴν, Δήμητρος δὲ οἷ τε μύσται καὶ
δαδοῦχοι καὶ ἱεροφάνται, Διονύσου δὲ Σειληνοί
τε καὶ Σάτυροι καὶ Βάκχαι, Ἀθηναί τε καὶ Θυῖαι
καὶ Μιμαλλόνες καὶ Ναΐδες καὶ Νύμφαι καὶ
Τίτυροι προσαγορευόμενοι.¹

11. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Κρήτῃ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοῦ
Διὸς ἱερὰ ἰδίως ἐπετελεῖτο μετ' ὀργιασμοῦ καὶ
τοιούτων προπύλων, οἷοι² περὶ τὸν Διόνυσόν
εἰσιν οἱ Σάτυροι τούτους δ' ὠνόμαζον Κουρήτας,
νέους τινὰς ἐνόπλιον κίνησιν μετ' ὀρχήσεως
ἀποδιδύοντας, προστησάμενοι μῦθον τὸν περὶ τῆς
τοῦ Διὸς γενέσεως, ἐν ᾧ τὸν μὲν Κρόνον εἰσιύγουσιν
εἰθισμένον καταπίνειν τὰ τέκνα ἀπὸ τῆς γενέσεως
εὐθύς, τὴν δὲ Ῥέαν πειρωμένην ἐπικρύπτεσθαι
τὰς ὠδῖνας καὶ τὸ γεννηθὲν βρέφος ἐκποδῶν
ποιεῖν καὶ περισώζειν εἰς δύναμιν· πρὸς δὲ τοῦτο
συνεργοὺς λαβεῖν τοὺς Κουρήτάς φασιν,³ οἱ μετὰ
τυμπάνων καὶ τοιούτων ἄλλων ψόφων καὶ ἐνοπλίου
χορείας καὶ θορύβου περιέποντες τὴν θεὸν ἐκπλή-
ξειν ἔμελλον τὸν Κρόνον καὶ λήσειν ὑποσπύ-
σαντες αὐτοῦ τὸν παῖδα, τῇ δ' αὐτῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ
καὶ τρεφόμενον ὑπ' αὐτῶν παραδίδοσθαι· ὥσθ'
οἱ Κουρήτες ἦτοι διὰ τὸ νέοι⁴ καὶ κύροι ὄντες
ὑπουργεῖν ἢ διὰ τὸ κουροτροφεῖν τὸν Δία (λέγεται
γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως) ταύτης ἡξιώθησαν τῆς προσηγο-
ρίας, οἷον οἱ Σάτυροί τινες ὄντες περὶ τὸν Δία.
οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἕλληνες τοιοῦτοι περὶ τοὺς ὀργιασ-
μοὺς.

¹ καὶ Τίτυροι προσαγορευόμενοι καὶ, for καὶ Σάτυροι προσαγο-
ρευόμενοι (other MSS.). Cp. 10. 3. 7.

² οἷοι 2, οἱ other MSS.

³ φασιν, Jones inserta.

⁴ νέοι E, νέον other MSS.

and the initiated and torch-bearers and hierophants, of Demeter; and the Sileni and Satyri and Bacchae, and also the Lenae and Thyiae and Mimiadones and Naides and Nymphae and the beings called Tityri, of Dionysus.

11. In Crete, not only these rites, but in particular those sacred to Zeus, were performed along with orgiastic worship and with the kind of ministers who were in the service of Dionysus, I mean the Satyri. These ministers they called "Curetes," young men who executed movements in armour, accompanied by dancing, as they set forth the mythical story of the birth of Zeus; in this they introduced Cronus as accustomed to swallow his children immediately after their birth, and Rhea as trying to keep her travail secret and, when the child was born, to get it out of the way and save its life by every means in her power; and to accomplish this it is said that she took as helpers the Curetes, who, by surrounding the goddess with tambourines and similar noisy instruments and with war-dance and uproar, were supposed to strike terror into Cronus and without his knowledge to steal his child away; and that, according to tradition, Zeus was actually reared by them with the same diligence; consequently the Curetes, either because, being young, that is "youths,"¹ they performed this service, or because they "reared" Zeus "in his youth"² (for both explanations are given), were accorded this appellation, as if they were Satyrs, so to speak, in the service of Zeus. Such, then, were the Greeks in the matter of orgiastic worship.

¹ "Coroi" (see note on "youths," 10. 3. 8).

² "Curo-trophein," to "rear youth."

STRABO

12. Οἱ δὲ Βερέκυντες, Φρυγῶν τι φύλον, καὶ ἰπλῶς οἱ Φρύγες καὶ τῶν Τρώων οἱ περὶ τὴν Ἰδην κατοικοῦντες, Ῥέαν μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ τιμῶσι καὶ ὀργιάζουσι ταύτῃ, μητέρα καλοῦντες θεῶν καὶ Ἀγδιστιν¹ καὶ Φρυγίαν θεὸν μεγάλην, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν τόπων Ἰδαίαν καὶ Δινδυμήνην καὶ Σιπυλήνην² καὶ Πεσσινουντίδα³ καὶ Κυβέλην, καὶ Κυβήβην.⁴ οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες τοὺς προπόλους αὐτῆς ὁμωνύμως Κουρήτας λέγουσιν, οὐ μὴν γε ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς μυθοποιίας, ἀλλ' ἐτέρους, ὡς ἂν ὑπουργοὺς τινας, τοῖς Σατύροις ἀνὰ λόγον· τοὺς δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ Κορύβαντας καλοῦσι.

13. Μάρτυρες δ' οἱ ποιηταὶ τῶν τοιούτων ὑπονοιῶν· ὃ τε γὰρ Πίνδαρος ἐν τῷ διθυράμβῳ, οὗ ἡ ἀρχή

Πρὶν μὲν εἶρπε σχοινοτένειά⁵ τ' ἀοιδά⁶
διθυράμβων,⁷

μνησθεῖς⁸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον ὕμνων τῶν τε παλαιῶν καὶ τῶν ὕστερον, μεταβὰς ἀπὸ τούτων φησί

σοὶ μὲν κατάρχειν,⁹
μάτερ μεγάλα, πάρα¹⁰ ῥύμβοι κυμβύλων,

¹ Ἀγδιστιν (word omitted by x), Casaubon, for Αἰεστιν; so the later editors.

² Σιπυλήνην, Tzschucke, for Πυλήνην; so the later editors.

³ Πεσσινουντίδα, the editors, for Περιμισσινούντα B, Πισινούντα x, Πισσινούντα other MSS.

⁴ καὶ Κυβήβην, omitted by MSS. except Eno.

⁵ σχοινοτένεια Bergk, for σχοῖνος τονίας k, σχοινοχονίας hi, σχοινοτονίας other MSS.

⁶ ἀοιδά Bérinax.

⁷ διθυράμβων x and Dionys. (de Comp. Verb. 14); διθυράμβη, other MSS.

⁸ δέ, after μνησθεῖς, Corais and Meineke reject.

12. But as for the Berecyntes,¹ a tribe of Phrygians, and the Phrygians in general, and those of the Trojans who live round Ida, they too hold Rhea in honour and worship her with orgies, calling her Mother of the gods and Agdistis and Phrygia the Great Goddess, and also, from the places where she is worshipped, Idaea and Dindymenê and Sipylênê and Pessinuntis and Cybelê and Cybebê.² The Greeks use the same name "Curetes" for the ministers of the goddess, not taking the name, however, from the same mythical story,³ but regarding them as a different set of "Curetes," helpers as it were, analogous to the Satyri; and the same they also call Corybantes.

13. The poets bear witness to such views as I have suggested. For instance, when Pindar, in the dithyramb which begins with these words, "In earlier times there marched⁴ the lay of the dithyramps long drawn out," mentions the hymns sung in honour of Dionysus, both the ancient and the later ones, and then, passing on from these, says, "To perform the prelude in thy honour, great Mother, the whirling

¹ See 12. 8. 31.

² i.e. from Mt. Ida, Mt. Dindymum (12. 5. 3), Mt. Sipylus, Pessinus (l.c.), and Mt. Cybela (l.c.), and Cybeba. Cf. Diodorus Siculus (3. 58), who spells the next to last name "Cybelum."

³ The story of the Cretan Curetes.

⁴ Or perhaps "was drawled" (sc. from the lips of men; see Bergk, or Sandys in *Loeb Classical Library*, *Frug.* 79). Roberts (Dionysius of Halicarnassus, *On Literary Composition* 14) translates the verb "crept in" and Sandys (l.c.) "flowed."

⁵ καθάρχειν, Bergk, following *lx*, instead of καθάρχει; other MSS.; so Krainer, Müller-Dübner, and Meineke.

¹⁰ μεγάλα, πάρα Bergk, for πάρα μεγάλα corr. in B, πάρα μεγάλα; other MSS.

STRABO

ἐν δὲ καχλάδων¹ κρόταλ', αἰθομένα τε
δᾶς ὑπὸ ξανθαῖσι πεύκαις,

τὴν κοινωνίαν τῶν περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον ὑποδειχθέν-
των νομίμων παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησι καὶ τῶν παρὰ
τοῖς Φρυξὶ περὶ τὴν μητέρα τῶν θεῶν συνοικειῶν
ἀλλήλοις.² Εὐριπίδης τε ἐν ταῖς Βάκχαις τὰ
παραπλήσια ποιεῖ, τοῖς Φρυγίοις ἅμα καὶ τὰ
Λυδία συμφέρων διὰ τὸ ὅμοιον.³

ἀλλ' ὦ λιποῦσαι Τρωῶλον, ἔρυμα Λυδίας,
θίασος ἐμός, γυναῖκες, ἅς ἐκ βαρβάρων
ἐκόμισα παρέδρους καὶ ξυνεμπόρους ἐμοί,
αἵρεσθε τὰπιχώρι' ἐν πόλει Φρυγῶν
τυμπανα, ῥέας τε μητρὸς ἐμῇ θ' εὐρήματα

καὶ πάλιν·

ὦ μάκαρ, ὅστις εὐδαίμων τελετὰς θεῶν
εἰδώς, βιοτὰν ἀγιστεύει·

τά τε ματρὸς μεγάλας ὄργια Κυβέλας θεμι-
τεύων·

ἀνὰ θύρσον τε τιτύσσων, κισσῷ τε στεφανωθείς,
Διόνυσον θεραπεύει.

ἴτε Βάκχαι, ἴτε Βάκχαι, Βρόμιον παῖδα θεὸν
θεοῦ

Διόνυσον κατὰγουσαι Φρυγίων ἐξ ὕρέων
Ἑλλάδος εἰς εὐρυχόρους ἀγνιάς.

πάλιν δ' ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς καὶ τὰ Κρητικὰ συμπλέκει
τούτοις·

¹ καχλάδων (= *sisstorum*), Wilamowitz restores the reading of all MSS. For other emendations, see C. Müller, *l.c.* I^{ar}. *Loc.* p. 1010.

² ἀλλήλαις BCD^hikl^z.

of cymbals is at hand, and among them, also, the clanging of castanets, and the torch that blazeth beneath the tawny pine-trees," he bears witness to the common relationship between the rites exhibited in the worship of Dionysus among the Greeks and those in the worship of the Mother of the gods among the Phrygians, for he makes these rites closely akin to one another. And Euripides does likewise, in his *Bacchae*, citing the Lydian usages at the same time with those of Phrygia, because of their similarity: "But ye who left Mt. Tmolus, fortress of Lydia, revel-land of mine, women whom I brought from the land of barbarians as my assistants and travelling companions, uplift the tambourines native to Phrygian cities, inventions of mine and mother Rhea."¹ And again, "happy he who, blest man, initiated in the mystic rites, is pure in his life, . . . who, preserving the righteous orgies of the great mother Cybelê, and brandishing the thyrsus on high, and wreathed with ivy, doth worship Dionysus. Come, ye Bacchae, come, ye Bacchae, bringing down² Bromius,³ god the child of god, Dionysus, out of the Phrygian mountains into the broad highways of Greece."⁴ And again, in the following verses he connects the Cretan usages also with the Phrygian:

¹ *Bacchae* 55.

² The verb is also used in the sense of "bringing back home," and in the above case might be construed as a double entendre.

³ i.e. "Boisterous" one.

⁴ *Bacchae* 72.

⁵ διὰ τὸ ὄμειον, Professor Cappon, for διὰ τε Ὀμηρον (κατὰ τὸν Ὀμηρον Bêno); οὐ κατὰ τὸν Ὀμηρον, Corais, διὰ τὸ ὄμειον, Meineke.

⁶ θεμιστεύων, Musgrave, for θεμιστεύων, on account of metre.

ὦ θαλάμευμα Κουρήτων, ζάθεοί τε Κρήτας
 διογενέτορες ἑναυλοι,
 ἔνθα τρικδρυθες ἄντροις
 βυρσότονον κύκλωμα τόδε
 μοι Κορύβαντες εὔρον,
 ἀνὰ δὲ Βακχεία συντόνω
 κέραςαν ἰδυβόα Φρυγίων
 αὐλῶν πνεύματι, ματρός τε Ῥέας
 εἰς χέρα θήκαν κτύπον εὐίεσσι Βακχῶν
 παρὰ δὲ μαινόμενοι Σάτιροι
 ματέρος ἐξανύσαντο Ῥέας,
 εἰς δὲ χορεύματα
 προσῆψαν Ῥιετηρίδων,
 αἷς χαίρει Διόνυσος.

καὶ ἐν Παλαμῆδει φησὶν ὁ χορός·

Θύσαν Διονύσου
 κόραν, δς ἂν Ἰδαν
 τέρπεται σὺν ματρὶ φίλα
 τυμπάνων ἐπ' ἰαχαῖς.¹

14. Καὶ Σειληνὸν καὶ Μαρσύαν καὶ Ὀλυμπον
 συνάγοντες εἰς θν καὶ εὔρετας αὐλῶν ἱστοροῦντες
 πάλιν καὶ οὕτως τὰ Διονυσιακὰ καὶ Φρυγία εἰς
 θν συμφέρουσι τήν τε Ἰδην καὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον
 συγκεχυμένως πολλάκις ὥς τὸ αὐτὸ ὄρος κτυ-
 ποῦσιν. εἰσὶ μὲν οὖν λόφοι τέτταρες Ὀλυμποι
 καλούμενοι τῆς Ἰδης κατὰ τὴν Ἀντανδρίαν, ἔστι
 δὲ καὶ ὁ Μυσὸς Ὀλυμπος, ὁμορος μὲν, οὐχ ὁ
 αὐτὸς δὲ τῇ Ἰδῇ. ὁ δ' οὖν Σοφοκλῆς ποιήσας τὸν

¹ The reading and metrical arrangement of this corrupt passage is that of Nauck, *Frag.* 586 (q.v.).

"O thou hiding-bower¹ of the Curetes, and sacred haunts of Crete that gave birth to Zeus, where for me² the triple-crested³ Corybantes⁴ in their caverns invented this hide-stretched circlet,⁵ and blent its Bacchic revelry with the high-pitched, sweet-sounding breath of Phrygian flutes, and in Rhea's hands placed its resounding noise, to accompany the shouts of the Bacchae,⁶ and from Mother Rhea frenzied Satyrs obtained it and joined it to the choral dances of the Trieterides,⁷ in whom Dionysus takes delight." And in the *Palamedes* the Chorus says, "Thysa, daughter of Dionysus, who on Ida rejoices with his dear mother in the Iacchic revels of tambourines."⁸

14. And when they bring Seilenus and Marsyas and Olympus into one and the same connection, and make them the historical inventors of flutes, they again, a second time, connect the Dionysiac and the Phrygian rites; and they often in a confused manner drum on⁹ Ida and Olympus as the same mountain. Now there are four peaks of Ida called Olympus, near Antandria; and there is also the Mysian Olympus, which indeed borders on Ida, but is not the same. At any rate, Sophocles, in his *Polyxena*,

¹ Where Zeus was hid.

² The leader of the Chorus in *Bacchae* 120 ff. is spokesman of the chorus, and hence of all the Greeks.

³ Referring to the triplerim of their helmets (cp. the triple crown of the Pope).

⁴ Name of the Phrygian priests of Cybele.

⁵ i.e. the tambourine.

⁶ They shouted "ev-ah!" (εὐα; cf. Lat. *oratio*), as the Greek word shows.

⁷ "Triennial Festivals."

⁸ See critical note.

⁹ "Drum on" is an effort to reproduce in English Strabo's word-play.

Μενέλαον ἐκ τῆς Τροίας ἀπαίρειν σπεύδοντα ἐν τῇ Πολυξένῃ, τὸν δ' Ἀγαμέμνονα μικρὸν ὑπολειφθῆναι βουλόμενον τοῦ ἐξιλάσασθαι τὴν Ἀθηναίαν χάριν, εἰσάγει λέγοντα τὸν Μενέλαον

σὺ δ' αὖθι μίμνων που¹ κατ' Ἰδαίαν χθόνα ποίμνας Ὀλύμπου συναγαγὼν θνητόλει.

15. Τῷ δ' αὐτῷ καὶ κτύπῳ κροτιάων τε καὶ κυμβιάων καὶ τυμπάνων καὶ ταῖς ἐπιβοήσεσι καὶ εὐασμοῖς καὶ ποδοκρουστίαις οἰκεῖα ἐξεύροντο καὶ τινα τῶν ὀνομάτων, ἃ τοὺς προπύλους καὶ χορευτὰς καὶ θεραπευτὰς τῶν ἱερῶν ἐκάλουν, Καβεῖρους καὶ Κορύβαντας καὶ Πᾶνας καὶ Σατύρους καὶ Τιτύρους, καὶ τὸν θεὸν Βάκχον καὶ τὴν Ῥέαν Κυβέλην καὶ Κυβήβην² καὶ Δινδυμήνην κατὰ τοὺς τόπους αὐτούς. καὶ ὁ Σαβάζιος δὲ τῶν Φρυγιάκων ἐστὶ καὶ τρόπον τινὰ τῆς Μητρὸς τὸ παιδίον παραδούς τὰ³ τοῦ Διονύσου καὶ αὐτός.

16. Τούτοις δ' ἔοικε καὶ τὰ παρὰ τοῖς Θραξὶ τί τε Κοτύτια⁴ καὶ τὰ Βενδίδεια,⁵ παρ' οἷς καὶ τὰ Ὀρφικά τὴν καταρχὴν ἔσχε. τῆς μὲν οὖν Κότυος⁶ τῆς ἐν τοῖς Ἠδωνοῖς Αἰσχύλος μέμνηται καὶ τῶν περὶ αὐτὴν ὀργάνων. εἰπὼν γάρ

σεμνὰ Κότυς ἐν τοῖς Ἠδωνοῖς,
ὄρεια⁷ δ' ὄργαν' ἔχοντες.

¹ που, Cornis, from conj. of Xylander, for τοῦ CIdl, τῇ Bldo.

² Κυβήβην, Tyschucke, for Κύβην; so the later editors.

³ παραδούς τὰ, Meineke from conj. of Kramer, for παράδων τὰ x, παραδίδοντα x, παραδιδόμενος ταῖς Bldo.

⁴ Κότυα Dd, Κόττυα i, Κοτύτια Bhl.

⁵ Βενδίδια naa, Μενδίδια Ckl, Βενθείδια B.

representing Menelaüs as in haste to set sail from Troy, but Agamemnon as wishing to remain behind for a short time for the sake of propitiating Athena, introduces Menelaus as saying, "But do thou, here remaining, somewhere in the Idaean land collect flocks of Olympus and offer them in sacrifice."¹

15. They invented names appropriate to the flute, and to the noises made by castanets, cymbals, and drums, and to their acclamations and shouts of "ev-ah," and stampings of the feet;² and they also invented some of the names by which to designate the ministers, choral dancers, and attendants upon the sacred rites, I mean "Cabeiri" and "Corybantes" and "Pans" and "Satyri" and "Tityri," and they called the god "Bacchus," and Rhea "Cybelê" or "Cybebê" or "Dindymenê" according to the places where she was worshipped. Sabazius also belongs to the Phrygian group and in a way is the child of the Mother, since he too transmitted the rites of Dionysus.³

16. Also resembling these rites are the Cotytian and the Bendideian rites practised among the Thracians, among whom the Orphic rites had their beginning. Now the Cotys who is worshipped among the Edonians, and also the instruments used in her rites, are mentioned by Aeschylus; for he says, "O adorable Cotys among the Edonians, and ye who hold mountain-ranging⁴ instruments"; and

¹ *Frag.* 47. 9 (Nauck).

² Cp. end of § 17 following.

³ Cp. end of § 18 following.

⁴ The instruments, like those who play them (cp. §§ 19 and 23 following), are boldly referred to as "mountain-ranging."

⁴ *Κόρυμβος ἰσό.*

⁷ *ἑρπια ΔΑ, ἑρπια* other MSS.

τοὺς περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον εὐθέως ἐπιφέρει·

ὁ μὲν ἐν χερσίν

βόμβυκας ἔχων, τὸρνον κύματον,

δακτυλόδεικτον¹ πίμπλησι μέλος,

μανίας ἐπαγωγὸν ὁμοκλάν,

ὁ δὲ χαλκοδέτοις² κοτύλαις ὀτοβεῖ

καὶ πάλιν·

C 471

ψαλμὸς δ' ἀλαλιίζει·

ταυρόφθογγαι δ' ὑπομυκῶνται³

ποθὲν ἐξ ἀφανοῦς φοβεροὶ μῆμοι,

τυμπίνου δ' εἰκὼν⁴ ὥσθ' ὑπογαίου

βροντῆς, φέρεται βαρυνταρβῆς.

ταῦτα γὰρ ἔοικε τοῖς Φρυγίοις· καὶ οὐκ ὑπεικός γε, ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ οἱ Φρύγες Θρακῶν ἄποικοί εἰσιν, οὕτω καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ ἐκεῖθεν μετενηνέχθαι. καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἡδωνὸν Λυκούργον συνάγοντες εἰς ἐν τὴν ὁμοιοτροπίαν τῶν ἱερῶν αἰνίττονται.

17. Ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ μέλους καὶ τοῦ ῥυθμοῦ καὶ τῶν ὀργάνων καὶ ἡ μουσικὴ πᾶσα Θρακία καὶ Ἀσιᾶτις νενόμισται. δῆλον δ' ἔκ τε τῶν τόπων, ἐν οἷς αἱ Μοῦσαι τετίμηνται· Πιερία γὰρ καὶ Ὀλυμπος καὶ Πίμπλα καὶ Λεῖβηθρον τὸ παλαιὸν ἦν Θράκεια χωρία καὶ ὄρη, νῦν δὲ ἔχουσι Μακεδόνες· τὸν τε Ἑλικῶνα καθιέρωσαν ταῖς Μούσαις Θράκες οἱ τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐποικήσαντες, οἷπερ καὶ

¹ δακτυλόδεικτον MSS., but Corais, from conj. of Jacobs, reads δακτυλόθικτον. Perhaps δακτυλόδεικτον is right; so Nauck reads, *Frag.* 57, but the interpretation of the word in L. and S. ("of the humming of a top") is wrong.

² χαλκοδέτοις, Casaubon, for χαλκοθείς MSS., χαλκοθέτοις *Ersk.*; so the later editors.

³ ὑπομυκῶνται Bēlina.

he mentions immediately afterwards the attendants of Dionysus: "one, holding in his hands the bombyces,¹ toilsome work of the turner's chisel, fills full the fingered melody, the call that brings on frenzy, while another causes to resound the bronze-bound cotylæ";² and again, "stringed instruments raise their shrill cry, and frightful mimickers from some place unseen bellow like bulls, and the semblance³ of drums, as of subterranean thunder, rolls along, a terrifying sound"; for these rites resemble the Phrygian rites, and it is at least not unlikely that, just as the Phrygians themselves were colonists from Thrace, so also their sacred rites were borrowed from there. Also when they identify Dionysus and the Edonian Lycurgus, they hint at the homogeneity of their sacred rites.

17. From its melody and rhythm and instruments, all Thracian music has been considered to be Asiatic. And this is clear, first, from the places where the Muses have been worshipped, for Pieria and Olympus and Pimpla and Leibethrum were in ancient times Thracian places and mountains, though they are now held by the Macedonians; and again, Helicon was consecrated to the Muses by the Thracians who settled in Bocotia, the same who

¹ A kind of reed-flute.

² Literally "cups"; hence, a kind of cymbal.

³ In connection with this bold use of "semblance" (*εἰκόν*) by Aeschylus, note Strabo's studied use of "resembles" (*ἵκει*, twice in this paragraph) and "unlikely" (*ἀρεῖκός*). Others either translate *εἰκόν* "echo," or omit the thought.

⁴ *εἰκόν*, Kramer restores, instead of *ἡχώ* *kno* and earlier editors; *εἰχόν* B (by corr.) *κ*.

τὸ τῶν Λειβηθριάδων Νυμφῶν ἄντρον καθιέρωσαν. οἳ τ' ἐπιμεληθέντες τῆς ὑρχαίας μουσικῆς Θρᾷκες λέγονται, Ὀρφεύς τε καὶ Μουσαῖος καὶ Θάμυρις καὶ τῷ Εὐμόλπῳ δὲ τοῦνομα ἐνθένδε, καὶ οἱ τῷ Διονύσῳ τὴν Ἀσίαν ὅλην καθιερώσαντες μέχρι τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ἐκείθεν καὶ τὴν πολλὴν μουσικὴν μεταφέρουσι· καὶ ὁ μὲν τίς φησιν· κιθάραν Ἀσιάτιν ῥάσσω,¹ ὁ δὲ τοὺς αὐλοὺς Βερεκυντίους καλεῖ καὶ Φρυγίους· καὶ τῶν ὀργάνων ἓνια βαρβύριος ὠνόμασται νάβλας² καὶ σαμβύκη καὶ βάρβιτος καὶ μυγῳδὶς καὶ ἄλλα πλείω.

18. Ἀθηναῖοι δ' ὥσπερ περὶ τὰ ἄλλα φιλοξενούντες διατελοῦσιν, οὕτω καὶ περὶ τοὺς θεούς. πολλὰ γὰρ τῶν ξενικῶν ἱερῶν παρεδέξαντο, ὥστε καὶ ἐκωμωδήθησαν· καὶ δὴ καὶ τὰ Θηρίκια καὶ τὰ Φρύγια. τῶν μὲν γὰρ Βενδιδείων³ Πλάτων μέμνηται, τῶν δὲ Φρυγίων Δημοσθένης, διαβάλλων τὴν Αἰσχίνου μητέρα καὶ αὐτόν, ὡς τελούσῃ τῇ μητρὶ συνόντα καὶ συνθιασεύοντα καὶ ἐπιφθεγγόμενον εὐοῖ σαβοῖ πολλάκις καὶ ὕψης ἄττης, ἄττης⁴ ὕψης· ταῦτα γὰρ ἐστὶ Σαβάζια καὶ Μητῶα.

19. Ἐτι δ' ἂν τις καὶ ταῦτα εὔροι⁵ περὶ τῶν δαιμόνων τούτων καὶ τῆς τῶν ὀνομάτων ποικιλίας καὶ ὅτι οὐ πρόπολοι θεῶν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ θεοὶ προσηγορεύθησαν. Ἡσιόδος μὲν γὰρ Ἐκα-

¹ ῥάσσω ποτ.

² νάμβλας (Ν)ήλας, νάμβλα Kk: anal corr. in B.

³ Βενδιδείων Dk, Βενδιδαίων other MSS.

⁴ The second ἄττης Kramer restores (for the variant readings see his edition).

⁵ εὔροι omitted except in Bkpo.

consecrated the cave of the nymphs called Leibe-thrides. And again, those who devoted their attention to the music of early times are called Thracians, I mean Orpheus, Musaeus, and Thamyris; and Eumolpus,¹ too, got his name from there. And those writers who have consecrated the whole of Asia, as far as India, to Dionysus, derive the greater part of music from there. And one writer says, "striking the Asiatic cithara"; another calls flutes "Berceyntian" and "Phrygian"; and some of the instruments have been called by barbarian names, "nablas," "sambycæ," "barbitos," "magadis," and several others.

18. Just as in all other respects the Athenians continue to be hospitable to things foreign, so also in their worship of the gods; for they welcomed so many of the foreign rites that they were ridiculed therefor by comic writers; and among these were the Thracian and Phrygian rites. For instance, the Bendideian rites are mentioned by Plato,² and the Phrygian by Demosthenes,³ when he casts the reproach upon Aeschines' mother and Aeschines himself that he was with her when she conducted initiations, that he joined her in leading the Dionysiac march, and that many a time he cried out "èvee saboe," and "hyês attês, attês hyês"; for these words are in the ritual of Sabazius and the Mother.

19. Further, one might also find, in addition to these facts concerning these genii and their various names, that they were called, not only ministers of gods, but also gods themselves. For instance, Hesiod

¹ "Sweet-singer."

² *Republic* I. 327, II. 364.

³ *On the Crown* 313.

τέρου¹ καὶ τῆς Φορωνέως θυγατρὸς πέντε γενέσ-
δαι θυγατέρας φησίν,

ἐξ ὧν οὖρειαὶ Νύμφαι θεαὶ ἐξεγένοντο,²
καὶ γένος οὐτιδανῶν Σατύρων καὶ ἀμηχα-
νοεργῶν

Κουρήτες τε θεοὶ φιλοπαίγμονες, ὀρχηστῆρες.

C 472 ὁ δὲ τὴν Φορωνίδα γράψας³ αὐλητὰς καὶ Φρύγας
τοὺς Κουρήτας λέγει, ἄλλοι δὲ γηγενεῖς καὶ
χαλκῆσπιδας· οἱ δ' οὐ τοὺς Κουρήτας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς
Κορύβαντας Φρύγας, ἐκείνους δὲ Κρήτας, περι-
θέσθαι δ' ὅπλα χαλκῆ πρώτους ἐν Ἰϋβοίᾳ· διὸ
καὶ Χαλκιδέας αὐτοὺς κληθῆναι· οἱ δ' ὑπὸ Τι-
τάνων Ῥέα δοθῆναι προπόλους ἐνόπλους τοὺς
Κορύβαντας ἐκ τῆς Βακτριανῆς ἀφικμένους, οἱ δ'
ἐκ Κόλχων φασίν. ἐν δὲ τοῖς Κρητικοῖς λόγοις οἱ
Κουρήτες Διὸς τροφεῖς λέγονται καὶ φύλακες, εἰς
Κρήτην ἐκ Φρυγίας μεταπεμφθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς
Ῥέας· οἱ δὲ Τελχίνων ἐν Ῥόδῳ εἰνέα ὄντων, τοὺς
Ῥέα συνακολουθήσαντας εἰς Κρήτην καὶ τὸν Δία
κουροτροφήσαντας Κουρήτας ὀνομασθῆναι· Κύρ-
βαντα δέ, τούτων ἐταῖρον, Ἰεραπύτνης⁴ ὄντα
κτίστην, παρὰ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις παρασχεῖν πρόφασιν
τοῖς Πρασίοις ὥστε λέγειν ὡς εἰεν Κορύβαντες
δαίμονες τινες Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἥλιου παῖδες. ἔτι δὲ

¹ Ἐκατέρου Nauck, following π (man. rec.) and (Götting; Ἐκατέρου B, Ἐκαταίου k and editors before Kramer; Ἐκατέρου other MSS. But Hecaterus is otherwise unknown. At any rate, the person mentioned was probably a son or descendant of Hecate, unless one should read Ἐκῆτερος or Ἐκητόρου (see Diels. Sic. 5. 50) or Ἐκάτου (Apollo).

² ἐξεγένοντο, Corais, for ἐγένοντο; so the later editors.

says that five daughters were born to Hecaterus and the daughter of Phoroneus, "from whom sprang the mountain-ranging nymphs, goddesses, and the breed of Satyrs, creatures worthless and unfit for work, and also the Curetes, sportive gods, dancers."¹ And the author of *Phoronis*² speaks of the Curetes as "flute-players" and "Phrygians"; and others as "earth-born" and "wearing brazen shields." Some call the Corybantes, and not the Curetes, "Phrygians," but the Curetes "Cretes,"³ and say that the Cretes were the first people to don brazen armour in Euboea, and that on this account they were also called "Chalcidians";⁴ still others say that the Corybantes, who came from Bactriana (some say from among the Colchians), were given as armed ministers to Rhea by the Titans. But in the Cretan accounts the Curetes are called "rearsers of Zeus," and "protectors of Zeus," having been summoned from Phrygia to Crete by Rhea. Some say that, of the nine Telchines⁵ who lived in Rhodes, those who accompanied Rhea to Crete and "reared" Zeus "in his youth"⁶ were named "Curetes"; and that Cyrbas, a comrade of these, who was the founder of Hierapytna, afforded a pretext to the Prasians⁷ for saying among the Rhodians that the Corybantes were certain genii, sons of Athena and Helius.

¹ *Phryg.* 108 (Rzach).

² Hellanicus of Lesbos (fl. about 430 B.C.).

³ "Cretans."

⁴ "Chalc-" means "brazen."

⁵ See 14. 2. 7.

⁶ See 10. 3. 11.

⁷ See 10. 4. 12.

⁸ γράφας, Xylander, following x, instead of στέφας, other MSS.; so the later editors.

⁹ ἱερακῦρτης, Casaubon, for ἱερία πόδης; so the later editors.

Κρόνου τινὲς τοὺς Κορύβαντας,¹ ἄλλοι δὲ Διὸς καὶ Καλλιόπης φασὶ τοὺς Κορύβαντας, τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοῖς Καβεῖροις ὄντας· ἀπελθεῖν δὲ τούτους εἰς Σαμοθράκην, καλουμένην πρότερον Μελίτην, τὰς δὲ πράξεις αὐτῶν μυστικὰς εἶναι.

20. Ταῦτα δ' οὐκ ἀποδεξάμενος ὁ Σκήψιος ὁ τοὺς μύθους συναγαγὼν τούτους, ὡς μηδενὸς ἐν Σαμοθράκῃ μυστικοῦ λόγου περὶ Καβεῖρων λεγόμενον, παρατίθῃσιν ὁμῶς² καὶ Στησιμβρύτου τοῦ Θασίου δόξαν, ὡς τὴν ἐν Σαμοθράκῃ ἱερὰ τοῖς Καβεῖροις ἐπιτελοῖτο· καλεῖσθαι δὲ φησιν αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖνος ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ ἐν τῇ Βερεκυντία Καβεῖρου. οἱ δ' Ἑκάτης προπόλους νομίζουσι τοὺς Κουρήτας, τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοῖς Κορύβασιν ὄντας. φησὶ δὲ πάλιν ὁ Σκήψιος ἐν τῇ Κρήτῃ τὰς τῆς Ῥέας τιμὰς μὴ νομίζεσθαι μηδὲ ἐπιχωριάζειν, ὑπεναντιούμενος τῷ τοῦ Εὐριπίδου λόγῳ, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ Φρυγίᾳ μόνον καὶ τῇ Τρωάδι, τοὺς δὲ λέγοντας μυθολογεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ ἱστορεῖν, πρὸς τοῦτο δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν τόπων ὁμονυμίαν συμπράξει τυχὸν ἴσως αὐτοῖς· Ἴδη γὰρ τὸ ὄρος τό τε Τρωικὸν καὶ τὸ Κρητικόν, καὶ Δίκτη τόπος ἐν τῇ Σκηψίᾳ καὶ ὕρος ἐν Κρήτῃ· τῆς δὲ Ἰδης λόφος Πύτνα, ἀφ' οὗ Ἱεράπυτνα ἢ πόλις, Ἱπποκόρωνί τε τῆς Ἀδραμυττηνῆς καὶ Ἱπποκορώνιον ἐν Κρήτῃ, Σαμῳνίον τε τὸ ἐωθινὸν ἀκρωτήριον τῆς νήσου καὶ πεδῖον ἐν τῇ Νεανδρίδι καὶ τῇ Ἀλεξανδρέων.

¹ τοὺς Κορύβαντας, Meinake omits ; perhaps rightly.

² ὁμῶς, Corais, from conj. of Xylander, for ὁμῶς.

Further, some call the Corybantes sons of Cronus, but others say that the Corybantes were sons of Zeus and Calliopé and were identical with the Cabeiri, and that these went off to Samothrace, which in earlier times was called Melité, and that their rites were mystical.

20. But though the Scepasian,¹ who compiled these myths, does not accept the last statement, on the ground that no mystic story of the Cabeiri is told in Samothrace, still he cites also the opinion of Stesimbrotus the Thasian² that the sacred rites in Samothrace were performed in honour of the Cabeiri: and the Scepasian says that they were called Cabeiri after the mountain Cabeirus in Berecyntia. Some, however, believe that the Curetes were the same as the Corybantes and were ministers of Hecaté. But the Scepasian again states, in opposition to the words of Euripides,³ that the rites of Rhea were not sanctioned or in vogue in Crete, but only in Phrygia and the Troad, and that those who say otherwise are dealing in myths rather than in history, though perhaps the identity of the place-names contributed to their making this mistake. For instance, Ida is not only a Trojan, but also a Cretan, mountain; and Dicté is a place in Scepasia⁴ and also a mountain in Crete; and Pytun, after which the city Hierapytna⁵ was named, is a peak of Ida. And there is a Hippocorona in the territory of Adramyttium and a Hippocoronium in Crete. And Samonium is the eastern promontory of the island and a plain in the territory of Neandria and in that of the Alexandreians.⁶

¹ Fl. about 400 B.C.; only fragments of his works are extant.

² Quoted in 10. 3. 13. ⁴ 13. 1. 51.

³ In Crete. ⁵ See 13. 1. 47.

21. Ἀκουσίλαος δ' ὁ Ἀργεῖος ἐκ Καβειροῦς¹ καὶ Ἡφαίστου Καδμῖλον² λέγει, τοῦ δὲ τρεῖς Καβείρους, ὧν³ Νύμφας Καβειρίδας· Φερεκύδης δ' ἐξ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Ῥητίας⁴ Κύρβαντας ἐννέα, οἰκῆσαι δ' αὐτοὺς ἐν Σαμοθράκῃ· ἐκ δὲ Καβειροῦς τῆς Πρωτέως καὶ Ἡφαίστου Καβείρους⁵ τρεῖς καὶ Νύμφας τρεῖς Καβειρίδας, ἑκατέροις δ' ἱερὰ
 C 473 γίνεσθαι· μάλιστα μὲν οὖν ἐν Ἴμβρῳ καὶ Λήμνῳ τοὺς Καβείρους τιμᾶσθαι συμβέβηκεν, ἰλλὰ καὶ ἐν Τροίᾳ κατὰ πόλεις· τὰ δ' ὀνόματα αὐτῶν ἐστὶ μυστικά. Ἡρόδοτος δὲ καὶ ἐν Μέμφει λέγει τῶν Καβείρων ἱερὰ, καθάπερ καὶ τοῦ Ἡφαίστου, διαφθεῖραι δ' αὐτὰ Καμβύσῃν. ἔστι δ' ἀοίκητα τὰ χωρία τῆς τῶν δαιμόνων τούτων τιμῆς, τό τε Κορυβαντεῖον⁶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἀμαξιτίᾳ τῆς νῦν Ἀλεξανδρέων χώρας ἐγγὺς τοῦ Σμινθίου, καὶ ἡ Κορύβισσα ἐν τῇ Σκηψίᾳ περὶ ποταμὸν Εὐρύεντα καὶ κώμην ὁμώνυμον καὶ ἔτι χεῖμαρρον Αἰθαλύεντα. πιθανὸν δὲ φησιν ὁ Σκῆψιος, Κουρῆτας μὲν καὶ Κορύβαντας εἶναι τοὺς αὐτοὺς, οἱ περὶ τὰς τῆς μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν ἀγιστείας πρὸς ἐνόπλιον ὄρχησιν ἡθεοὶ καὶ κύροι τυγχάνουσι παρελλήμμενοι, καὶ

¹ Καβείρους *gs*, Καβείρων *CDH* (*ous* added above in *D*), Καβείρης *Bk* *lno*.

² Καδμῖλον, *Jones*, for Κάμιλον *Bk* *l*, Κάμλλον other *MSS.* and the editors.

³ ὧν *lno*, *as* other *MSS.* and editors.

⁴ Ῥητίας *n*, perhaps rightly, as suggested by the fact that there was a Ῥήτιον in Crete (see 10. 4. 14).

⁵ Καβείρου *CDH* *lno*, Καβείρης *Bk*.

⁶ Κορυβαντεῖον, *Meineke*, for Κορυβάντιον.

21. Acusilatis,¹ the Argive, calls Cadmilus the son of Cabeiro and Hephaestus, and Cadmilus the father of three Cabeiri, and these the fathers of the nymphs called Cabeirides. Pherecydes² says that nine Cyrbantes were sprung from Apollo and Rhetia, and that they took up their abode in Samothrace; and that three Cabeiri and three nymphs called Cabeirides were the children of Cabeiro, the daughter of Proteus, and Hephaestus, and that sacred rites were instituted in honour of each triad. Now it has so happened that the Cabeiri are most honoured in Imbros and Lemnos, but they are also honoured in separate cities of the Trond; their names, however, are kept secret. Herodotus³ says that there were temples of the Cabeiri in Memphis, as also of Hephaestus, but that Cambyses destroyed them. The places where these deities were worshipped are uninhabited, both the Corybantium in Hamaxitia in the territory now belonging to the Alexandreians near Sminthium,⁴ and Corybissa in Scepsia in the neighbourhood of the river Eurêis and of the village which bears the same name and also of the winter-torrent Aethalœis. The Scepsian says that it is probable that the Curetes and the Corybantes were the same, being those who had been accepted as young men, or "youths," for the war-dance in connection with the holy rites of the Mother of the gods, and also as "corybantes" from the fact that they

¹ Acusilatus (fl. fifth century B.C.) wrote works entitled *History and Genealogies*. Only fragments remain.

² Pherecydes (fl. in the fifth century B.C.) wrote a mythological and historical work in ten books. Only fragments remain.

³ 3. 37.

⁴ 13. 1. 48.

κορύβαντες δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κορύπτουτας βαίνειν ὀρχηστικῶς, οἷς καὶ βητιάρμονας λέγει ὁ ποιητής·

δεῦτ' ἄγε Φαιήκων βητιάρμονες, ὅσσοι ἄριστοι.

τῶν δὲ Κορυβάντων ὀρχηστικῶν καὶ ἐνθουσιαστικῶν ὄντων, καὶ τοὺς μανικῶς κινουμένους κορυβαντιᾶν φασί.

22. Δακτύλους δ' Ἰδαίους φασί τινες κεκληθῆσθαι τοὺς πρώτους οἰκήτορας τῆς κατὰ τὴν Ἰδην ὑπωρείας· πύδας μὲν γὰρ λέγεσθαι τὰς ὑπωρείας, κορυφὰς δὲ τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ὄρων· αἱ οὖν κατὰ μέρος ἐσχατιαί (καὶ πᾶσαι τῆς μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν ἱεραί) περὶ τὴν Ἰδην δίκτυλοι ἐκαλοῦντο.¹ Σοφοκλῆς δὲ οἶεται πέντε τοὺς πρώτους ἄρσενας γενέσθαι, οἱ σίδηρόν τε ἐξεῦρον καὶ εἰργάσαντο πρώτοι καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ τῶν πρὸς τὸν βίον χρησίμων, πέντε δὲ καὶ ἀδελφὰς τούτων, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ Δακτύλους κληθῆναι. ἄλλοι δ' ἄλλως μυθεύουσιν, ἀπόροις ἄπορα συνάπτοντες, διαφόροις δὲ καὶ τοῖς ὀνόμασι καὶ τοῖς ἀριθμοῖς χρῶνται, ὧν Κέλμιν² ὀνομάζουσιν τινα καὶ Δαμναμενέα³ καὶ Πρακλέα καὶ Ἀκμονα· καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπιχωρίους τῆς Ἰδης, οἱ δὲ ἐποίκους, πάντες δὲ σίδηρον εἰργάσθαι ὑπὸ τούτων ἐν Ἰδῇ πρῶτον φασί, πάντες δὲ καὶ γόητας ὑπειλήφασιν καὶ περὶ τὴν μητέρα τῶν θεῶν καὶ ἐν Φρυγίᾳ ὤκηκúτας περὶ τὴν Ἰδην, Φρυγίαν τὴν Τρωάδα καλοῦντες διὰ τὸ τοὺς

¹ Certain words must have been omitted from the text after Ἰδην. x adds δάκτυλοι, Jones also ἐκαλοῦντο. Others merely indicate a lacuna.

² Κέλμιν, Tschucke, for Σαλαμίνον; so the later editors.

³ Δαμναμενέα, Tschucke, for Δαμνία x, Δαμναία other MSS.

"walked with a butting of their heads" in a dancing way.¹ These are called by the poet "betarmones":² "Come now, all ye that are the best 'betarmones' of the Phaenicians."³ And because the Corybantes are inclined to dancing and to religious frenzy, we say of those who are stirred with frenzy that they are "corybantising."

22. Some writers say that the name "Idaeon Dactyli" was given to the first settlers of the lower slopes of Mt. Ida, for the lower slopes of mountains are called "feet," and the summits "heads"; accordingly, the several extremities of Ida (all of which are sacred to the Mother of the gods) were called Dactyli.⁴ Sophocles⁵ thinks that the first male Dactyli were five in number, who were the first to discover and to work iron, as well as many other things which are useful for the purposes of life, and that their sisters were five in number, and that they were called Dactyli from their number. But different writers tell the myth in different ways, joining difficulty to difficulty; and both the names and numbers they use are different; and they name one of them "Celmis" and others "Dannaneneus" and "Heraeles" and "Acmon." Some call them natives of Ida, others settlers; but all agree that iron was first worked by these on Ida; and all have assumed that they were wizards and attendants of the Mother of the gods, and that they lived in Phrygia about Ida; and they use the term Phrygin for the Troad

¹ i.e. "Cory-bant-es" is here derived from the two verbs "cryptein" ("butt with the head") and "bainein" ("walk" or "go").

² "Harmony-walkers."

³ *Od.* 8. 250.

⁴ "Dactyli" means either "fingers" or "toes."

⁵ In his *Copli Salyri*, now lost. *Frags.* 337 (Nauok).

Φρύγας ἐπικρατῆσαι πλησιοχώρους ὄντας, τῆς Τροίας ἐκπεπορθημένης. ὑπονοοῦσι δὲ τῶν Ἰδαίων Δακτύλων ἐκγόνους εἶναι τοὺς τε Κουρήτας καὶ τοὺς Κορύζαντας· τοὺς γοῦν πρῶτους γεννηθέντας ἐν Κρήνῃ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας Ἰδαίους Δακτύλους κληθῆναι, τούτων δ' ἀπογόνους φασὶ Κουρήτας ἐννέα γενέσθαι, τούτων δ' ἕκαστον δέκα παῖδας τεκνῶσαι τοὺς Ἰδαίους καλουμένους Δακτύλους.

C 474 23. Προήχθημεν δὲ διὰ πλειόνων εἰπεῖν περὶ τούτων, καίπερ ἡκιστα φιλομυθούντες, ὅτι τοῦ θεολογικοῦ γένους ὑφίπτεται τὰ πρίγματα ταῦτα. πᾶς δὲ ὁ περὶ τῶν θεῶν λόγος ἀρχιῆας ἐξετάζει δόξας καὶ μύθους, αἰνιττομένων¹ τῶν παλαιῶν ἃς εἶχον ἐννοίας φυσικὰς περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ προστιθέντων αἰεὶ τοῖς λόγοις τὸν μῦθον. ἅπαντα μὲν οὖν τὰ αἰνίγματα λύειν ἐπ' ἱκριβίς οὐ ῥάδιον, τοῦ δὲ πλήθους τῶν μυθευομένων ἐκτεθέντος εἰς τὸ μέσον, τῶν μὲν ὁμολογούντων ἀλλήλοις, τῶν δ' ἐναντιουμένων, εὐπορώτερον ἂν τις δύναίτο² εἰκάσειν ἐξ αὐτῶν τὰ ληθές· οἷον τὰς ὀρειβασίας τῶν περὶ τὸ θεῖον σπουδαζόντων καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν θεῶν καὶ τοὺς ἐνθουσιασμοὺς εἰκύτως μυθεύουσι κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν αἰτίαν, καθ' ἣν καὶ οὐρανίους νομίζουσι τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ προνοητικούς τῶν τε ἄλλων καὶ τῶν προσημασιῶν· τῇ μὲν οὖν ὀρειβασίᾳ τὸ μεταλλευτικὸν καὶ τὸ θηρευτικὸν καὶ³ ζητητικὸν τῶν πρὸς τὸν βίον χρησίμων ἐφάνη

¹ αἰνιττομένων, Xylander, for αἰνιττομένους; so the later editors.

² ἂν τις δύναίτο, Krainer, from conj. of Tyrwhitt, for ἀντιδούρῃαι τό BCHil, ἂν τι δοῦναι τό 1), ἂν δοῦναι τι πο, ἂν τις ἐξ αὐτῶν εἰκάσει x, Tzschucke, Cozais; so the later editors.

because, after Troy was sacked, the Phrygians, whose territory bordered on the Troad, got the mastery over it. And they suspect that both the Curetes and the Coryhantes were offspring of the Idaean Dactyli; at any rate, the first hundred men born in Crete were called Idaean Dactyli, they say, and as offspring of these were born nine Curetes, and each of these begot ten children who were called Idaean Dactyli.

23. I have been led on to discuss these people rather at length, although I am not in the least fond of myths, because the facts in their case border on the province of theology. And theology as a whole must examine early opinions and myths, since the ancients expressed enigmatically the physical notions which they entertained concerning the facts and always added the mythical element to their accounts. Now it is not easy to solve with accuracy all the enigmas, but if the multitude of myths be set before us, some agreeing and others contradicting one another, one might be able more readily to conjecture out of them what the truth is. For instance, men probably speak in their myths about the "mountain-roaming" of religious zealots and of gods themselves, and about their "religious frenzies," for the same reason that they are prompted to believe that the gods dwell in the skies and show forethought, among their other interests, for prognostication by signs. Now seeking for metals, and hunting, and searching for the things that are useful for the purposes of life, are manifestly closely related to

* *καί*, Kramer inserts; so the later editors.

συγγενές, τῶν δ' ἐνθουσιασμῶν καὶ θρησκείας καὶ μαντικῆς τὸ ἄγυρτικὸν καὶ γοητεία ἐγγύς. τοιοῦτον δὲ καὶ τὸ φιλότεχνον μάλιστα τὸ περὶ τὰς Διονυσιακὰς τέχνας¹ καὶ τὰς Ὀρφικὰς. ἄλλ' ἀπόχρη περὶ αὐτῶν.

IV

1. Ἐπεὶ δὲ πρῶτον περὶ τῶν τῆς Πελοποννήσου νήσων τῶν τε ἄλλων διήλθον καὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ Κορινθιακῷ κόλπῳ καὶ τῶν πρὸ αὐτοῦ, περὶ τῆς Κρήτης ἐφεξῆς ῥητέον (καὶ γὰρ αὕτη² τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐστὶ) καὶ εἴ τις περὶ τὴν Κρήτην, ἐν δὲ ταύταις αἷ τε Κυκλάδες εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ Σπορίδες, αἱ μὲν ἄξιαι μνήμης, αἱ δ' ἀσημύτεραι.

2. Νυνὶ δὲ περὶ τῆς Κρήτης πρῶτον λέγωμεν. Εὐδοξος μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ Αἰγαίῳ φησὶν αὐτὴν ἰδρῦσθαι, δεῖ δὲ μὴ οὕτως, ἀλλὰ κεῖσθαι μὲν μεταξὺ τῆς Κυρηναιᾶς καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῆς ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἐπὶ μῆκος ταύταις ταῖς χώραις παράλληλον ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας ἐπὶ τὴν ἑω' κλύεσθαι δὲ ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν ἄρκτων τῷ Αἰγαίῳ πελάγει καὶ τῷ Κρητικῷ, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ νότου τῷ Λιβυκῷ τῷ συνάπτοντι πρὸς τὸ Αἰγύπτιον πέλαγος. τῶν δὲ ἄκρων τὸ μὲν ἐσπερίον ἐστὶ τὸ περὶ Φαλάσαρνα,³ πλάτος ἔχον διακοσίων πον σταδίων καὶ εἰς δύο ἄκρωτήρια μεριζύμενον (ὧν τὸ μὲν νότιον καλεῖται Κριοῦ μετωπον, τὸ δ' ἄρκτικὸν Κίμαρος), τὸ δ' ἑῶν τὸ Σαμώνιον ἐστίν, ὑπέρπιπτον τοῦ Σουνίου οὐ πολὺ πρὸς ἑω.

¹ For τέχνας, Jones conjectures τελεταίς.

² αὕτη, Corais, and later editors (except Meineke αὕτη), for αὐτῆς. Corais inserts πρὸ after αὕτη.

³ Φαλάσαρνα, Corais, for Φάλαρνα; so the later editors.

mountain-roaming, whereas juggling and magic are closely related to religious frenzies, worship, and divination. And such also is devotion to the arts, in particular to the Dionysiac and Orphic arts. But enough on this subject.

IV

1. SINCE I have already described the islands of the Peloponnesus in detail, not only the others, but also those in the Corinthian Gulf and those in front of it, I must next discuss Crete (for it, too, belongs to the Peloponnesus) and any islands that are in the neighbourhood of Crete. Among these are the Cyclades and the Sporades, some worthy of mention, others of less significance.

2. But at present let me first discuss Crete.¹ Now although Eudoxus says that it is situated in the Aegæan Sea, one should not so state, but rather that it lies between Cyrenæa and that part of Greece which extends from Sunium to Laconia, stretching lengthwise parallel with these countries from west to east, and that it is washed on the north by the Aegæan and the Cretan Seas, and on the south by the Libyan Sea, which borders on the Aegyptian. As for its two extremities, the western is in the neighbourhood of Phalazarna; it has a breadth of about two hundred stadia and is divided into two promontories (of these the southern is called Criumetopon,² the northern Cimaros), whereas the eastern is Samonium, which falls toward the east not much farther than Sunium.

¹ For map of Crete, see Insert in Map VIII at end of Vol. IV.

² "Ram's Forehead."

3. Μέγεθος δὲ Σωσικράτης μὲν, ὃν φησιν ἄκρι-
 βουν Ἀπολλόδωρος τὰ περὶ τὴν νῆσον, ἀφορίζεται
 C 475 μήκει μὲν πλειόνων ἢ δισχιλίων σταδίων καὶ
 τριακοσίων, πλάτει δὲ ὑπὸ τὸ μέγεθος,¹ ὥσθ' ὁ
 κύκλος κατὰ τοῦτον γίνοιτ' ἂν πλεόν ἢ πεντα-
 χισχίλιοι στάδιοι. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δὲ τετρακισ-
 χιλίους καὶ ἑκατὸν φησιν. Ἰερώνυμος δέ, μῆκος
 δισχιλίων φήσας, τὸ δὲ πλείους ἰνῶμαλον, πλειό-
 νων ἂν εἴη λέγων τὸν κύκλον, ἢ ὅσων Ἀρτεμίδωρος.
 κατὰ δὲ² τὸ τρίτον μέρος τοῦ μήκους.³ τὸ
 δὲ ἔνθεν ἰσθμὸς ἐστὶν ὡς ἑκατὸν σταδίων, ἔχων
 κατοικίαν πρὸς μὲν τῇ βορείῳ θαλίττῃ Ἀμφί-
 μαλλαν,⁴ πρὸς δὲ τῇ νοτίῳ Φοίνικα τὸν Λαμπέων.⁵
 πλατυτάτῃ δὲ κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐστί. πάλιν δ'
 ἐντεῦθεν εἰς στενώτερον τοῦ προτέρου συμπίπτου-
 σιν ἰσθμὸν αἱ ἡόνες περὶ ἐξήκοντα σταδίων, τὸν⁶
 ἀπὸ Μινώας τῆς Λυκτίων εἰς Ἱεράπυτναν καὶ τὸ
 Λιβυκὸν πέλαγος· ἐν κόλπῳ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ πόλις.
 εἶτα πρόεισιν εἰς ὀξὺ ἀκρωτήριον τὸ Σαμώνιον
 ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον νεῦον καὶ τὰς Ῥοδίων νήσους.

¹ ὑπὸ τὸ μέγεθος is corrupt. B has οὕτω τὸ μέγεθος; lipo and h (between lines) and editors before Kramer read οὐ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος. Groskurd conj. ὅσον διακοσίων (σ' = 200); Kramer τετρακοσίων (υ' = 400) or τριακοσίων (τ' = 300); Meineke τετρακοσίων (υ'), Jones τετρακοσίων ὀγδοήκοντα (υ' π'), omitting τὸ μέγεθος. υ' π' (1801) is more in proportion to Strabo's number for the maximum length (2400).

² δέ, Coraia, for τε; so the later editors.

³ Something has fallen out after μῆκος. Jones conj. διακοσίων (σ' = 200). Others suggest a number of words, but these contain no number (see Müller, *Ind. Var. Loc.*, p. 1011).

⁴ Ἀμφίμαλλαν, Casaubon, for Ἀμφιταλλαν; so the later editors.

⁵ Λαμπέων, Tzschucke, for Λαμπίω; so the later editors.

8. As for its size, Sosicrates, whose account of the island, according to Apollodorus, is exact, defines it as follows: In length, more than two thousand three hundred stadia, and in breadth, . . . ,¹ so that its circuit, according to him, would amount to more than five thousand stadia; but Artemidorus says it is four thousand one hundred. Hieronymus² says that its length is two thousand stadia and its breadth irregular, and therefore might mean that the circuit is greater than Artemidorus says. For about a third of its length . . . ;³ and then comes an isthmus of about one hundred stadia, which, on the northern sea, has a settlement called Amphimalla, and, on the southern, Phoenix, belonging to the Lampians. The island is broadest near the middle. And from here the shores again converge to an isthmus narrower than the former, about sixty stadia in width, which extends from Minoa, city of the Lycetians, to Hierapytna and the Libyan Sea; the city is situated on the gulf. Then the island projects into a sharp promontory, Samonium, which slopes in the direction of Aegypt and the islands of the Rhodians.

¹ The text is corrupt (see critical note), and no known MS. contains a number for the breadth of the island. Moreover, the Greek words (either three or four) contained in the MSS. at this point are generally unintelligible. According to measurements on Kiepert's wall map, however, the maximum dimensions are 1400 × 810 stadia.

² On Hieronymus, see notes on 8. 6. 21 and 9. 5. 22.

³ All MSS. omit something here (see critical note). Jones conjectures "(it is) about two hundred stadia" in breadth (the breadth of the western end as given in 10. 4. 2).

⁴ τῶν, Cornis, for τῶν; so the later editors.

4. Ἔστι δ' ὄρεινὴ καὶ δασεῖα ἡ νῆσος, ἔχει δ' αὐλῶνας εὐκάρπους. τῶν δ' ὄρων τὰ μὲν πρὸς δύσιν καλεῖται Λευκί, οὐ λειπόμενα τοῦ Ταυγέτου κατὰ τὸ ὕψος, ἐπὶ τὸ μῆκος δ' ἐκτεταμένα ὅσον τριακοσίων σταδίων, καὶ ποιῶντα ῥίχιν, τελευτῶσάν πως ἐπὶ τὰ στενά. ἐν μέσῳ δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ τὸ εὐρυχωρότατον τῆς νήσου τὸ Ἰδαῖον ὄρος, ὑψηλότερον τῶν ἐκεῖ, περιφερὲς δ' ἐν κύκλῳ σταδίων ἑξακοσίων· περιρικεῖται δ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρίστων πόλεων. ἄλλα δ' ἐστὶ πάρισα τοῖς Λευκοῖς, τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ νότον, τὰ δ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἑω λήγοντα.

5. Ἔστι δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Κυρηναίας ἐπὶ τὸ Κριοῦ μέτωπον δυεῖν ἡμερῶν καὶ νυκτῶν πλοῦς, ἀπὸ δὲ Κιμάρου ἐπὶ Ταίναρόν¹ εἰσι στάδιοι ἑπτακῦσιοι (μεταξὺ δὲ Κύθηρα), ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Σαμωνίου πρὸς Αἴγυπτον τεττάρων ἡμερῶν καὶ νυκτῶν πλοῦς, οἱ δὲ τριῶν φασὶ σταδίων δ' εἶναι τοῦτόν τινες πεντακισχιλίων εἰρήκασιν, οἱ δὲ ἔτι ἐλαττόνων. Ἰερατοσθένης δ' ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς Κυρηναίας μέχρι Κριοῦ μετώπου δισχιλίους φησὶν, ἔνθεν δ' εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἐλάττους. . . .²

6. Ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλῶσσα μεμιγμένη, φησὶν ὁ ποιητής,

ἐν μὲν Ἀχαιοί,

ἐν δ' Ἐπεόκρητες μεγαλήτορες, ἐν δὲ Κύδωνες,
Δωριεὲς τε τριχάϊκες διοί τε Πελασγοί.

¹ ἐπὶ Ταίναρον, Meineke, from conj. of Kramer, inserts; others, ἐπὶ Μαλέα(ς).

² After ἐλάττους probably χιλίων (α) has fallen out, as Gronkurd suggests.

4. The island is mountainous and thickly wooded, but it has fruitful glens. Of the mountains, those towards the west are called Leuca;¹ they do not fall short of Taſgetus in height, extend in length about three hundred stadia, and form a ridge which terminates approximately at the narrows. In the middle, in the most spacious part of the island, is Mount Ida, loftiest of the mountains of Crete and circular in shape, with a circuit of six hundred stadia; and around it are the best cities. There are other mountains in Crete that are about as high as the Leuca, some terminating towards the south and others towards the east.

5. The voyage from Cyrenaea to Criumetopon takes two days and nights, and the distance from Cimarum to Taenarum is seven hundred stadia,² Cythera lying between them; and the voyage from Samonium to Aegypt takes four days and nights, though some say three. Some state that this is a voyage of five thousand stadia, but others still less. Eratosthenes says that the distance from Cyrenaea to Criumetopon is two thousand, and from there to the Peloponnesus less. . .³

6. "But one tongue with others is mixed," the poet says; "there dwell Achaeans, there Eteo-Cretans⁴ proud of heart, there Cydonians and Dorians, too, of waving plumes, and goodly Pelasgians."⁵ Of these

¹ "White."

² A very close estimate (for the same estimate, see §. 5. 1).

³ Eratosthenes probably said "a thousand less," but no number is given in the MSS. (see critical note).

⁴ "Cretans of the old stock."

⁵ See §. 2. 4, where the same passage (Od. 19. 175) is quoted.

τούτων φησὶ Στάφυλος τὸ μὲν πρὸς ἑω Δωριεῖς κατέχειν, τὸ δὲ δυσμικὸν Κύδωνας, τὸ δὲ νότιον Ἑτεόκρητας, ὧν εἶναι πολίχμιον Πρᾶσον, ὅπου τὸ τοῦ Δικταίου Διὸς ἱερόν· τοὺς δ' ἄλλους, ἰσχύοντας πλέον, οἰκῆσαι τὰ πεδία. τοὺς μὲν οὖν Ἑτεόκρητας καὶ τοὺς Κύδωνας αὐτόχθονας ὑπάρξαι εἰκός, τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς ἐπήλυδας, οὓς ἐκ Θετταλίας φησὶν ἔλθειν Ἀνδρων τῆς Δωρίδος μὲν πρότερον, νῦν δὲ Ἑσταιιώτιδος λεγομένης· ἐξ ἧς ὠρμήθησαν, ὥς φησιν, οἱ περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν οἰκῆσαντες Δωριεῖς καὶ ἔκτισαν τὴν τε Ἐρινεὸν καὶ Βοῖον καὶ Κυτίνιον, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τριχάϊκες ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λέγονται. οὐ πάνυ δὲ τὸν τοῦ Ἀνδρωνος λόγον ἀποδέχονται, τὴν μὲν τετράπολιν Δωρίδα τρίπολιν ἀποφαίνοντος, τὴν δὲ μητρόπολιν τῶν Δωριέων ἀποικὸν Θετταλῶν· τριχάϊκας δὲ δέχονται ἤτοι ἀπὸ τῆς τριλοφίας ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ τριχίνους¹ εἶναι τοὺς λόφους.²

7. Πόλεις δ' εἰσὶν ἐν τῇ Κρήτῃ πλείους μὲν, μέγισται δὲ καὶ ἐπιφανέσταται τρεῖς, Κνωσσός, Γόρτυνα, Κυδωνία. διαφερόντως δὲ τὴν Κνωσσὸν

¹ τριχίνους, Xylander (from Kustath., note on *Od.* 19. 170) for τριχίνου; so the later editors.

² After λόφους ODH have εὐαμισολόφος (εὐαμίλλους added above in h), ἐφαιμισολόφος B, εὐαμισολόφος gI, καὶ ἡμισολόφος a, ἐφαιμίλλους uok and editors before Corais (who brackets it). Kramer and Meineke omit, following Kustathius (l.c.).

¹ Staphylus of Naucratis wrote historical works on Thessaly, Athens, Aeolia, and Arcadia, but only a few fragments are preserved. The translator does not know when he lived.

² Andron (fl. apparently in the fourth century B.C.) wrote a work entitled *Kínships*, of which only a few fragments

peoples, according to Staphylus,¹ the Dorians occupy the part towards the east, the Cydonians the western part, the Eteo-Cretans the southern; and to these last belongs the town Prasus, where is the temple of the Dictæan Zeus; whereas the other peoples, since they were more powerful, dwelt in the plains. Now it is reasonable to suppose that the Eteo-Cretans and the Cydonians were autochthonous, and that the others were foreigners, who, according to Andron,² came from Thessaly, from the country which in earlier times was called Doris, but is now called Hestineotis;³ it was from this country that the Dorians who lived in the neighbourhood of Parnassus set out, as he says, and founded Erinæis, Boëtim, and Cytinium, and hence by Homer⁴ are called "trichaïces."⁵ However, writers do not accept the account of Andron at all, since he represents the Tetrapolis Doris as being a Tripolis,⁶ and the metropolis of the Dorians as a mere colony of Thessalians; and they derive the meaning of "trichaïces" either from the "trilophia,"⁷ or from the fact that the crests were "trichini."⁸

7. There are several cities in Crete, but the greatest and most famous are three: Cnossus, Gortyna and Cydonia. The praises of Cnossus are remain. It treated the genealogical relationships between the Greek tribes and cities, and appears to have been an able work.

¹ See foot-note 2, p. 307, in Vol. IV. ⁴ *Odyssey*, 19. 177.

² Andron fancifully connects this adjective with "tricha" ("in three parts"), making it mean "three-fold" (so Liddell and Scott *q. r.*), but it is surely a compound of *σπῆξ* and *ἀίσσω* (cp. *κερδαίξ*), and means "hair-shaking," or, as translated in the above passage from Homer, "of waving plumes."

³ i.e. as composed of three cities instead of four.

⁷ "Triple-crest" (of a helmet). ⁸ "Made of hair."

καὶ Ὀμηρος ὕμνεϊ, μεγάλην καλῶν καὶ βασιλείων τοῦ Μίνω, καὶ οἱ ὕστερον. καὶ δὴ καὶ διετετέλεσε μέχρι πολλοῦ φερομένη τὰ πρῶτα, εἴτα ἐταπεινώθη καὶ πολλὰ τῶν νομίμων¹ ἀφηρέθη, μετέστη δὲ τὸ ἱξίωμα εἰς τε Γόρτυναν καὶ Λύκτον, ὕστερον δ' ἀνέλαβε πάλιν τὸ παλαιὸν σχῆμα τὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως. κεῖται δ' ἐν πεδίῳ κύκλον ἔχουσα ἢ Κνωσσὸς τὸν ἀρχαῖον τριάκοντα σταδίων μεταξὺ τῆς Λυκτίας καὶ τῆς Γορτυνίας, διέχουσα τῆς μὲν Γορτύνης² σταδίους διακοσίους, τῆς δὲ Λύττου,³ ἣν ὁ ποιητὴς Λύκτον ὠνόμασεν, ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι· τῆς δὲ θαλάττης Κνωσσὸς μὲν τῆς βορείου πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, Γόρτυνα δὲ τῆς Λιβυκῆς ἐνενηκοντα, Λύκτος δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ τῆς Λιβυκῆς ὀγδοήκοντα. ἔχει δ' ἐπίνειον τὸ Ἡράκλειον ἢ Κνωσσός.

8. Μίνῳ δὲ φασιν ἐπινείῳ χρῆσασθαι τῷ Ἀμνισῷ, ὅπου τὸ τῆς Εἰλειθυίας ἱερόν. ἐκαλεῖτο δ' ἢ Κνωσσὸς Καίρατος⁴ πρότερον, ὁμώνυμος τῷ παραρρέοντι ποταμῷ. ἱστορεῖται δ' ὁ Μίνως νομοθέτης γενέσθαι σπουδαῖος θαλαττοκρατῆσαί τε πρῶτος, τριχῇ δὲ διελὼν τὴν νῆσον ἐν ἐκίστῳ τῷ μέρει κτίσαι πόλιν, τὴν μὲν Κνωσσὸν ἐν τῷ. . . .⁵ καταντικρὺ τῆς Πελοποννήσου· καὶ αὐτὴ δ' ἐστὶ προσβόρειος. ὥς δ' εἶρηκεν Ἐφωρος,

¹ νόμων CDgħkz.

² διέχουσα τῆς μὲν Γορτύνης, Meineke inserts, from conj. of Tyrwhitt.

³ Λύττου, Xylander, for Λύκτου; so Meineke.

⁴ Καίρατος, Casaubon, for Κέρατος; so the later editors.

⁵ After ἐν τῷ Müller-Dübner insert from Diels, Sic. (5. 78): πρὸς βορρᾶν καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν γεύοντι μέρει τῆς νήσου, Φαιστὸν δ' ἐπὶ θαλάσσης ἀτραμμένην ἐπὶ μεσημβρίαν, Κυθωρίαν δ' ἐν τοῖς πρὸς ἰσθμὸν κεκλιμένοις τόποις.

hymned above the rest both by Homer, who calls it "great" and "the kingdom of Minos,"¹ and by the later poets. Furthermore, it continued for a long time to win the first honours; then it was humbled and deprived of many of its prerogatives, and its superior rank passed over to Gortyna and Lyctus; but later it again recovered its olden dignity as the metropolis. Cnossus is situated in a plain, its original circuit being thirty stadia, between the Lyctian and Gortynian territories, being two hundred stadia distant from Gortyna, and a hundred and twenty from Lyttus, which the poet named Lyctus.² Cnossus is twenty-five stadia from the northern sea, Gortyna is ninety from the Libyan Sea, and Lyctus itself is eighty from the Libyan. And Cnossus has Heraclium as its seaport.

8. But Minos is said to have used as seaport Amnisus, where is the temple of Rileithuia.³ In earlier times Cnossus was called Caeratus, bearing the same name as the river which flows past it. According to history, Minos was an excellent law-giver, and also the first to gain the mastery of the sea;⁴ and he divided the island into three parts and founded a city in each part, Cnossus in the . . .⁵ opposite the Peloponnesus. And it, too,⁶ lies to the north. As Ephorus

¹ *Od.* 19. 178.

² *Iliad* 2. 647 and 17. 811.

³ The goddess of child-birth.

⁴ So Diodorus Siculus (*l.c.*), but see Herodotus 3. 122.

⁵ The thought, if not the actual Greek words, of the passage here omitted from the Greek MSS. can be supplied from Diodorus Siculus (5. 78), who, like Strabo, depends much upon Ephorus for historical material: "(Cnossus in the) part of the island which inclines towards Asia, Phaestus on the sea, turned towards the south, and Cydonia in the region which lies towards the west, opposite the Peloponnesus".

⁶ Cydonia, as well as Cnossus.

ζηλωτῆς ὁ Μίνως ἀρχαίου τινὸς Ῥαδαμάνθυος, δικαιοτάτου ἀνδρός, ὁμωνύμου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ, ὃς πρῶτος τὴν νῆσον ἐξημερώσαι δοκεῖ νομίμοις καὶ συνοικισμοῖς πύλεων καὶ πολιτείαις, σκηψάμενος παρὰ Διὸς φέρειν ἕκαστα τῶν τιθεμένων δογμάτων εἰς μέσον. τοῦτον δὴ μιμούμενος καὶ ὁ Μίνως δι' ἐννέα ἐτῶν, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἀναβαίνων ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἄντρον καὶ διατρίβων ἐνθάδε, ἀπῆει συντεταγμένα ἔχων παραγγέλματά τινα, ἃ ἔφασκεν εἶναι προστάγματα τοῦ Διὸς· ἀφ' ἧς αἰτίας καὶ τὸν ποιητὴν οὕτως εἰρηκέναι·

ἐνθάδε Μίνως

ἐννέωρος βασίλευε Διὸς μεγάλου ὑριστῆς.

τοιαῦτα δ' εἰπόντος, οἱ ἀρχαῖοι περὶ αὐτοῦ πύλιν ἄλλους εἰρήκασι λόγους ὑπεναντίους τούτοις, ὡς
C 477 τυραννικός τε γένοιτο καὶ βίαιος καὶ δασμολόγος, τραγωδοῦντες τὰ περὶ τὸν Μινώταυρον καὶ τὸν Λαβύρινθον καὶ τὰ Θησεῖ συμβῖντα καὶ Δαιδάλῳ.

9. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὁποτέρως ἔχει, χαλεπὸν εἰπεῖν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλος λόγος οὐχ ὁμολο-

¹ See 10. 4. 14.

² We should say "every eight years," or "every ninth year."

³ Five different interpretations of this passage have been set forth, dependent on the meaning and syntax of *ἐννέωρος*: that Minos (1) reigned as king for nine years, (2) was nine years old when he became king, (3) for nine years held converse with Zeus, (4) every nine years held converse with Zeus, and (5) reigned as king when he had come to mature age. Frazer (*Pausanias* 3. 2. 4) adopts the first. Butcher and Lang, and A. T. Murray, adopt the second. Heracleides of Pontus (*On the Cretan Constitutions* 3) seems to have

states, Minos was an emulator of a certain Rhadamanthys of early times, a man most just and bearing the same name as Minos's brother, who is reputed to have been the first to civilise the island by establishing laws and by uniting cities under one city as metropolis¹ and by setting up constitutions, alleging that he brought from Zeus the several decrees which he promulgated. So, in imitation of Rhadamanthys, Minos would go up every nine years,² as it appears, to the cave of Zeus, tarry there, and come back with commandments drawn up in writing, which he alleged were ordinances of Zeus; and it was for this reason that the poet says, "there Minos reigned as king, who held converse with great Zeus every ninth year."³ Such is the statement of Ephorus; but again the early writers have given a different account of Minos, which is contrary to that of Ephorus, saying that he was tyrannical, harsh, and an exactor of tribute, representing in tragedy the story of the Minotaur and the Labyrinth, and the adventures of Theseus and Daedalus.

9. Now, as for these two accounts, it is hard to say which is true; and there is another subject

adopted the third, saying that Minos spent nine years formulating his laws. But Plato (*Minos* 319C and *Laws* 624D) says that Minos visited the cave of his father "every ninth year" (ἐν ἑννέῳ ἔτει); and Strabo (as 16. 2. 38 shows) expressly follows Plato. Hence the above rendering of the Homeric passage. Apart from the above interpretations, Eustathius (note on *Od.* 10. 19, on a different passage) suggests that *ἐννέῳ* might pertain to "nine seasons, that is, two years and one month" (the "one month," however, instead of "one season," seems incongruous). This suggests that the present passage might mean that Minos held converse with Zeus during a period of one season every other year,

γούμενος, τῶν μὲν ξένον τῆς νήσου τὸν Μίνω λεγόντων, τῶν δ' ἐπιχωριον. ὁ μὲντοι ποιητὴς τῇ δευτέρᾳ δοκεῖ μᾶλλον συνηγορεῖν ἀποφάσει, ὅταν φῇ, ὅτι

πρῶτον Μίνωα τέκε Κρήτη ἐπύουρον.

ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς Κρήτης ὁμολογεῖται, διότι κατὰ τοὺς παλαιοὺς χρόνους ἐτύγχανεν εὐνομουμένη καὶ ζηλωτὰς ἑαυτῆς τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπέφηνεν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς πρώτοις Λακεδαιμονίους, καθάπερ Πλάτων τε ἐν τοῖς Νόμοις δηλοῖ καὶ Ἐφορος ὃς¹ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ τὴν πολιτείαν² ἀναγέγραφεν· ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον μετέβαλεν ἐπὶ πλείστον. μετὰ γὰρ τοὺς Ὑρρηνοὺς,⁴ οἱ μάλιστα ἐδήωσαν τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς θάλατταν, οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ διαδεξιμένοι τὰ ληστήρια· τούτους δ' ἐπόρθησαν ὕστερον οἱ Κίλικες· κατέλυσαν δὲ πάντας Ῥωμαῖοι, τὴν τε Κρήτην ἐκπολεμήσαντες καὶ τὰ πειρατικά τῶν Κιλικῶν φρούρια. νῦν δὲ Κνωσσὸς καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἀποικίαν ἔχει.

10. Περὶ μὲν οὖν Κνωσσοῦ ταῦτα, πόλεως οὐκ ἄλλοτρίας ἡμῖν, διὰ δὲ τὰνθρώπινα καὶ τὰς ἐν αὐτοῖς μεταβολὰς καὶ συντυχίας ἐκλελειμμένων τῶν συμβολαίων τῶν ὑπαρξάντων ἡμῖν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. Δορύλλος γὰρ ἦν ἀνὴρ τακτικός, τῶν Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Εὐεργέτου φίλων· οὗτος διὰ τὴν ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ἐμπειρίαν ξενολογεῖν ἀποδειχθεὶς, πολὺς ἦν ἐν τε τῇ Ἑλλάδι καὶ τῇ Θρίκῃ, πολὺς δὲ καὶ τοῖς παρὰ τῆς Κρήτης ἰούσιν, οὐπω τὴν νήσον ἐχόντων Ῥωμαίων, συχνοῦ δὲ ὄντος ἐν

¹ δε, Jones inserts, from conj. of C. Müller.

² τὴν πολιτείαν, Jones inserts, from conj. of C. Müller.

that is not agreed upon by all, some saying that Minos was a foreigner, but others that he was a native of the island. The poet, however, seems rather to advocate the second view when he says, "Zeus first begot Minos, guardian o'er Crete." In regard to Crete, writers agree that in ancient times it had good laws, and rendered the best of the Greeks its emulators, and in particular the Lacedaemonians, as is shown, for instance, by Plato in his *Laws*,¹ and also by Ephorus, who in his *Europe*² has described its constitution. But later it changed very much for the worse; for after the Tyrrhenians, who more than any other people ravaged Our Sea,³ the Cretans succeeded to the business of piracy; their piracy was later destroyed by the Cilicians; but all piracy was broken up by the Romans, who reduced Crete by war and also the piratical strongholds of the Cilicians. And at the present time Cnossus has even a colony of Romans.

10. So much for Cnossus, a city to which I myself am not alien, although, on account of man's fortune and of the changes and issues therein, the bonds which at first connected me with the city have disappeared: Dorylaüs was a military expert and one of the friends of Mithridates Euergetes. He, because of his experience in military affairs, was appointed to enlist mercenaries, and often visited not only Greece and Thrace, but also the mercenaries of Crete, that is, before the Romans were

¹ 681 B, 603 E, 751 D ff., 950.

² The fourth book of his history was so entitled.

³ The Mediterranean.

⁴ Before ἀναγίγχα in C. Müller would insert ἀνδρῶν.

⁵ Τυρρηνοίς, Tzschucke, for τυρρηνούς; so the later editors.

αὐτῇ τοῦ μισθοφορικοῦ καὶ στρατιωτικοῦ πλήθους, ἐξ οὗ καὶ τὰ ληστήρια πληροῦσθαι συνέβαινεν. ἐπιδημοῦντος δὲ τοῦ Δορυλαίου, κατὰ τύχην ἐνέστη πόλεμος τοῖς Κνωσείοις πρὸς τοὺς Ἰορτυνίους· αἰρεθεὶς δὲ στρατηγὸς καὶ κατορθώσας διὰ ταχέων ἤρατο τιμὰς τὰς μεγίστας, καὶ ἐπειδὴ μικρὸν ὕστερον ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς δολοφονηθέντα ἔγνω τὸν Εὐεργέτην ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἐν Σινώπῃ, τὴν διαδοχὴν δὲ εἰς γυναῖκα καὶ παιδία ἤκουσαν, ἀπογνοὺς τῶν ἐκεῖ κατέμειναν ἐν¹ τῇ Κνωσσῷ· τεκνοποιεῖται δ' ἐκ Μακέτιδος² γυναικός, Στερόπης τοῦνομα, δύο μὲν υἱεῖς, Λαγέταν καὶ Στρατάρχαν, ὧν τὸν Στρατάρχαν ἐσχατογόνῳ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἤδη εἶδομεν, θυγατέρα δὲ μίαν. διεῖν δὲ ὄντων υἱῶν τοῦ Εὐεργέτου, διεδέξατο τὴν βασιλείαν Μιθριδάτης ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Εὐπίπτωρ, ἔνδεκα ἔτη γεγυνώς· τούτῃ σύντροφος ὑπῆρξεν ὁ C 478 τοῦ Φιλεταίρου Δορυλαός· ἦν δ' ὁ Φιλέταιρος ἀδελφὸς τοῦ τακτικοῦ Δορυλαίου. ἀνδρωθεὶς δ' ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τοσούτο ἤρητο τῇ συντροφίᾳ τῇ πρὸς τὸν Δορύλαον, ὥστ' οὐκ ἐκείνον μόνον εἰς τιμὰς ἤγε τὰς μεγίστας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν συγγενῶν ἐπεμελεῖτο καὶ τοὺς ἐν Κνωσσῷ μετεπέμπετο· ἦσαν δ' οἱ περὶ Λαγέταν, τοῦ μὲν πατρὸς ἤδη τετελευτηκότος, αὐτοὶ δ' ἡνδρωμένοι, καὶ ἴκον ἀφέντες τὰ ἐν Κνωσσῷ· τοῦ δὲ Λαγέτα θυγατὴρ ἦν ἡ μήτηρ τῆς ἐμῆς μητρός. εὐτυχοῦντος μὲν δὴ ἐκείνου, σινευτυχεῖν καὶ τούτοις συνέβαινε, καταλυθέντος δὲ (ἐφωρίθη γὰρ ἀφιστὰς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις

¹ ἐν is omitted except in Bkl.² Μακόντιδος Bkl.

yet in possession of the island and while the number of mercenary soldiers in the island, from whom the piratical bands were also wont to be recruited, was large. Now when Dorylaüs was sojourning there war happened to break out between the Cnossians and the Gortynians, and he was appointed general, finished the war successfully, and speedily won the greatest honours. But when, a little later, he learned that Euergetes, as the result of a plot, had been treacherously slain in Sinopé by his closest associates, and heard that the succession had passed to his wife and young children, he despaired of the situation there and stayed on at Cnossus. There, by a Macetan woman, Steropé by name, he begot two sons, Lagetas and Stratarchas (the latter of whom I myself saw when he was an extremely old man), and also one daughter. Now Euergetes had two sons, one of whom, Mithridates, surnamed Eupator, succeeded to the rule when he was eleven years old. Dorylaüs, the son of Philetaerus, was his foster brother; and Philetaerus was a brother of Dorylaüs the military expert. And when the king Mithridates reached manhood, he was so infatuated with the companionship of his foster brother Dorylaüs that he not only conferred upon him the greatest honours, but also cared for his kinsmen and summoned those who lived at Cnossus. These were the household of Lagetas and his brother, their father having already died, and they themselves having reached manhood; and they quit Cnossus and went home. My mother's mother was the sister of Lagetas. Now when Lagetas prospered, these others shared in his prosperity, but when he was ruined (for he was caught in the act of trying to cause the kingdom to revolt

τὴν βασιλείαν, ἐφ' ᾧ αὐτὸς εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν καταστήσεται), συγκατελύθη καὶ τὰ τούτων καὶ ἐταπεινώθησαν· ὠλιγορήθη δὲ καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Κνωσσίους συμβόλαια, καὶ αὐτοὺς μυρίας μεταβολὰς δεξαμένους. ἀλλὰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν περὶ τῆς Κνωσσοῦ λόγος τοιοῦτος.

11. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτην δευτερεῦσαι δοκεῖ κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν ἢ τῶν Γορτυνίων πόλεις. συμπράττουσαί τε γὰρ ἀλλήλαις ἅπαντας ὑπηκόους εἶχον αὐταὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, στασιύσασαί τε διέστησαν τὰ κατὰ τὴν νῆσον· προσθήκη δ' ἦν ἡ Κυδωνία μεγίστη ὁποτέρους προσγένοιτο. κεῖται δ' ἐν πεδίῳ καὶ ἡ τῶν Γορτυνίων πόλις, τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν ἴσως τετειχισμένη (καθάπερ καὶ Ὀμηρος εἶρηκε

Γόρτυνὰ τε τειχίησαν)

ὑστερον δ' ἀποβαλοῦσα τὸ τεῖχος ἐκ θεμελίων καὶ πάντα τὸν χρόνον μέινασα ὑτείχιστος· καὶ γὰρ ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ Πτολεμαῖος ἀρξάμενος τειχίζειν ὅσον ἐπὶ ὀγδοήκοντα¹ σταδίους παρήλθε μόνον· ἀξιόλογον δ' οὖν ἐξεπλήρου ποτὲ κύκλον ἢ οἰκησις, ὅσον πεντήκοντα σταδίων· διέχει δὲ τῆς Λιβυκῆς θαλάττης κατὰ² Λεβήνα, τὸ ἐμπόριον αὐτῆς, ἐνενήκοντα· ἔχει δὲ τι καὶ ἄλλο ἐπίνειον, τὸ Μάταλον,³ διέχει δ' αὐτῆς ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα· διαρρεῖ δ' αὐτὴν ὕλην ὁ Ληθαῖος ποταμός.

12. Ἐκ δὲ Λεβήνος ἦν Λευκοκόμας τε καὶ ὁ

¹ For ὀγδοήκοντα (MSS., Eustath. on *Iliad* 2. 645, *Phrantzes Chron.* 1. 34), Tzschucke and Corais, from conj. of Casaubon, read *δεκά*, following α, which has in the margin ἢ *δεκά*.

² *κατά*, Casaubon, for *καί*; so the later editors.

to the Romans, on the understanding that he was to be established at the head of the government), their fortunes were also ruined at the same time, and they were reduced to humility; and the bonds which connected them with the Cnossians, who themselves had undergone countless changes, fell into neglect. But enough for my account of Cnossus.

11. After Cnossus, the city of the Gortynians seems to have ranked second in power; for when these two co-operated they held in subjection all the rest of the inhabitants, and when they had a quarrel there was dissension throughout the island. But Cydonia was the greatest addition to whichever side it attached itself. The city of the Gortynians also lies in a plain; and in ancient times, perhaps, it was walled, as Homer states, "and well-walled Gortyn,"¹ but later it lost its walls from their very foundations, and has remained unwalled ever since; for although Ptolemy Philopator began to build a wall, he proceeded with it only about eighty² stadia; at any rate, it is worth mentioning that the settlement once filled out a circuit of about fifty stadia. It is ninety stadia distant from the Libyan Sea at Leben, which is its trading-centre; it also has another seaport, Matalum, from which it is a hundred and thirty stadia distant. The Lethæus River flows through the whole of its territory.

12. From Leben came Leucocomas and his lover

¹ *Iliad* 2. 646.

² "Eighty" seems to be an error for "eight."

³ *Μάταλον*, Cornis and later editors, from conj. of Villebrun, for *Μίταλλον*.

ἐραστῆς αὐτοῦ Εὐξύνθετος,¹ οὗς ἱστορεῖ Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ Περὶ Ἑρωτος λόγῳ.² ἄλλων δ',³ ὃν ὁ Λευκοκόμας τῷ Εὐξυνθέτῳ προσέταξεν, εἶνα φησὶν εἶναι τοῦτον, τὸν ἐν Πριάσῳ⁴ κύνα ἀναγαγεῖν αὐτῷ. ὅμοροι δ' εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς οἱ Πριάσιοι, τῆς μὲν θαλάττης ἐξδομήκοντα,⁵ Γύρτυνος δὲ διέχοντες ἑκατὸν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα. εἴρηται δέ, ὅτι τῶν Ἑτεοκρήτων ὑπῆρχεν ἡ Πριάσος, καὶ διότι ἐνταῦθα τὸ τοῦ Δικταίου Διὸς ἱερόν. καὶ γὰρ ἡ Δίκτη πλησίον, οὐχ, ὥς Ἄρατος, ὄρεος σχεδὸν Ἰδαίου. καὶ γὰρ χιλίους ἡ Δίκτη τῆς Ἰδῆς ἀπέχει, πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα ἥλιον ἀπ' αὐτῆς κειμένη, τοῦ δὲ Σαμωνίου ἑκατόν. μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Σαμωνίου καὶ τῆς Χερρονήσου ἡ Πριάσος C 479 Ἰδρυτο, ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης ἐξήκοντα σταδίοις. κατέσκαψαν δ' Ἱεραπύτνιοι. οὐκ εὖ δὲ οὐδὲ τὸν Καλλίμαχον λέγειν φασίν, ὥς ἡ Βριτόμαρτις, φεύγουσα τὴν Μίνω βίαν, ἀπὸ τῆς Δίκτης ἄλοιτο εἰς ἀλιέων δίκτυα, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο αὐτῇ μὲν Δίκτυννα ὑπὸ τῶν Κυδωνιατῶν προσαγορευθείη, Δίκτη δὲ τὸ ὄρος. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὅλως ἐκ γειτόνων ἐστὶ τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἡ Κυδωνία, πρὸς δὲ τοῖς ἐσπερίοις κεῖται τῆς νήσου πέρασι. τῆς μέντοι Κυδωνίας ὄρος ἐστὶ Τίτυρος, ἐν ᾧ ἱερόν ἐστιν, οὐ Δικταῖον, ἀλλὰ Δικτύνναιον.

13. Κυδωνία δ' ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ μὲν ἰδρυται, θάλεπουσα πρὸς τὴν Λακωνικὴν. διέχει δ' ἑκατέρας

¹ Εὐξύνθετος k, Εὐσύνθετος i, Εὐξύνθετος other MSS.; emended by all editors.

² k: add εἶναι before ἄλλων.

³ δ', after ἄλλων, Jones inserts, from conj. of Kramer.

⁴ Πριάσῳ k, Πριάσῳ Tschucke and Corais.

Euxynthetus, the story of whom is told by Theophrastus in his treatise *On Lore*. Of the tasks which Leucoconus assigned to Euxynthetus, one, he says, was this—to bring back his dog from Prasus. The country of the Prasians borders on that of the Lebenians, being seventy stadia distant from the sea and a hundred and eighty from Gortyn. As I have said,¹ Prasus belonged to the Rteo-Cretans; and the temple of the Dictæan Zeus was there; for Dictê is near it, not “close to the Idnean Mountain,” as Aratus says,² for Dictê is a thousand stadia distant from Ida, being situated at that distance from it towards the rising sun, and a hundred from Samonium. Prasus was situated between Samonium and the Cherronesus, sixty stadia above the sea; it was rased to the ground by the Hierapytnians. And neither is Callimachus right, they say, when he says that Britomartis, in her flight from the violence of Minos, leaped from Dictê into fishermen’s “nets,”³ and that because of this she herself was called Dictynna by the Cydoniatae, and the mountain Dictê; for Cydonia is not in the neighbourhood of these places at all, but lies near the western limits of the island. However, there is a mountain called Tityrus in Cydonia, on which is a temple, not the “Dictæan” temple, but the “Dictynnaean.”

13. Cydonia is situated on the sea, facing Laconia, and is equidistant, about eight hundred stadia, from

¹ 10. 4. 6.

² *Phaenomena* 33.

³ “Dictya.”

⁴ On ἱερὰ ἀποθήκη (σ'), see Kramer (*ad loc.*) and O. Müller, *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1011. Dh have σ', h has διακοσίων (σ'), added above, i has διακοσίων and the other MSS. δ.

τὸ Ἰσον, τῆς τε Κνωσσοῦ καὶ τῆς Γόρτυνος,¹ οἷον ὀκτακοσίους σταδίους, Ἀπτέρας δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα, τῆς ταύτης δὲ θαλάττης τετταράκοντα. Ἀπτέρας δ' ἐπίνειόν ἐστι Κίσαμος· πρὸς ἐσπέραν δ' ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Κυδωνιάταις Πολυρρήνιοι, παρ' οἷς ἐστὶ τὸ τῆς Δικτύννης ἱερόν· ἀπέχουσι δὲ τῆς θαλάττης ὡς τριάκοντα σταδίους, Φαλασάρνης δὲ ἐξήκοντα. κωμηδὸν δ' ὥκουσι πρότερον· εἴτ' Ἀχαιοὶ καὶ Λάκωνες συνάκησαν, τειχίσαντες ἐρυμνὸν χωρίον βλέπον πρὸς μεσημβρίαν.

14. Ὡν δ' ὑπὸ Μίνω συνωκισμένων τριῶν τὴν λοιπὴν (Φαιστός δ' ἦν αἰτή)² κατέσκαψαν Γορτύνιοι, τῆς μὲν Γόρτυνος³ διέχουσιν ἐξήκοντα, τῆς δὲ θαλάττης εἴκοσι, τοῦ δὲ Μαρτάλου⁴ τοῦ ἐπινείου τετταράκοντα· τὴν δὲ χώραν ἔχουσιν οἱ κατασκήψαντες. Γορτυνίων δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ Ῥύτιον σὺν τῇ Φαιστῷ.

Φαιστόν τε Ῥυτίον τε.

ἐκ δὲ τῆς Φαιστοῦ τὸν τοὺς καθαρμούς ποιήσαντα διὰ τῶν ἐπῶν Ἐπιμενίδην φασὶν εἶναι. καὶ ὁ Λισσὴν⁵ δὲ τῆς Φαιστίας. Λύκτου⁶ δὲ, ἧς

¹ Γορτύνης *icz*, Corais.

² ἦν, before κατέσκαψαν, Xylander omits; so the later editors.

³ Γορτύνης *icz*.

⁴ Μαρτάλου B (by corr.) ο, Μαρτάλου HCDyhlzxy, Μετάλου κ.

⁵ ὁ Λισσῆς (Stephanus ὁ Λισσῆς), Corais, for Ὀλύσσην; so Meincke.

⁶ Λύκτου B¹ickins, and D (corr. second hand); Λύτου B (first hand)z. Kramer and Meincke avoid the Homeric spelling, reading Λύττου.

¹ Strabo refers, respectively, to the distance by land to Aptera and by sea, but his estimates are erroneous (see Pauly-Wissowa s.v. "Aptera").

the two cities Cnossus and Gortyn, and is eighty stadia distant from Aptera, and forty from the sea in that region.¹ The seaport of Aptera is Cisamus. The territory of the Polyrrhenians borders on that of the Cydoniatae towards the west, and the temple of Dictynna is in their territory. They are about thirty stadia distant from the sea, and sixty from Phalasarna. They lived in villages in earlier times; and then Achaeans and Laconians made a common settlement, building a wall round a place that was naturally strong and faced towards the south.

14. Of the three cities that were united under one metropolis by Minos, the third, which was Phaestus, was razed to the ground by the Gortynians; it is sixty stadia distant from Gortyn, twenty from the sea, and forty from the seaport Matalum; and the country is held by those who razed it. Rhytium, also, together with Phaestus, belongs to the Gortynians: "and Phaestus and Rhytium."² Epimenides,³ who performed the purifications by means of his verses, is said to have been from Phaestus. And Lissen also is in the Phaestian territory. Of Lycus, which I have mentioned

² *Iliad* 2. 648.

³ Epimenides was a wizard, an ancient "Rip Van Winkle," who, according to Suidas, slept for sixty of his one hundred and fifty years. According to Diogenes Laertius (1. 110). he went to Athens in "the forty-sixth Olympiad" (596-593 B.C.) "and purified the city, and put a stop to the plague" (see Plutarch's account of his visit in Solon's time, *Solon* 12). According to Plato (*Lysis* 642 D) he went to Athens "ten years before the Persian War" (i.e. 500 B.C.), and uttered the prophecy that the Persians would not come for ten years, and would get the worst of it when they came. But see Pauly-Wissowa s.v. "Epimenides."

ἐμνήσθημεν καὶ πρότερον, ἐπίνειόν ἐστιν ἢ λεγομένη Χερρόνησος, ἐν ᾗ τὸ τῆς Βριτομάρτεως ἱερόν· αἱ δὲ συγκαταλεχθεῖσαι πόλεις οὐκ ἐτ' εἰσὶ, Μίλητός τε καὶ Λύκαστος, τὴν δὲ χώραν, τὴν μὲν ἐνείμαντο Λύκτιοι,¹ τὴν δὲ Κυνώσσιοι, κατασκάψαντες τὴν πόλιν.

15. Τοῦ δὲ ποιητοῦ τὸ μὲν ἑκατόμπολιν λέγοντος τὴν Κρήτην, τὸ δὲ ἐνενηκοντίπολιν, Ἐφφορος μὲν ὕστερον ἐπικτισθῆναι τὰς δέκα φησὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωικά ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀλθαιμένει τῷ Ἀργεῖῳ συνακολουθησάντων Δωριέων· τὸν μὲν οὖν Ὀδυσσεά λέγει ἐνενηκοντίπολιν ὀνομάσαι· οὗτος μὲν οὖν πιθανός ἐστιν ὁ λόγος· ἄλλοι δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰδομενέως ἐχθρῶν κατασκαφῆναί φασι τὰς δέκα. ἀλλ' οὔτε κατὰ τὰ Τρωικά φησιν ὁ ποιητὴς ἑκατοντάπολιν ὑπάρχει τὴν Κρήτην, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον κατ' αὐτόν (ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ ἰδίου προσώπου λέγει· εἰ δ' ἐκ τῶν τότε ὄντων τινὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος, καθάπερ ἐν τῇ Ὀδυσσεΐα, ἡνίκα ἐνενηκοντίπολιν φράζει, καλῶς εἶχεν ἂν² οὕτω δέχεσθαι), οὔτ' εἰ³ συγχωρήσαιμεν τοῦτό γε, ὁ ἐξῆς λόγος σώζοιτ' ἂν. οὔτε γὰρ κατὰ τὴν στρατείαν οὔτε μετὰ τὴν ἐπάνοδον τὴν ἐκεῖθεν τοῦ Ἰδομενέως⁴ εἰκός ἐστιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν αὐτοῦ τὰς πόλεις ἠφανίσθαι ταύτας· ὁ γὰρ ποιητὴς φήσας,⁵

¹ Λύκτιοι D^hickin, and B (first hand); Λότιοι Lx; Kramer and Meineke Λόντιοι.

² ἂν is omitted by all MSS. except α.

³ For οὐτ' εἰ BCD^his have ὅτι, x ὅτι ei, Tzschucke and Corais, from conj. of Tyrwhitt, ἀλλ' οὐδ' εἰ.

⁴ Tzschucke, Corais, Meineke, and others omit ὧς, after Ἰδομενέως.

⁵ φήσας, Meineke, from conj. of Kramer, for φησι.

before,¹ the seaport is Chersonesus, as it is called, where is the temple of Britomartis. But the cities Miletus and Lycastus, which are catalogued along with Lyctus,² no longer exist; and as for their territory, the Lyctians took one portion of it and the Cnossians the other, after they had razed the city to the ground.

15. Since the poet speaks of Crete at one time as "possessing a hundred cities,"³ and also at another as "possessing ninety cities,"⁴ Ephorus says that the ten were founded later than the others, after the Trojan War, by the Dorians who accompanied Althæmenes the Argive; he adds that it was Odysseus, however, who called it "Crete of the ninety cities." Now this statement is plausible, but others say that the ten cities were razed to the ground by the enemies of Idomeneus.⁵ However, in the first place, the poet does not say that Crete had one hundred cities at the time of the Trojan War, but rather in his own time (for he is speaking in his own person, although, if the statement was made by some person who was living at the time of the Trojan War, as is the case in the *Odyssey*, when Odysseus says "of the ninety cities," then it would be well to interpret it accordingly). In the second place, if we should concede this,⁶ the next statement⁷ could not be maintained; for it is not likely that these cities were wiped out by the enemies of Idomeneus either during the expedition or after his return from Troy; for when

¹ 10. 4. 7.

² *Iliad* 2. 647.

³ *Iliad* 2. 649.

⁴ *Od.* 19. 174.

⁵ The grandson of Minos.

⁶ i.e. that Homer was speaking of his own time.

⁷ i.e. that ten were razed by the enemies of Idomeneus.

πάντας δ' Ἰδομενεὺς Κρήτην εἰσήγαγ' ἐταί-
 ρους,
 οἱ φύγον ἐκ πολέμου, πόντος δέ οἱ οὔτιν'
 ἀπηύρα·

καὶ¹ τούτου τοῦ πάθους ἐμέμνητ' ἄν.² οὐ γὰρ
 δήπου Ὀδυσσεὺς μὲν ἔγνω τὸν ἀφανισμὸν τῶν
 πόλεων ὁ μὴδενὶ συμμίξας τῶν Ἑλλήνων μήτε
 κατὰ τὴν πλάνην μήθ' ὕστερον. ὁ δὲ καὶ συστρα-
 τεύσας τῷ Ἰδομενεῖ καὶ συνανασσωθεὶς οὐκ ἔγνω
 τὰ συμβαίντα οἱκοι αὐτῷ οὔτε³ κατὰ τὴν στρα-
 τείαν οὔτε τὴν ἐπάνοδον τὴν ἐκείθεν· ἀλλὰ μὴν
 οὐδὲ μετὰ τὴν ἐπάνοδον· εἰ γὰρ μετὰ πάντων
 ἐσώθη τῶν ἐταίρων, ἰσχυρὸς ἐπανήλθεν, οἷστ'
 οὐκ ἔμελλον ἰσχύσειν οἱ ἐχθροὶ τοσούτον, ὅσον
 δέκα ἀφαιρεῖσθαι πόλεις αὐτόν.⁴ τῆς μὲν οὖν
 χώρας τῶν Κρητῶν τοιαύτη τις ἡ περιοδεία.

16. Τῆς δὲ πολιτείας, ἧς Ἐφορος ἀνέγραψε, τὰ
 κυριώτατα ἐπιδραμεῖν ἀποχρώντως ἂν ἔχοι. δοκεῖ
 δέ, φησὶν, ὁ νομοθέτης μέγιστον ὑποθέσθαι ταῖς
 πόλεσιν ἀγαθὸν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν· μόνην γὰρ ταύτην
 ἴδια ποιεῖν τῶν κτησαμένων τὰ ἀγαθὰ, τὰ δ' ἐν
 δουλείᾳ τῶν ἀρχόντων, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ τῶν ἀρχομένων
 εἶναι· τοῖς δ' ἔχουσι ταύτην φυλακῆς δεῖν· τὴν
 μὲν οὖν ὁμόνοϊαν διχοστασίας αἰρομένης⁵ ἀπαντᾶν,
 ἢ γίνεται διὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ τρυφὴν· σωφρόνως
 γὰρ καὶ λιτῶς ζῶσιν ἅπασιν οὔτε φθόνον οὔθ'
 ὕβριν οὔτε μῖσος ἀπαντᾶν πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους·

¹ Before καὶ τούτου B (by corr.) Aps and two earlier editors insert ὅστε.

² ἐμέμνητ' ἂν Bas, ἐμέμνητο other MSS.

³ οὔτε, after αὐτῷ, Corais inserts: so Miller-Dübner and others. Meineke objects κατὰ . . . ἐκείθεν.

the poet said, "and all his companions Idomeneus brought to Crete, all who escaped from the war, and the sea robbed him of none,"¹ he would also have mentioned this disaster; for of course Odysseus could not have known of the obliteration of the cities, since he came in contact with no Greeks either during his wanderings or later. And he² who accompanied Idomeneus on the expedition to Troy and returned safely home at the same time could not have known what occurred in the homeland of Idomeneus either during the expedition or the return from Troy, nor yet even after the return; for if Idomeneus escaped with all his companions, he returned home strong, and therefore his enemies were not likely to be strong enough to take ten cities away from him. Such, then, is my description of the country of the Cretans.

16. As for their constitution, which is described by Ephorus, it might suffice to tell in a cursory way its most important provisions. The lawgiver, he says, seems to take it for granted that liberty is a state's greatest good, for this alone makes property belong specifically to those who have acquired it, whereas in a condition of slavery everything belongs to the rulers and not to the ruled; but those who have liberty must guard it; now harmony ensues when dissension, which is the result of greed and luxury, is removed; for when all citizens live a self-restrained and simple life there arises neither envy nor arrogance nor hatred towards those who are like them; and this is

¹ *Od.* 3. 191 (Nestor speaking).

² Nestor.

⁴ *αὐτῶν*, Cornis, for *αὐτῶν*; so the later editors.

⁵ *αἰσχυμένῃς* C; *αἰσχυμένων* other MSS.

διόπερ τοὺς μὲν παῖδας εἰς τὰς ὀνομαζομένας ἀγέλας κελεῦσαι φοιτᾶν, τοὺς δὲ τελείους ἐν τοῖς συσσιτίοις, ἃ καλοῦσιν ἀνδρεῖα, συσσιτεῖν¹ ὅπως τῶν ἴσων μετ' ἀσχοιεν τοῖς εὐπόροις οἱ πενέστεροι, δημοσίᾳ τρεφόμενοι· πρὸς δὲ τὸ μὴ δειλίαν ἀλλ' ἀνδρείαν κρατεῖν ἐκ παίδων ὅπλοις καὶ πόνοις συντρέφειν, ὥστε καταφρονεῖν καύματος καὶ ψύχους καὶ τραχείας ὁδοῦ καὶ ἀνάντους καὶ πληγῶν τῶν ἐν γυμνασίοις καὶ μίχαις ταῖς κατὰ σύνταγμα· ἀσκεῖν δὲ καὶ τοξικῇ καὶ ἐνοπλίῳ ὀρχήσει, ἣν καταδεῖξαι Κουρήτας² πρότον, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ τὸν³ συντάξαντα τὴν κληθεῖσαν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ πυρρίχην, ὥστε μηδὲ τὴν παιδιὰν ἄμοιρον εἶναι τῶν πρὸς πόλεμον χρησίμων· ὡς δ' αὕτως καὶ τοῖς ῥυθμοῖς Κρητικοῖς χρῆσθαι κατὰ τὰς ψῆδας συντονωτάτοις οὖσιν, οὓς θύλητα C 481 ἀνευρεῖν, ἃ καὶ τοὺς παιᾶνας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς ἐπιχωρίους ψῆδας ἀνατιθέασι καὶ πολλὰ τῶν νομίμων, καὶ ἐσθῆτι δὲ καὶ ὑποδέσει πολεμικῇ χρῆσθαι, καὶ τῶν δώρων τιμιώτατα αὐτοῖς εἶναι τὰ ὅπλα.

17. Λέγεσθαι δ' ὑπὸ τινων, ὡς Λακωνικὰ εἶη τὰ πολλὰ τῶν νομιζομένων Κρητικῶν, τὸ δ' ἀληθές, εὐρῆσθαι μὲν ὑπ' ἐκείνων, ἡκριβωκέναι δὲ τοὺς Σπαρτιώτας, τοὺς δὲ Κρήτας ὑλιγωρῆσαι, κακωθεῖσῶν τῶν πόλεων, καὶ μύλιστα τῆς Κνωσσίῳν, τῶν πολεμικῶν· μῆναι δὲ τινα τῶν νομίμων παρὰ

¹ συσσιτεῖν, Meineke, for συσσίτια.

² Κουρήτας, Gieseler, for Κουρήτα, Kramer approving.

³ τόν, before συντάξαντα, Corais inserts; so Jones independently.

why the lawgiver commanded the boys to attend the "Troops,"¹ as they are called, and the full-grown men to eat together at the public messes which they call the "Andraia," so that the poorer, being fed at public expense, might be on an equality with the well-to-do; and in order that courage, and not cowardice, might prevail, he commanded that from boyhood they should grow up accustomed to arms and toils, so as to scorn heat, cold, marches over rugged and steep roads, and blows received in gymnasiums or regular battles; and that they should practise, not only archery, but also the war-dance, which was invented and made known by the Curetes at first, and later, also, by the man² who arranged the dance that was named after him, I mean the Pyrrhic dance, so that not even their sports were without a share in activities that were useful for warfare; and likewise that they should use in their songs the Cretic rhythms, which were very high-pitched, and were invented by Thales, to whom they ascribe, not only their Paeans and other local songs, but also many of their institutions; and that they should use military dress and shoes; and that arms should be to them the most valuable of gifts.

17. It is said by some writers, Ephorus continues, that most of the Cretan institutions are Laconian, but the truth is that they were invented by the Cretans and only perfected by the Spartans; and the Cretans, when their cities, and particularly that of the Gnosians, were devastated, neglected military affairs; but some of the institutions continued in

¹ Literally, "Herds" (cf. the Boy Scout "Troops").

² Pyrrhicus (see 10. 3. 8).

STRABO

Λυκτίοις καὶ Γορτυνίοις καὶ ἄλλοις τισὶ πολι-
χνίοις μᾶλλον, ἢ παρ' ἐκείνοις· καὶ δὴ καὶ τὰ
Λυκτίων νόμιμα ποιεῖσθαι μνητύρια τοὺς τὰ
Λακωνικὰ πρεσβύτερα ἀποφαίνοντας· ἀποίκους
γὰρ ὄντας φυλάττειν τὰ τῆς μητροπόλεως ἔθνη,
ἐπεὶ ἄλλως γε εὐήθες εἶναι τὸ τοὺς βέλτιον συνεσ-
τῶτας καὶ πολιτευομένους τῶν χειρόνων ζηλωτὰς
ἀποφαίνειν· οὐκ εὖ δὲ ταῦτα λέγεσθαι· οὔτε γὰρ
ἐκ τῶν νῦν καθεστηκότων τὰ παλαιὰ τεκμηριούσ-
θαι δεῖν, εἰς τἀναντία ἐκατέρων μεταπεπτωκύτων·
καὶ γὰρ ναυκρατεῖν πρότερον τοὺς Κρήτας, ὥστε
καὶ παροιμιάζεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς προσποιουμένους
μὴ εἰδέναι ἃ ἴσασιν· Ὁ Κρῆς ἄγνοεῖ τὴν θάλατταν,
νῦν δ' ἀποβεβληκέναι τὸ ναυτικόν· οὔτε ὅτι
ἀποικοὶ τινες τῶν πόλεων γεγόνασι τῶν ἐν Κρήτῃ
Σπαρτιατῶν, ἐν τοῖς ἐκείνων νομίμοις ἐπηναγ-
κάσθαι· πολλὰς γοῦν τῶν ἀποικίδων μὴ φυλάτ-
τειν τὰ πάτρια, πολλὰς δὲ καὶ τῶν μὴ ἀποικίδων
ἐν Κρήτῃ τὰ αὐτὰ ἔχειν τοῖς ἀποίκοις ἔθνη.

18. Τῶν τε Σπαρτιατῶν τὸν νομοθέτην Λυκοῦρ-
γον πέντε γενεαῖς νεώτερον Ἀλθαίμενους εἶναι τοῦ
στεύλαντος τὴν εἰς Κρήτην ἀποικίαν· τὸν μὲν γὰρ
ἱστορεῖσθαι Κίσσου παῖδα τοῦ τὸ Ἄργος κτίσαν-
τος περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἡνίκα Προκλῆς τὴν
Σπάρτην συνήκισε, Λυκοῦργον δ' ὁμολογεῖσθαι
παρὰ πάντων ἕκτον ἀπὸ Προκλέους γεγονέναι·
τὰ δὲ μιμήματα μὴ εἶναι πρότερα τῶν παρυδειγ-

¹ This Althaimenes, therefore, is not to be confused with the Althaimenes who was the grandson of Minos.

² i.e. of Lacouia (see 8. 5. 4).

use among the Lyetians, Gortynians, and certain other small cities to a greater extent than among the Cnossians; in fact, the institutions of the Lyetians are cited as evidence by those who represent the Laconian as older; for, they argue, being colonists, they preserve the customs of the mother-city, since even on general grounds it is absurd to represent those who are better organised and governed as emulators of their inferiors; but this is not correct, Ephorus says, for, in the first place, one should not draw evidence as to antiquity from the present state of things, for both peoples have undergone a complete reversal; for instance, the Cretans in earlier times were masters of the sea, and hence the proverb, "The Cretan does not know the sea," is applied to those who pretend not to know what they do know, although now the Cretans have lost their fleet; and, in the second place, it does not follow that, because some of the cities in Crete were Spartan colonies, they were under compulsion to keep to the Spartan institutions; at any rate, many colonial cities do not observe their ancestral customs, and many, also, of those in Crete that are not colonial have the same customs as the colonists.

18. Lyeurgus the Spartan law-giver, Ephorus continues, was five generations later than the Althaemenes who conducted the colony to Crete;¹ for historians say that Althaemenes was son of the Cissus who founded Argos about the same time when Procles was establishing Sparta as metropolis;² and Lyeurgus, as is agreed by all, was sixth in descent from Procles; and copies are not earlier than their models, nor more recent things earlier

μίτων μηδὲ τὰ νεώτερα τῶν πρεσβυτέρων· τὴν τε ὕρρησιν τὴν παρὰ τοῖς Λυκεδαιμονίοις ἐπιχωριάζουσιν καὶ τοὺς ῥυθμοὺς καὶ παιᾶνας τοὺς κατὰ νόμον ἀδομένους καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ τῶν νομίμων Κρητικὰ καλεῖσθαι παρ' αὐτοῖς, ὡς ἂν ἐκεῖθεν ὀρμώμενα· τῶν δ' ἀρχείων τὰ μὲν καὶ τὰς διοικήσεις ἔχειν τὰς αὐτὰς καὶ τὰς ἐπωνυμίας, ὥσπερ καὶ τὴν τῶν γερόντων ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν τῶν ἱππέων

C 482 (πλὴν ὅτι τοὺς ἐν Κρήτῃ ἱππείας καὶ ἵππους κεκτῆσθαι συμβέβηκεν· ἐξ οὗ τεκμαίρονται πρεσβυτέραν εἶναι τῶν ἐν Κρήτῃ ἱππέων τὴν ἀρχήν· σώζειν γὰρ τὴν ἐτυμότητα τῆς προσηγορίας· τοὺς δὲ μὴ ἱπποτροφεῖν), τοὺς ἐφόρους δὲ τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς ἐν Κρήτῃ κύσμοις διοικούντας ἐτέρως ὠνομάσθαι· τὰ δὲ συσσίτια ἀνδρεῖα παρὰ μὲν τοῖς Κρησὶν καὶ νῦν ἔτι καλεῖσθαι, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Σπαρτιύταις μὴ διαμεῖναι καλούμενα ὁμοίως ὡς¹ πρότερον· παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι γοῦν οὕτω κεῖσθαι·

φοίναίς δὲ καὶ ἐν θιάσοισιν

ἀνδρεῶν² παρὰ δαιτυμόνεσσι πρέπει³ παιᾶνα κατάρχειν.

19. Λέγεσθαι δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Κρητῶν, ὡς καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς ἀφίκοιτο Λυκούργος κατὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν· ἀδελφὸς ἦν πρεσβύτερος τοῦ Λυκούργου Πολυδέκτης· οὗτος τελευτῶν ἔγκυον κατέλιπε τὴν γυναῖκα· τέως μὲν οὖν ἐβασίλευεν ὁ Λυκούργος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, γενομένου δὲ παιδός, ἐπετρό-

¹ *ὡς* only *no*; *ὁμοίως ὡς* B (by corr.), and so Tschucke and Corais; *ὁμοίως* only, other MSS. (except E, which has neither word), and so Müller-Dübner and Moineke.

² *ἀνδρῶν* BCD^h.

³ *πρέπει*, Krüger, from conj. of Ursinus, for *πρέπει*.

than older things; not only the dancing which is customary among the Lacedaemonians, but also the rhythms and paeans that are sung according to law, and many other Spartan institutions, are called "Cretan" among the Lacedaemonians, as though they originated in Crete; and some of the public offices are not only administered in the same way as in Crete, but also have the same names, as, for instance, the office of the "Gerontes,"¹ and that of the "Hippeis"² (except that the "Hippeis" in Crete actually possessed horses, and from this fact it is inferred that the office of the "Hippeis" in Crete is older, for they preserve the true meaning of the appellation, whereas the Lacedaemonian "Hippeis" do not keep horses); but though the Ephors have the same functions as the Cretan Cosmi, they have been named differently; and the public messes are, even to-day, still called "Andreia" among the Cretans, but among the Spartans they ceased to be called by the same name as in earlier times;³ at any rate, the following is found in Aleman: "In feasts and festive gatherings, amongst the guests who partake of the Andreia, 'tis meet to begin the paean."⁴

19. It is said by the Cretans, Ephorus continues, that Lycurgus came to them for the following reason: Polydectes was the elder brother of Lycurgus; when he died he left his wife pregnant; now for a time Lycurgus reigned in his brother's place, but when a child was born he became the child's

¹ "Old Men," i.e. "Senators."

² "Horsemen," i.e. "Knights."

³ The later Spartan name was "Syssitia" or "Philitia" (sometimes "Phiditia").

⁴ *Frag. 22* (Bergk).

πενεν ἐκείνον, εἰς δὲ ἡ ἀρχὴ καθήκουσα ἐτύγχανε·
 λοιδορούμενος δὴ τις αὐτῷ σαφῶς εἶπεν εἰδέναι,
 διότι βασιλεύσοι· λαβὼν δ' ὑπόνοιαν ἐκείνος, ὥς
 ἐκ τοῦ λόγου τούτου διαβύλλοιτο ἐπιβουλή ἐξ
 αὐτοῦ τοῦ παιδός, δείσας, μὴ ἐκ τύχης ἀποθανόν-
 τος αἰτίαν αὐτὸς ἔχοι παρὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν, ἀπῆρεν
 εἰς Κρήτην· ταύτην μὲν δὴ λέγεσθαι τῆς ἀπο-
 δημίας αἰτίαν, ἐλθόντα δὲ πλησιύσαι Θάλητι
 μελοποιῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ νομοθετικῷ, ἱστορήσαντι δὲ
 παρ' αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον, δὲ Ῥαδάμανθός τε πρό-
 τερον καὶ ὕστερον Μίνως, ὥς παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς τοὺς
 νόμους ἐκφέρει εἰς ἀνθρώπους, γενόμενον δὲ καὶ ἐν
 Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ καταμαθόντα καὶ τὰ ἐκεῖ νόμιμα,
 ἐντυχόντα δ', ὥς φασί τινες, καὶ Ὀμήρῳ δια-
 τρίβοντι ἐν Χίῳ, κατὰραι πάλιν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν,
 καταλαβεῖν δὲ τὸν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ υἱόν, τὸν Πολυ-
 δέκτου Χαρίλαον, βασιλεύοντα· εἰθ' ὁρμήσαι
 διαθεῖναι τοὺς νόμους, φοιτῶντα ὥς τὸν θεὸν τὸν
 ἐν Δελφοῖς, κακεῖθεν κομίζοντα τὰ προστίγματα,
 καθάπερ οἱ περὶ Μίνω ἐκ τοῦ αἵντρον τοῦ Διὸς,
 παραπλήσια ἐκείνοις τὰ πλείω.

20. Τῶν Κρητικῶν τὰ κυριώτατα τῶν καθ'
 ἕκαστα τοιαῦτα εἴρηκε. γαμεῖν μὲν ἅμα πάντες
 ἀναγκάζονται παρ' αὐτοῖς οἱ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν
 χρόνον ἐκ τῆς τῶν παίδων ἀγέλης ἐκκριθέντες,
 οὐκ εὐθὺς δ' ἄγονται παρ' ἑαυτοὺς τὰς γαμηθείσας
 παῖδας, ἀλλ' ἐπὰν ἤδη διοικεῖν ἱκανοὶ ᾧσι τὰ
 περὶ τοὺς οἴκους· φερνὴ δ' ἐστίν, ἂν ἀδελφοὶ ᾧσι,
 τὸ ἡμῶν τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μερίδος· παῖδας δὲ

guardian, since the office of king descended to the child, but some man, railing at Lycurgus, said that he knew for sure that Lycurgus would be king; and Lycurgus, suspecting that in consequence of such talk he himself might be falsely accused of plotting against the child, and fearing that, if by any chance the child should die, he himself might be blamed for it by his enemies, sailed away to Crete; this, then, is said to be the cause of his sojourn in Crete; and when he arrived he associated with Thales, a melic poet and an expert in lawgiving; and after learning from him the manner in which both Rhadamanthys in earlier times and Minos in later times published their laws to men as from Zeus, and after sojourning in Egypt also and learning among other things their institutions, and, according to some writers, after meeting Homer, who was living in Chios, he sailed back to his homeland, and found his brother's son, Charilaüs the son of Polydectes, reigning as king; and then he set out to frame the laws, making visits to the god at Delphi, and bringing thence the god's decrees, just as Minos and his house had brought their ordinances from the cave of Zeus, most of his being similar to theirs.

20. The following are the most important provisions in the Cretan institutions as stated by Ephorus. In Crete all those who are selected out of the "Troop" of boys at the same time are forced to marry at the same time, although they do not take the girls whom they have married to their own homes immediately, but as soon as the girls are qualified to manage the affairs of the house. A girl's dower, if she has brothers, is half of the brother's portion. The children must learn, not only

C 483 γράμματά τε μαθηθῆναι καὶ τὰς ἐκ τῶν νόμων
 ᾠδὰς καὶ τινα εἶδη τῆς μουσικῆς· τοὺς μὲν οὖν
 ἔτι νεωτέρους εἰς τὰ συσσίτια ἄγουσι τὰ ἀνδρεία-
 χαμαὶ δὲ καθήμενοι διαιτῶνται μετ' ἁλλήλων ἐν
 φαύλοις τριβωνίοις καὶ χειμῶνος καὶ θέρους τὰ
 αὐτὰ, διακονοῦσί τε καὶ ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἀνδράσι·
 συμβάλλουσι δ' ¹ εἰς μάχην καὶ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 συσσιτίου πρὸς ἁλλήλους, καὶ πρὸς ἕτερα ὑσ-
 σίτια· καθ' ἑκάστην δὲ ἀνδρείον ἰφίστηκε παι-
 δονόμος· οἱ δὲ μείζους εἰς τὰς ἀγέλας ἄγονται·
 τὰς δ' ἀγέλας συνάγουσιν οἱ ἐπιφανέστατοι τῶν
 παίδων καὶ δυνατώτατοι, ἑκάστος ὅσους πλείσ-
 τους οἷός τε ἐστὶν ἀθροίζων· ἐκείστης δὲ τῆς
 ἀγέλης ἄρχων ἐστὶν ὡς τὸ πολὺ ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ
 συναγαγοντος, κύριος ὧν ἐξάγειν ἐπὶ θήραν καὶ
 δρόμους, τὸν δ' ἀπειθοῦντα κυλαίνει· τρέφονται
 δὲ δημοσίᾳ· τακταῖς δὲ τισιν ἡμέραις ἀγέλη
 πρὸς ἀγέλην συμβάλλει μετὰ αὐλοῦ καὶ λύρας
 εἰς μάχην ἐν ῥυθμῷ, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πολε-
 μικοῖς εἰώθασιν, ἐκφέρουσι δὲ καὶ τὰς πληγὰς,
 τὰς μὲν διὰ χειρός, τὰς δὲ καὶ δι' ὤπλων σιδηρῶν.

21. Ἴδιον δ' αὐτοῖς τὸ περὶ τοὺς ἔρωτας
 νόμιμον· οὐ γὰρ πειθοῖ κατεργάζονται τοὺς
 ἐρωμένους, ἀλλ' ἄρπαγῃ· προλέγει τοῖς φίλοις
 πρὸ τριῶν ἢ πλείονων ἡμερῶν ὁ ἐραστής, ὅτι
 μέλλει ² τὴν ἄρπαγὴν ποιεῖσθαι· τοῖς δ' ἀπο-
 κρύπτει μὲν τὸν παῖδα ἢ μὴ εἶναι πορεύεσθαι
 τὴν τεταγμένην ὁδὸν τῶν αἰσχίστων ἐστίν, ὡς

¹ s', Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

² μέλλει BCino.

¹ Others translate ἐκφέρουσι in the sense of delivering blows.

their letters, but also the songs prescribed in the laws and certain forms of music. Now those who are still younger are taken to the public messes, the "Andreia"; and they sit together on the ground as they eat their food, clad in shabby garments, the same both winter and summer, and they also wait on the men as well as on themselves. And those who eat together at the same mess join battle both with one another and with those from different messes. A boy-director presides over each mess. But the older boys are taken to the "Troops"; and the most conspicuous and influential of the boys assemble the "Troops," each collecting as many boys as he possibly can; the leader of each "Troop" is generally the father of the assembler, and he has authority to lead them forth to hunt and to run races, and to punish anyone who is disobedient; and they are fed at public expense; and on certain appointed days "Troop" contends with "Troop," marching rhythmically into battle, to the tune of flute and lyre, as is their custom in actual war; and they actually bear marks of¹ the blows received, some inflicted by the hand, others by iron² weapons.

21. They have a peculiar custom in regard to love affairs,³ for they win the objects of their love, not by persuasion, but by abduction; the lover tells the friends of the boy three or four days beforehand that he is going to make the abduction; but for the friends to conceal the boy, or not to let him go forth by the appointed road, is indeed a most disgraceful thing,

¹ Possibly an error for "wooden."

² The discussion of "love affairs" is strangely limited to pederasty.

ἐξομολογουμένοις.¹ ὅτι ἀνάξιος ὁ παῖς εἴη τοιούτου ἐραστοῦ τυγχάνειν. συνιόντες δ', ἂν μὲν τῶν ἴσων ἢ τῶν ὑπερεχόντων τις ἢ τοῦ παιδὸς τιμῇ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὁ ἄρπάζων, ἐπιδιώκοντες ἀνθήψαιτο μόνον μετρίως, τὸ νόμιμον ἐκπληροῦντες, τὰλλα δ' ἐπιτρέπουσιν ἄγειν χαίροντες· ἂν δ' ἀνάξιος, ἀφαιροῦνται· πέρας δὲ τῆς ἐπιδιώξεως² ἐστίν, ὥς ἂν ἀχθῇ ὁ παῖς εἰς τὸ τοῦ ἄρπάζαντος ἀνδρεῖον. ἐρύσμιον δὲ νομίζουσιν οὐ τὸν κίλλει διαφέροντα, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀνδρείῳ καὶ κοσμιότητι·³ καὶ δωρησάμενος ἀπάγει τὸν παῖδα τῆς χώρας εἰς ὃν βούλεται τόπον· ἐπακολουθοῦσι δὲ τῇ ἄρπαγῇ οἱ παραγενόμενοι, ἐστιαθέντες δὲ καὶ συνθηρεύσαντες δέμηνον (οὐ γὰρ ἔξεστι πλείω χρόνον κατέχειν τὸν παῖδα) εἰς τὴν πόλιν καταβαίνουσιν. ἀφίεται δ' ὁ παῖς, δῶρα λαβὼν στολὴν πολεμικὴν καὶ βούν καὶ ποτήριον (ταῦτα μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὸν νόμον δῶρα)⁴ καὶ ἄλλα πλείω καὶ πολυτελῆ, ὥστε συνερανίζει τοὺς φίλους διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἀναλωμάτων. τὸν μὲν οὖν βούν θύει τῷ Διὶ καὶ ἐστὶ τῶν συγκαταβαίνοντας· εἴτ' ἀποφαίνεται περὶ τῆς πρὸς τὸν ἐραστὴν ὁμιλίας, εἴτ' ἀσμενίζων τετύχηκεν, εἴτε μή, τοῦ νόμου τοῦτ' ἐπιτρέψαντος, ἢν', εἴ τις αὐτῷ βία προσενήκεται κατὰ τὴν ἄρπαγὴν, ἐνταῦθα παρῇ τιμωρεῖν⁵ ἑαυτῷ καὶ

C 481

¹ ἐξομολογουμένοις, the editors, for ἐξομολογουμένοι.

² ἐπιδιώξεως ἢ, ἐπιδείξεως other MSS.

³ Ἰσὸς καὶ δωρησάμενος Meineke, following Strakosck's conj., indicates a lacuna, suspecting that something like ὁ δ' ἐραστὴς ἀσπασάμενος has fallen out of the MSS.

⁴ After δῶρα Meineke indicates a lacuna.

a confession, as it were, that the boy is unworthy to obtain such a lover; and when they meet, if the abductor is the boy's equal or superior in rank or other respects, the friends pursue him and lay hold of him, though only in a very gentle way, thus satisfying the custom; and after that they cheerfully turn the boy over to him to lead away; if, however, the abductor is unworthy, they take the boy away from him. And the pursuit does not end until the boy is taken to the "Andreium" of his abductor. They regard as a worthy object of love, not the boy who is exceptionally handsome, but the boy who is exceptionally manly and decorous. After giving the boy presents, the abductor takes him away to any place in the country he wishes; and those who were present at the abduction follow after them, and after feasting and hunting with them for two months (for it is not permitted to detain the boy for a longer time), they return to the city. The boy is released after receiving as presents a military habit, an ox, and a drinking-cup (these are the gifts required by law), and other things so numerous and costly that the friends, on account of the number of the expenses, make contributions thereto. Now the boy sacrifices the ox to Zeus and feasts those who returned with him; and then he makes known the facts about his intimacy with his lover, whether, perchance, it has pleased him or not, the law allowing him this privilege in order that, if any force was applied to him at the time of the abduction, he might be able at this feast to avenge himself and be rid of the lover. It is disgraceful

¹ *κατὰ τὴν ἐξῆς*, Cornis, for *κατὰ τὴν ἐξῆς*; so the later editors.

ὑπαλλάττεσθαι. τοῖς δὲ καλοῖς τὴν ἰδίαν καὶ προγόνων ἐπιφανῶν ἐρυστῶν μὴ τυχεῖν αἰσχρόν,¹ ὥς διὰ τὸν τρόπον τοῦτο παθοῦσιν. ἔχουσι δὲ τιμὰς οἱ παρασταθέντες (οὕτω γὰρ καλοῦσι τοὺς ἄρπαγέντας). ἐν τε γὰρ τοῖς χοροῖς² καὶ τοῖς δρόμοις ἔχουσι τὰς ἐντιμοτάτας χώρας, τῇ τε στολῇ κοσμεῖσθαι διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων ἐφίεται τῇ δοθείσῃ παρὰ τῶν ἐραστῶν, καὶ οὐ τότε μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τέλειοι γενόμενοι διείσημον ἐσθῆτα φέρουσιν, ὑφ' ἧς γνωσθήσεται ἕκαστος κλεινὸς γενόμενος· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἐρώμενον καλοῦσι κλεινόν, τὸν δ' ἐραστὴν φιλήτορα. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ τοὺς ἔρωτας νόμιμα.

22. Ἀρχοντας δὲ δέκα αἰροῦνται· περὶ δὲ τῶν μεγίστων συμβούλοις χρῶνται τοῖς γέρονσι καλουμένοις· καθίστανται δ' εἰς τοῦτο τὸ συνέδριον οἱ τῆς τῶν κόσμων ἀρχῆς ἡξιωμένοι καὶ τὰλλα δόκιμοι κρινόμενοι. ἀξίαν δ' ἀναγραφῆς τὴν τῶν Κρητῶν πολιτείαν ὑπέλαβον διὰ τε τὴν ἰδιότητα καὶ διὰ³ τὴν δόξαν· οὐ πολλὰ δὲ διαμένει τούτων τῶν νομίμων, ἀλλὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίων διατίγμασι τὰ πλεῖστα διοικεῖται, καθόπερ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις ἐπαρχίαις συμβαίνει.

¹ αἰσχρόν, Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

² χρόναις BCD¹ Whit, θρόναις *hinc* and by corr. in B.

³ διὰ is omitted by Whit, and the later editors.

for those who are handsome in appearance or descendants of illustrious ancestors to fail to obtain lovers, the presumption being that their character is responsible for such a fate. But the *parastathentes*¹ (for thus they call those who have been abducted) receive honours; for in both the dances and the races they have the positions of highest honour, and are allowed to dress in better clothes than the rest, that is, in the habit given them by their lovers; and not then only, but even after they have grown to manhood, they wear a distinctive dress, which is intended to make known the fact that each wearer has become "*kleinos*,"² for they call the loved one "*kleinos*" and the lover "*philetor*."³ So much for their customs in regard to love affairs.

22. The Cretans choose ten Archons. Concerning the matters of greatest importance they use as counsellors the "*Gerontes*," as they are called. Those who have been thought worthy to hold the office of the "*Cosmi*" and are otherwise adjudged men of approved worth are appointed members of this Council. I have assumed that the constitution of the Cretans is worthy of description both on account of its peculiar character and on account of its fame. Not many, however, of these institutions endure, but the administration of affairs is carried on mostly by means of the decrees of the Romans, as is also the case in the other provinces.

¹ The *literal* meaning of the word seems to be "those who were chosen as *stand-bys*" by lovers.

² Famous.

³ i.e. "lover" or "sweetheart."

1. Περὶ δὲ τὴν Κρήτην εἰσὶ νῆσοι, Θήρα μὲν, ἢ τῶν Κυρηναίων μητρόπολις, ἄποικος Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ πλησίον ταύτης Ἀνάφη, ἐν ἣ τὸ τοῦ Λίγλιττου Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν. λέγει δὲ καὶ Καλλίμαχος τοτὲ μὲν οὕτως·

Λίγλιττην Ἀνάφην τε, Λακωνίδι γέλτονα Θήρα·
τοτὲ δὲ τῆς Θήρας μνησθεῖς·

μήτηρ εὐίππου πατρίδος ἡμετέρης.

ἔστι δὲ μακρὰ ἡ Θήρα, διακοσίων οὔσα τὴν περίμετρον σταδίων, κειμένη δὲ κατὰ Δίαν νῆσον τὴν πρὸς Ἡρακλείῳ τῷ Κυωασσίῳ, διέχει δὲ τῆς Κρήτης εἰς ἑπτακοσίους· πλησίον δ' αὐτῆς ἡ τε Ἀνάφη καὶ Θηρασία. ταύτης δ' εἰς ἑκατὸν¹ ἀπέχει νησίδιον Ἴος, ἐν ᾧ κεκηδεῦσθαί τινές φασι τὸν ποιητὴν Ὅμηρον· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἴου πρὸς ἑσπέραν ἰόντι Σίκινος² καὶ Λάγουσα καὶ Φολέγανδρος, ἣν Ἀρατος σιδηρεῖην ὀνομίζει διὰ τὴν τραχύτητα· ἐγγὺς δὲ τούτων Κίμωλος, ὅθεν ἡ γῆ ἡ Κιμωλία· ἐνθεν ἡ Σίφνος ἐν ὧσφι ἐστίν, ἐφ' ἣ λέγουσι Σίφνιον ἀστράγαλον διὰ τὴν εὐτέλειαν· ἔτι δ' ἐγγυτέρω καὶ τῆς Κιμώλου καὶ τῆς Κρήτης ἡ Μήλος, ἀξιολογωτέρα τούτων, διέχουσα τοῦ Ἑρμιονικοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου, τοῦ Σκυλλαίου, σταδίους ἑπτακοσίους· τοσοῦτους δὲ

¹ ταύτης δ' εἰς ἑκατὸν, Tzschucke, from conj. of Casaubon, for ταύτων δ' ἴσον ἑκάστη Bkno, ἑκατὸν CDyhlitz; so the later editors.

² Σίκινος, Tzschucke, for Σίληνος; so the later editors.

V

1. THE islands near Crete are Thera, the metropolis of the Cyrenaeans, a colony of the Lacedaemonians, and, near Thera, Anaphê, where is the temple of the Aegletan Apollo. Callimachus speaks in one place as follows, "Aegletan Anaphê, neighbour to Laconian Thera,"¹ and in another, mentioning only Thera, "mother of my fatherland, famed for its horses."² Thera is a long island, being two hundred stadia in perimeter; it lies opposite Dia,³ an island near the Cnossian Heraclium,⁴ but it is seven hundred stadia distant from Crete. Near it are both Anaphê and Therasia. One hundred stadia distant from the latter is the little island Ios, where, according to some writers, the poet Homer was buried. From Ios towards the west one comes to Sicinos and Lagusa and Pholegandros, which last Aratus calls "Iron" Island, because of its ruggedness. Near these is Cimolos, whence comes the Cimolian earth.⁵ From Cimolos Siphnos is visible, in reference to which island, because of its worthlessness, people say "Siphnian knuckle-bone."⁶ And still nearer both to Cimolos and to Crete is Melos, which is more notable than these and is seven hundred stadia from the Hermionic promontory, the Scyllaenm, and almost the same distance

¹ *Frag.* 113 (Schneider).

² *Frag.* 112 (Schneider).

³ *i.e.* almost due north of Dia.

⁴ Heraclium was the seaport of Cnossus (10. 4. 7).

⁵ A hydrous silicate of aluminium, now called "cimolite."

⁶ *i.e.* the phrase is a proverb applied to worthless people or things.

C 185 σχεδόν τι καὶ τοῦ Δικτυναίου. Ἀθηναῖοι δέ ποτε πέμψαντες στρατείαν, ἡβηδὺν κατέσφαξαν τοὺς πλείους. αὐταὶ μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ Κρητικῷ πελάγει, ἐν δὲ τῷ Λιγαίῳ μᾶλλον αὐτὴ τε ἡ Δῆλος καὶ αἱ περὶ αὐτὴν Κυκλάδες καὶ αἱ ταύταις προσκείμεναι¹ Σποράδες, ὧν εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ λεχθεῖσαι περὶ τὴν Κρήτην.

2. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Δῆλος ἐν πεδίῳ κειμένην ἔχει τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ τὸ Λητώον, ὑπέρεκειται δὲ τῆς πόλεως ὄρος ψιλόν² ὁ Κύνθος καὶ τραχύ, ποταμὸς δὲ διαρρεῖ τὴν νῆσον Ἰνωπὸς οὐ μέγας· καὶ γὰρ ἡ νῆσος μικρὴ. τετίμηται δὲ ἐκ παλαιοῦ διὰ τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἡρωικῶν χρόνων ἀρξαμένη· μυθεύεται γὰρ ἐνταῦθα ἡ Λητὴ τὰς ὠδῖνας ἀποθέσθαι τοῦ τε Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος.

ἦν γὰρ τοπάροιθε³ φορητά,
φησὶν ὁ Πίνδαρος,

κυμάτεσσι παντοδαπῶν⁴ ἀνέμων
ρίπαῖσιν· ἄλλ' ἢ Κοιογενῆς⁵ ὅπύτ' ὠδίνεσσι⁶
θύοισ'·⁷

ἄγχιτόκοις ἐπέβα⁸ νιν, δὴ τότε τέσσαρες ὕρβαί
πρέμνων⁹ ἀπώρουναν χθονίων,

¹ προσκείμεναι Ino. ² ψιλόν CI), ὑψηλόν other MSS.

³ τοπάροιθε, Cusanius and later editors, instead of πάροιθεν οὐ (all MSS.). Eustathius omits the οὐ (note on *Od.* 10, 3).

⁴ Before ἀνέμων Tzschucke and later editors insert τ'.

⁵ ἄλλ' ἢ Κοιογενῆς, Kramer and Meineke, from conj. of Porsson, for ἀλλὰ Κοιογενῆς D), ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ γένης Cc, ἄλλ' ἢ κοιογένης Bk, ἀλλὰ καινογενῆς Ht, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ γένος i, ἀλλὰ Κοίου γένος Schneider, Hermann, Tzschucke, Coraia.

from the Dietyinnacum. The Athenians once sent an expedition to Melos and slaughtered most of the inhabitants from youth upwards.¹ Now these islands are indeed in the Cretan Sea, but Delos itself and the Cyclades in its neighbourhood and the Sporades which lie close to these, to which belong the aforesaid islands in the neighbourhood of Crete, are rather in the Aegean Sea.

2. Now the city which belongs to Delos, as also the temple of Apollo, and the Letöum,² are situated in a plain; and above the city lies Cynthus, a bare and rugged mountain; and a river named Inopus flows through the island—not a large river, for the island itself is small. From olden times, beginning with the times of the heroes, Delos has been revered because of its gods, for the myth is told that there Leto was delivered of her travail by the birth of Apollo and Artemis: “for aforetime,” says Pindar,³ “it⁴ was tossed by the billows, by the blasts of all manner of winds,⁵ but when the daughter of Coëus⁶ in the frenzied pangs of childbirth set foot upon it, then did four pillars, resting on adamant, rise perpendicular from the roots of the earth, and

¹ 416 B.C. (see Thucydides 5. 115-116).

² Temple of Leto.

³ *Frags.* 58 (Bergk).

⁴ Delos.

⁵ There was a tradition that Delos was a floating isle until Leto set foot on it.

⁶ Leto.

⁷ ὠδύρας Βίλλιος, ὠδύρας κ, ὠδύρας editors before Kramer.

⁸ ὠδύρας, Bergk, for ὠδύρας CDHL, ὠδύρας Bk and editors before Kramer.

⁹ ἐνέβα νιν, Wilamowitz, for ἐνέβα νιν.

¹⁰ πρέμνων, Hermann, for πρέμνων CDHL, πρέμνων Bk.

ἂν δ' ἐπικράνοις σχέθον πέτραν ἰδαμαντο-
πέδιλοι

κίονες· ἔνθα τεκοῖς· εὐδαίμον' ἐπόψατο γένναν.

ἔνδοξον δ' ἐποίησαν αὐτὴν αἱ περιοικίδες νῆσοι,
καλούμεναι Κυκλάδες, κατὰ τιμὴν πέμπουσai
δημοσίᾳ θεωροὺς τε καὶ θυσίας καὶ χοροὺς παρ-
θένων πανηγύρεις τε ἐν αὐτῇ συνάγουσαι
μεγάλας.

3. Κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν δώδεκα λέγονται·
προσεγένοντο δὲ καὶ πλείους. Ἀρτεμίδωρος
γούνη¹ πεντεκαίδεκα² διαριθμεῖται περὶ τῆς
Ἑλένης εἰπών, ὅτι ἀπὸ Θορίκου μέχρι Σουνίου
παρύκειται, μακρὰ, σταδίων ὅσον ἑξήκοντα τὸ
μῆκος· ἀπὸ ταύτης γάρ, φησὶν, αἱ καλούμεναι
Κυκλάδες εἰσὶν· ὀνομάζει δὲ Κέω, τὴν ἐγγυτῆται
τῇ Ἑλένῃ, καὶ μετὰ ταύτην Κύθνον καὶ Σέριφον
καὶ Μῆλον καὶ Σίφνον καὶ Κίμωλον καὶ Πρε-
πέσινθον καὶ Ὠλίαν³ καὶ πρὸς ταύταις Πάρον,
Νάξον, Σύρον, Μύκονον, Τῆνον, Ἄνδρον, Γύαρον.
τὰς μὲν οὖν ἄλλας τῶν δώδεκα νομίζω, τὴν δὲ
Πρεπέσινθον καὶ Ὠλίαν⁴ καὶ Γύαρον ἡττον·
ὧν τῇ Γυάρῳ προσορμισθεὶς ἔγνω κώμιον ὑπὸ
Ἀλίων συννοικούμενον· ἀπαίροντες δ' ἑδεξίμεθα
πρεσβευτὴν ἐνθένδε ὡς Καίσαρα προκεχειρισμέ-
νον, τῶν Ἀλίων τινά (ἦν δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ Καῖσαρ,
βαδίζων ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον τὸν Ἀκτιακόν)·
συμπλέων δὴ ἔλεγε πρὸς τοὺς πυθομένους, ὅτι
πρεσβεῦοι περὶ κουφισμοῦ τοῦ φόρου· τελοῖεν

C 486 γὰρ δραχμὰς ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα, καὶ τὰς ἑκατὸν

¹ γούνη, Meineke, for ἡ οὖνη.

² πεντεκαίδεκα (16), Corais inserts; so Meineke.

³ Ὠλίαν Dhl.

⁴ Ἀλίαν BCDhlz.

on their capitals sustain the rock. And there she gave birth to, and beheld, her blessed offspring." The neighbouring islands, called the Cyclades, made it famous, since in its honour they would send at public expense sacred envoys, sacrifices, and choruses composed of virgins, and would celebrate great general festivals there.¹

3. Now at first the Cyclades are said to have been only twelve in number, but later several others were added. At any rate, Artemidorus enumerates fifteen, after saying of Helena that it stretches parallel to the coast from Thoricus to Sunium and is a long island, about sixty stadia in length; for it is from Helena, he says, that the Cyclades, as they are called, begin; and he names Ceos, the island nearest to Helena, and, after this island, Cythnos and Seriphos and Melos and Siphnos and Cinos and Prepesinthos and Oliaros, and, in addition to these, Paros, Naxos, Syros, Myconos, Tenos, Andros, and Gyaros. Now I consider all of these among the twelve except Prepesinthos, Oliaros, and Gyaros. When our ship anchored at one of these, Gyaros, I saw a small village that was settled by fishermen; and when we sailed away we took on board one of the fishermen, who had been chosen to go from there to Caesar as ambassador (Caesar was at Corinth, on his way² to celebrate the Triumph after the victory at Actium³). While on the voyage he told enquirers that he had been sent as ambassador to request a reduction in their tribute; for, he said, they were paying one hundred and fifty drachmas when they could only with difficulty pay

¹ i.e. in honour of Apollo and Lato (see Thucydides 3. 104).

² i.e. back to Rome.

³ 31 B.C.

χαλεπῶς ἂν τελούντες. δηλοῖ δὲ τὰς ἀπορίας αὐτῶν καὶ Ἄρατος ἐν τοῖς κατὰ λεπτόν·

ὦ Λητοῦ, σὺ μὲν ἤ με σιδηρεῖη Φολεγίνδρῳ,
δειλῇ¹ ἢ Γυύρῳ παρελεύσεται αὐτίχ' ὁμοίην.

4. Τὴν μὲν οὖν Δήλον ἐνδοξον γενομένην οὕτως ἔτι μᾶλλον ἠύξησε κατασκαφεῖσα ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων Κόρινθος. ἐκεῖσε γὰρ μετεχώρησαν οἱ ἔμποροι, καὶ τῆς ἀτελείας τοῦ ἱεροῦ προκυλουμένης αὐτοὺς καὶ τῆς εὐκαιρίας τοῦ λιμένος· ἐν καλῷ γὰρ κεῖται τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν πλέουσιν· ἢ τε παινήγυρις ἐμπορικόν τι πρᾶγμά ἐστι, καὶ συνήθεις ἦσαν αὐτῇ καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι τῶν ἄλλων μάλιστα, καὶ ὅτε συνειστίγκει ἡ Κόρινθος· Ἀθηναῖοί τε λαβόντες τὴν νῆσον καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν ἅμα καὶ τῶν ἐμπορίων ἐπεμελούντο ἱκανῶς· ἐπελθόντες δ' οἱ τοῦ Μιθριδάτου στρατηγοὶ καὶ ὁ ἀποστήσας τύραννος αὐτὴν διελυμήναντο πάντα, καὶ παρέλαβον ἐρήμην οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πάλιν τὴν νῆσον, ἀναχωρήσαντος εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ βασιλέως, καὶ διετέλεσε μέχρι νῦν ἐνδεῶς πρᾶττουσα. ἔχουσι δ' αὐτὴν Ἀθηναῖοι.

5. Ῥήνεια² δ' ἔρημον νησιδίον ἐστὶν ἐν τέτρασι τῆς Δήλου σταδίοις, ὅπου τὰ μνήματα τοῖς Δήλοις ἐστίν. οὐ γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Δήλῳ θάπτειν οὐδὲ καίειν νεκρόν, οὐκ ἔξεστι δὲ οὐδὲ κύνα ἐν Δήλῳ τρέφειν. ὠτομαίζετο δὲ καὶ Ὀρτυγία πρότερον.

¹ δειλῇ, Müller-Dübner, for δειλῆν s (and Meineke), δειλῆ other MSS.

² Ῥήνεια Bkno, Ῥήνεια other MSS.

one hundred. Aratus also points out the poverty of the island in his *Catalepton*:¹ "O Leto, shortly thou wilt pass by me, who am like either iron Pholegandros or worthless Gyaros."

4. Now although Delos had become so famous, yet the rasing of Corinth to the ground by the Romans² increased its fame still more; for the importers changed their business to Delos because they were attracted both by the immunity which the temple enjoyed and by the convenient situation of the harbour; for it is happily situated for those who are sailing from Italy and Greece to Asia. The general festival is a kind of commercial affair, and it was frequented by Romans more than by any other people, even when Corinth was still in existence.³ And when the Athenians took the island they at the same time took good care of the importers as well as of the religious rites. But when the generals of Mithridates, and the tyrant⁴ who caused it to revolt, visited Delos, they completely ruined it, and when the Romans again got the island, after the king withdrew to his homeland, it was desolate; and it has remained in an impoverished condition until the present time. It is now held by the Athenians.

5. Rheneia is a desert isle within four stadia from Delos, and there the Delians bury their dead;⁵ for it is unlawful to bury, or even burn, a corpse in Delos itself, and it is unlawful even to keep a dog there. In earlier times it was called Ortygia.

¹ As many as ten thousand slaves were sold there in one day (14. 5. 2).

² Aristion, through the aid of Mithridates, made himself tyrant of Athens in 88 B.C. (cf. 9. 1. 20).

³ This began in 426 B.C., when "all the sepulchres of the dead in Delos were removed" to Rheneia (Thucydides 3. 104).

6. Κέως δὲ τετράπολις μὲν ὑπῆρξε, λείπονται δὲ δύο, ἥ τε Ἰουλὶς καὶ ἡ Καρθαία, εἰς ἧς συνεπολίσθησαν αἱ λοιπαί, ἡ μὲν Ποιήεσσα εἰς τὴν Καρθαίαν, ἡ δὲ Κορησσία εἰς τὴν Ἰουλίδαν. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Ἰουλίδος ὁ τε Σιμωνίδης ἦν ὁ μελοποιὸς καὶ Βακχυλίδης. ἀδελφιδοὺς ἐκείνου, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἑρασίστρατος ὁ ἰατρός καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ περιπάτου φιλοσόφων Ἀρίστων, ὁ τοῦ Βορυσθενίτου Βίωνος ζηλωτής. παρὰ τούτοις δὲ δοκεῖ τεθῆναι ποτε νόμος, οὗ μέμνηται καὶ Μένανδρος·

καλὸν τὸ Κείων νόμιμόν ἐστι, Φανία·

ὁ μὴ δυνάμενος ζῆν καλῶς οὐ ζῆ κακῶς.

προσέταττε γάρ, ὡς ἔοικεν, ὁ νόμος τοὺς ὑπὲρ ἐξήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότας κωνειάζεσθαι,^{1 2} τοῦ διαρκεῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν τροφήν· καὶ πολιορκουμένους δὲ ποτε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ψηφίσασθαι φασὶ τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποθανεῖν, ὀρισθέντος πλήθους ἐτῶν, τοὺς δὲ παύσασθαι πολιορκοῦντας. κεῖται δ' ἐν ὄρει τῆς θαλάττης διέχουσα ἡ πόλις ὅσον πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίους, ἐπίνειον δ' ἐστὶν αὐτῆς τὸ χωρίον, ἐν ᾧ ἱδρυτο ἡ Κορησσία, κατοικίαν οὐδὲ κώμης ἔχουσα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ πρὸς τῇ Κορησσίᾳ Σμυνθέου Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν καὶ πρὸς Ποιήεσση, μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τῶν τῆς Ποιήεσσης ἐρειπίων τὸ τῆς Νεδουσίας Ἀθηναῶς ἱερὸν, ἱδρυσαμένου Νέστορος κατὰ τὴν ἐκ Τροίας ἐπίναδον. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ἐλιξος ποταμὸς περὶ τὴν Κορησσίαν.

7. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτην Νάξος καὶ Ἄνδρος ἀξιόλογοι καὶ Πάρος· ἐντεῦθεν ἦν Ἀρχίλοχος ὁ ποιητής. ὑπὸ δὲ Παρίων ἐκτίσθη Θύσος καὶ Πάριον

6. Ceos was at first a Tetrapolis, but only two cities are left, Iulis and Carthaea, into which the remaining two were incorporated, Poëessa into Carthaea and Coressia into Iulis. Both Simonides the melic poet and his nephew Bacchylides were natives of Iulis, and also after their time Erasistratus the physician, and Ariston the peripatetic philosopher and emulator of Bion the Borysthenite. It is reputed that there was once a law among these people (it is mentioned by Menander, "Phanias, the law of the Celans is good, that he who is unable to live well should not live wretchedly"), which appears to have ordered those who were over sixty years of age to drink hemlock, in order that the food might be sufficient for the rest. And it is said that once, when they were being besieged by the Athenians, they voted, setting a definite age, that the oldest among them should be put to death, but the Athenians raised the siege. The city lies on a mountain, about twenty-five stadia distant from the sea; and its seaport is the place on which Coressia was situated, which has not as great a population as even a village. Near Coressia, and also near Poëessa, is a temple of Sininthian Apollo; and between the temple and the ruins of Poëessa is the temple of Nedusian Athena, founded by Nestor when he was on his return from Troy. There is also a River Elixus in the neighbourhood of Coressia.

7. After Ceos one comes to Naxos and Andros, notable islands, and to Paros. Archilochus the poet was a native of Paros. Thasos was founded by the Parians, as also Parium, a city on the Propontis.

¹ *καρταίεσσα* C¹lyhly, *καρταίεσσα* Bk.

² *καί*, before τοῦ, omitted by naa.

ἐν τῇ Προποντίδι πόλιν. ἐν ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν ὁ βωμὸς λέγεται θέας ἄξιος, σταδιστίας ἔχων τὰς πλευράς· ἐν δὲ τῇ Πάρῳ ἢ Παρία λίθος λεγομένη, ἀρίστη πρὸς τὴν μαρμαρογλυφίαν.

8. Σῦρος δ' ἐστὶ (μηκύνουσι τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν), ἐξ ἧς Φερεκύδης ὁ Βάβυος¹ ἦν· νεώτερος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐκείνου. ταύτης δοκεῖ μνημονεύειν ὁ ποιητής, Συρίην καλῶν·

νῆσός τις Συρίη κικλήσκεται
Ὀρτυγίης καθύπερθε.

9. Μύκονος δ' ἐστὶν, ὑφ' ἣ μυθεύουσι κεῖσθαι τῶν γιγάντων τοὺς ὑστάτους² ὑφ' Ἡρακλέους καταλυθέντας, ὑφ' ὧν ἡ παροιμία Πάνθ' ὑπὸ μίαν Μύκονον ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπὸ μίαν ἐπιγραφὴν ἰγύντων καὶ³ τὰ διηρημένα τῇ φύσει. καὶ τοὺς φαλακροὺς δέ τινες Μυκονίους καλοῦσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ τὸ πάθος τοῦτο ἐπιχωριᾶζειν⁴ τῇ νήσῳ.

10. Σέριφος δ' ἐστὶν, ἐν ᾗ τὰ περὶ τὸν Δίκτυν μεμύθευται, τὸν ἀνεγκύσαντα τὴν λάρνακα τοῖς δικτύοις τὴν περιέχουσαν τὸν Περσέα καὶ τὴν μητέρα Δανάην, καταπεποντωμένους ὑπ' Ἀκρισίου τοῦ πατρὸς τῆς Δανάης· τραφῆναί τε γὰρ ἐνταῦθα τὸν Περσέα φασί, καὶ κομίσαντα τὴν τῆς Ἰοργύνης⁵ κεφαλὴν, δείξαντα τοῖς Σεριφίοις ἀπολιθῶσαι πάντας· τοῦτο δὲ πράξαι τιμωροῦντα τῇ μητρί, ὅτι αὐτὴν Πολυδέκτης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἄκουσαν ἄγεσθαι προείλετο πρὸς γάμον, συμπραττόντων

¹ Except D the MSS. have Βάβιος.

² ὀγεινοτάτους Stephanus (s.v. Μύκονος) and Eustathius (note on *Dionysius* 825).

³ καὶ omitted by Beza.

⁴ Before τῇ BCD have ἐν.

⁵ Γοργόνης BCD.

Now the altar in this city is said to be a spectacle worth seeing, its sides being a stadium in length; and so is the Parian stone, as it is called, in Paros, the best for sculpture in marble.

8. And there is Syros (the first syllable is pronounced long), where Pherecydes¹ the son of Babys was born. The Athenian Pherecydes is later than he.² The poet seems to mention this island, though he calls it Syria: "There is an island called Syria, above Ortygia."³

9. And there is Myconos, beneath which, according to the myth, lie the last of the giants that were destroyed by Heracles. Whence the proverb, "all beneath Myconos alone," applied to those who bring under one title even those things which are by nature separate. And further, some call bald men Myconians, from the fact that baldness is prevalent in the island.

10. And there is Seriphos, the scene of the mythical story of Dictys, who with his net drew to land the chest in which were enclosed Perseus and his mother Danaë, who had been sunk in the sea by Acrisius the father of Danaë; for Perseus was reared there, it is said, and when he brought the Gorgon's head there, he showed it to the Seriphians and turned them all into stone. This he did to avenge his mother, because Polydectes the king, with their co-operation, intended to marry his mother against

¹ Fl. about 560 B.C.

² Pherecydes of Leros (fl. in the first half of the fifth century B.C.), often called "the Athenian," wrote, among other things, a work in ten books on the mythology and antiquities of Attica.

³ Od. 13. 403.

ἐκείνων. οὕτω δ' ἐστὶ πετρώδης ἢ νῆσος, ὥστε ὑπὸ τῆς Γοργόνης τοῦτο παθεῖν αὐτὴν φασιν οἱ κομφοῦντες.

11. Τῆμος δὲ πόλιν μὲν οὐ μεγάλην ἔχει, τὸ δ' ἱερὸν τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος μέγα ἐν ἄλσει τῆς πόλεως ἔξω, θεᾶς ἄξιον· ἐν ᾧ καὶ ἐστιατόρια πεποιήται μεγάλα, σημεῖον τοῦ συνέρχεσθαι πλῆθος ἱκανὸν τῶν συνθυόντων αὐτοῖς ἀστυγειτόνων τὰ Ποσειδῶνια.

12. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ἀμοργὸς τῶν Σποριάδων, ὅθεν ἦν Σιμωνίδης ὁ τῶν ὑμῶν ποιητής, καὶ Λέβινθος καὶ Λέρος.¹

καὶ τόδε Φωκυλίδου· Λέριοι κακοί, οὐχ ὁ μὲν,
ὅς δ' οὔ,

πάντες, πλὴν Προκλέους· καὶ Προκλῆς Λέριος.

C 438 διεβέβληντο γὰρ ὡς κακοήθεις οἱ ἐνθένδε ἄνθρωποι.

13. Πλησίον δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Πάτμος καὶ Κορασσία, πρὸς δύσιν κείμεναι τῇ Ἰκαρίᾳ, αὕτη δὲ Σάμῳ. ἢ μὲν οὖν Ἰκαρία ἔρημός ἐστι, νομάς δ' ἔχει, καὶ χρῶνται αὐταῖς Σάμοι· τοιαύτη δ' οὔσα ἐνδοξος ὅμως ἐστὶ, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῆς Ἰκίριον καλεῖται τὸ προκείμενον πέλαγος, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὕτη καὶ Σάμος καὶ Κῶς ἐστί, καὶ αἱ ἄρτι λεχθεῖσαι Κορασσίαι καὶ Πάτμος καὶ Λέρος. ἐνδοξον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν αὐτῇ ὄρος ὁ Κερκετεὺς, μᾶλλον τῆς Ἀμπέλου.² αὕτη δ' ὑπέρκειται τῆς Σαμίων πόλεως. συνάπτει δὲ τῷ Ἰκαρίῳ τὸ Καρπάθιον πέλαγος πρὸς νότον, τούτῳ δὲ τὸ Αἰγύπτιον, πρὸς δὲ δύσιν τὸ τε Κρητικὸν καὶ τὸ Λιβυκόν.

¹ Λέρος, Προεκurl, for Λερία, no Moineko.

² Moineko ejects the words ἐνδοξον . . . Ἀμπέλου.

her will. The island is so rocky that the comedians say that it was made thus by the Gorgon.

11. Tenos has no large city, but it has the temple of Poseidon, a great temple in a sacred precinct outside the city, a spectacle worth seeing. In it have been built great banquet-halls—an indication of the multitude of neighbours who congregate there and take part with the inhabitants of Tenos in celebrating the Poseidonian festival.

12. And there is Amorgos, one of the Sporades, the home of Simonides the iambic poet; and also Lebinthos, and Leros: "And thus saith Phocylides, 'the Lerians are bad, not one, but every one, all except Procles; and Procles is a Lerian.'"¹ For the natives of the island were reprobated with being unprincipled.

13. Near by are both Patmos and the Corassine; these are situated to the west of Icaria, and Icaria to the west of Samos. Now Icaria is deserted, though it has pastures, which are used by the Samians. But although it is such an isle as it is, still it is famous, and after it is named the sea that lies in front of it, in which are itself and Samos and Cos and the islands just mentioned—the Corassiae and Patmos and Leros. Famous, also, is the mountain in it, Cerceteus, more famous than the Ampelus,² which is situated above the city of Samians.³ The Icarian Sea connects with the Carpathian Sea on the south, and the Carpathian with the Aegyptian, and on the west with the Cretan and the Libyan.

¹ *Frug.* 1 (Bergk).

² See 14. 1. 15.

³ But *both* of these mountains are in Samos (Pliny, in 5. 37, spells the former "Cercetina"). Hence the sentence seems to be a gloss that has crept in from the margin of the text.

14. Καὶ ἐν τῇ Καρπαθίῳ δ' εἰσὶν πολλαὶ τῶν Σποράδων μεταξὺ τῆς Κῶ μάλιστα καὶ Ῥόδου καὶ Κρήτης· ὧν εἰσὶν Ἀστυπάλαιά τε καὶ Τήλος καὶ Χαλκία, καὶ ὡς Ὅμηρος ὀνομάζει ἐν τῇ Καταλόγῳ·

οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον Κρύπαθόν τε Κίσον
τε,
καὶ Κῶν, Εὐρυπύλοιο πόλιν, νήσους τε Κα-
λύδνας.

ἔξω γὰρ τῆς Κῶ καὶ τῆς Ῥόδου, περὶ ὧν ἐρρῶμεν ὕστερον, τὰς τε ἄλλας ἐν ταῖς Σπορίσιν τίθεμεν, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐνταῦθα μεμνήμεθα αὐτῶν, καίπερ τῆς Ἀσίας, οὐ τῆς Εὐρώπης, ἐγγὺς οὐσῶν, ἐπειδὴ τῇ Κρήτῃ καὶ ταῖς Κυκλάσι καὶ τὰς Σποράδας συμπεριλαβεῖν ἡπεύγετό¹ πῶς ὁ λόγος· ἐν δὲ τῇ τῆς Ἀσίας περιοδείᾳ τὰς προσεχεῖς αὐτῇ τῶν ἀξιολόγων νήσων προσπεριοδεύσομεν, Κύπρον καὶ Ῥόδον καὶ Κῶν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ ἐφεξῆς παραλίᾳ κειμένας, Σάμον, Χίον, Λέσβον, Τένεδον· νῦν δὲ τὰς Σποράδας, ὧν ἄξιον μνησθῆναι λοιπόν, ἐπιμεν.

15. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Ἀστυπάλαια ἱκανῶς ἐστὶ πε-
λαγία, πόλιν ἔχουσα. ἡ δὲ Τήλος ἐκτέταται παρὰ
τὴν Κνιδίαν, μακρὴ, ὑψηλὴ, στενὴ, τὴν περίμετρον
ὅσον ἑκατὸν καὶ τετταρίκοντα σταδίῳ, ἔχουσα
ῥυθμόν. ἡ δὲ Χαλκία² τῆς Τήλου διέχει στα-
δίους ὀγδοήκοντα, Καρπάθου δὲ τετρακοσίους,
Ἀστυπάλαιας δὲ περὶ διπλασίους, ἔχει δὲ καὶ
κατοικίαν ὁμώνυμον καὶ ἱερὸν Ἀπύλλωνος καὶ
Λιμένα.

¹ ἡπεύγετο, Kraemer, for διεύγετο BCDhikl, διεύγεται na; so Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

14. In the Carpathian Sea, also, are many of the Sporades, and in particular between Cos and Rhodes and Crete. Among these are Astypalaea, Telos, Chalcia, and those which Homer names in the *Catalogue*: "And those who held the islands Nisyros and Crapathos and Casos and Cos, the city of Eury-pylus, and the Calydnian Islands";¹ for, excepting Cos and Rhodes, which I shall discuss later,² I place them all among the Sporades, and in fact, even though they are near Asia and not Europe, I make mention of them here because my argument has somehow impelled me to include the Sporades with Crete and the Cyclades. But in my geographical description of Asia I shall add a description of such islands that lie close to it as are worthy of note, Cyprus, Rhodes, Cos, and those that lie on the seaboard next thereafter, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, and Tenedos. But now I shall traverse the remainder of the Sporades that are worth mentioning.

15. Now Astypalaea lies far out in the high sea, and has a city. Telos extends alongside Cnidia, is long, high, narrow, has a perimeter of about one hundred and forty stadia, and has an anchoring-place. Chalcia is eighty stadia distant from Telos, four hundred from Carpathos, about twice as far from Astypalaea, and has also a settlement of the same name and a temple of Apollo and a harbour.

¹ *Iliad* 2. 576. Cf. the interpretation of this passage in 10. 5. 19.

² 14. 2. 5-13, 19.

10. Νίσυρος δὲ πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν ἔστι Τήλου, διέχουσα αὐτῆς ὅσον ἐξήκοντα σταδίου, ὅσους καὶ Κῶ διέχει. στρογγύλη δὲ καὶ ὑψηλὴ καὶ πετρώδης τοῦ μυλίου λίθου· τοῖς γοῦν ἀστυγαίτοσιν ἐκεῖθεν ἔστιν ἡ τῶν μύλων εὐπορία. ἔχει δὲ καὶ πόλιν ὁμώνυμον καὶ λιμένα καὶ θερμὰ καὶ Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν· περίμετρον δὲ αὐτῆς ὀγδοήκοντα C 489 σταδίοι. ἔστι δὲ καὶ νησία πρὸς αὐτῇ Νισυρίων λεγόμενα. φασὶ δὲ τὴν Νίσυρον ἀπόθραυσμα εἶναι τῆς Κῶ, προσθέντες καὶ μῦθον, ὅτι Ποσειδῶν διώκων ἓνα τῶν Γιγάντων, Πολυβώτην, ἀποθραύσας τῇ τριαίνῃ τρύφος τῆς Κῶ ἐπ' αὐτὸν βάλει, καὶ γένοιτο νῆτος τὸ βληθὲν ἢ Νίσυρος, ὑποκείμενον ἔχουσα ἐν αὐτῇ τὸν Ἰγάντα· τινὲς δὲ αὐτὸν ὑποκεῖσθαι τῇ Κῶ φασίν.

17. Ἡ δὲ Κάρπαθος, ἣν Κράπαθον εἶπεν ὁ ποιητής, ὑψηλὴ ἔστι, κύκλον ἔχουσα σταδίων διακοσίων. τετράπολις δ' ὑπῆρξε καὶ ὄνομα εἶχεν ἀξιόλογον· ὑφ' οὗ καὶ τῷ πελάγει τοῦνομα ἐγένετο. μία δὲ τῶν πόλεων ἐκαλεῖτο Νίσυρος, ὁμώνυμος τῇ τῶν Νισυρίων¹ νήσῳ. κεῖται δὲ τῆς Λιβύης κατὰ Λευκὴν ἀκτὴν, ἢ τῆς μὲν Ἀλεξανδρείας περὶ χιλίους διέχει σταδίου, τῆς δὲ Καρπάθου περὶ τετρακισχιλίους.

18. Κῶσος² δὲ ταύτης μὲν ἀπὸ ἐβδομήκοντά ἐστι σταδίων, τοῦ δὲ Σαμωνίου³ τοῦ ἄκρου τῆς Κρήτης διακοσίων πεντήκοντα· κύκλον δὲ ἔχει σταδίων ὀγδοήκοντα. ἔστι δ' ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ πόλις ὁμώνυμος, καὶ Κασίων νῆσοι καλούμεναι πλείους περὶ αὐτήν.

19. Νήσους δὲ Καλύδνας τὰς Σποράδας λέγειν φασὶ τὸν ποιητήν, ὧν μίαν εἶναι Κάλυμναν· εἰκὸς

δ', ὡς ἐκ τῶν Νισυρίων λέγονται καὶ Κασίων¹ αἱ ἐγγυὲς καὶ ὑπήκοοι, οὕτως καὶ τὰς τῇ Καλύμνῃ περικειμένας, ἴσως τότε λεγομένην Καλύδνην· τινὲς δὲ δύο εἶναι Καλύδνας φασί, Λέρον καὶ Κάλυμναν, ἅσπερ καὶ λέγειν τὸν ποιητὴν. ὁ δὲ Σκῆψιος πληθυντικῶς ὠνομάσθαι τὴν νῆσον Καλύμνας φησίν, ὡς Ἀθήνας καὶ Θήβας, δεῖν δὲ ὑπερβατῶς δέξυσθαι τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ· οὐ γὰρ νήσους Καλύδνας λέγειν, ἀλλ' οἱ² δ' ἄρα νήσους Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον Κρίπαθόν τε Κίσσον τε καὶ Κῶν, Εὐρυπύλοιο πόλιν, Καλύδνας τε. ἅπαν μὲν οὖν τὸ νησιωτικὸν μέλι ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ ἰστέϊόν ἐστι καὶ ἐνάμιλλον τῷ Ἀττικῷ, τὸ δ' ἐν ταῖςδε ταῖς νήσοις διαφερόντως, μάλιστα δὲ τὸ Καλύμνιον.

¹ Κασίων BDHκίνο.

² ἀλλ' οἱ, the editors, for ἄλλοι.

the islands which are near, and subject to, Nisyros and Cosos are called "Islands of the Nisyrians" and "Islands of the Casians," so also those which lie round Calymna were called "Islands of the Calymnians"—Calymna at that time, perhaps, being called Calydna. But some say that there are only two Calydnian islands, Leros and Calymna, the two mentioned by the poet. The Sceptian¹ says that the name of the island was used in the plural, "Calymnae," like "Athenae" and "Thebae"; but, he adds, the words of the poet should be interpreted as a case of hyperbaton, for he does not say, "Calydnian Islands," but "those who held the islands Nisyros and Crapathos and Cosos and Cos, the city of Eurypylus, and Calydnæ." Now all the honey produced in the islands is, for the most part, good, and rivals that of Attica, but the honey produced in the islands in question is exceptionally good, and in particular the Calymnian.

¹ Demetrius of Scepsis.



BOOK XI

ΙΑ'

I

C 400 1. Τῇ δ' Εὐρώπῃ συνεχῆς ἐστὶν ἡ Ἀσία, κατὰ τὸν Τάναϊν συνάπτουσα αὐτῇ· περὶ ταύτης οὖν ἐφεξῆς ρητέον, διελύντας φυσικοῖς τισὶν ὅροις τοῦ σαφοῦς χάριν. ὕπερ οὖν Ἑρατοσθένης ἐψ' ὕλης τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐποίησε, τοῦθ' ἡμῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ποιητέον.

2. (Ο) γὰρ Ταῦρος μέσσην πῶς διέζωκε ταύτην τὴν ἡπειρον, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας ἐπὶ τὴν ἑω τεταμένος,¹ τὸ μὲν αὐτῆς ἀπολείπων πρὸς βορρᾶν, τὸ δὲ μεσημβρινόν. καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτῶν οἱ Ἕλληες τὸ μὲν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου, τὸ δὲ ἐκτός. εἴρηται δὲ ταῦθ' ἡμῖν καὶ πρότερον, ἀλλ' εἰρήσθω καὶ νῦν ὑπομνήσεως χάριν.

3. Ἰλιάτος μὲν οὖν ἔχει τὸ ὄρος πολλαχοῦ καὶ τρισχιλίων σταδίων, μῆκος δ' ὅσον καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀσίας, τεττάρων πού μυριάδων καὶ πεντακισχιλίων, ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥοδίων περαιᾶς ἐπὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς Ἰνδικῆς καὶ Σκυθίας πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολάς.

4. Διήρηται δ' εἰς μέρη πολλὰ καὶ ὀνόματα περιγραφαῖς καὶ μείζοσι καὶ ἐλάττοσιν ἀφωρισμένα. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν τῷ τοσούτῳ πλάτει τοῦ ὄρους

¹ τετμημένοις *Cylouxiis*, τετραμένους *Euslath*. (note on *Dionys.* 647).

² The Don.

³ See 2. 1. 1.

BOOK XI

I

1. Asia is adjacent to Europe, bordering thereon along the Tanais¹ River. I must therefore describe this country next, first dividing it, for the sake of clearness, by means of certain natural boundaries. That is, I must do for Asia precisely what Eratosthenes did for the inhabited world as a whole.²

2. The Taurus forms a partition approximately through the middle of this continent, extending from the west towards the east, leaving one portion of it on the north and the other on the south. Of these portions, the Greeks call the one the "Cis-Tauran" Asia and the other "Trans-Tauran." I have said this before,³ but let me repeat it by way of reminder.

3. Now the mountain has in many places as great a breadth as three thousand stadia, and a length as great as that of Asia itself, that is, about forty-five thousand stadia, reckoning from the coast opposite Rhodes to the eastern extremities of India and Scythia.

4. It has been divided into many parts with many names, determined by boundaries that circumscribe areas both large and small. But since certain tribes are comprised within the vast width of the mountain,

¹ i.e. "Asia this side Taurus and Asia outside Taurus."
(Cp. 2. 5. 31.)

C 491 ἀπολαμβάνεται τινα ἔθνη, τὰ μὲν ὑψηρότερα,
 τὰ δὲ καὶ παντελῶς γινώριμα (καθάπερ ἡ Παρ-
 θυαία καὶ Μηδία καὶ Ἀρμενία καὶ Καππαδοκῶν
 τινὲς καὶ Κίλικες καὶ Πισίδαι), τὰ μὲν πλεονά-
 ζοντα¹ ἐν² τοῖς προσβύροις μέρεσιν ἐνταῦθα
 τακτέον, τὰ δ' ἐν τοῖς νοτίοις εἰς τὰ νότια, καὶ
 τὰ ἐν μέσῃ δὲ τῶν ὁρῶν κείμενα διὰ τῆς τῶν
 αἰέρων ὁμοιότητος πρὸς βορρᾶν πως θετέον·
 ψυχροὶ γάρ εἰσιν, οἱ δὲ ἰότιοι θερμοί. καὶ τῶν
 ποταμῶν δὲ αἱ ῥύσεις ἐνθένδε οὔσαι πᾶσαι
 σχεδόν τι εἰς τὰναντία, αἱ μὲν εἰς τὰ βόρεια, αἱ
 δ' εἰς τὰ νότια μέρη (τά γε³ πρῶτα, καὶ ὕστερόν
 τινες ἐπιστρέφωσι πρὸς ἀνατολὰς ἢ δύσεις),
 ἔχουσί τι εὐφυὲς πρὸς τὸ τοῖς ὅρεσιν ὁρίοις
 χρῆσθαι κατὰ τὴν εἰς δύο μέρη διαίρεσιν τῆς
 Ἀσίας· καθάπερ καὶ ἡ θάλαττα ἡ ἐντὸς Σητλῶν,
 ἐπ' εὐθείας πως οὔσα ἢ πλείστη τοῖς ὅρεσι
 τούτοις, ἐπιτηδεία γεγένηται πρὸς τὸ δύο ποιεῖν
 ἡπείρους, τὴν τε Εὐρώπην καὶ τὴν Λιβύην, ὅριον
 ἀμφοῖν οὔσα ἀξιολογόν.

5. Τοῖς δὲ μεταβαίνουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης
 ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τῇ γεωγραφίᾳ τὰ πρὸς βορρᾶν
 ἐστὶ πρῶτα τῆς εἰς δύο διαιρέσεως· ὥστε ἀπὸ
 τούτων ἀρκτέον. αὐτῶν δὲ τούτων πρῶτά ἐστι
 τὰ περὶ τὸν Τάναϊν, ὅνπερ τῆς Εὐρώπης καὶ
 τῆς Ἀσίας ὅριον ὑπεθέμεθα. ἐστὶ δὲ ταῦτα
 τρόπον τινὰ χερρουησίζοντα, περιέχεται γὰρ ἐκ
 μὲν τῆς ἐσπέρας τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Τανιάδι καὶ

¹ πλησιάζοντα hi and Xylander, instead of πλεονάζοντα.

² In, before τοῖς, Gronkurd inserts; so C. Müller.

³ γε D, το other MSS.

GEOGRAPHY, II. I. 4-5

some rather insignificant, but others extremely well known (as, for instance, the Parthians, the Medes, the Armenians, a part of the Cappadocians, the Cilicians, and the Pisidians), those which lie for the most part in its northerly parts must be assigned there,¹ and those in its southern parts to the southern,² while those which are situated in the middle of the mountains should, because of the likeness of their climate, be assigned to the north, for the climate in the middle is cold, whereas that in the south is hot. Further, almost all the rivers that rise in the Taurus flow in contrary directions, that is, some into the northern region and others into the southern (they do so at first, at least, although later some of them bend towards the east or west), and they therefore are naturally helpful in our use of these mountains as boundaries in the two-fold division of Asia - just as the sea inside the Pillars,³ which for the most part is approximately in a straight line with these mountains, has proved convenient in the forming of two continents, Europe and Libya, it being the noteworthy boundary between the two.

5. As we pass from Europe to Asia in our geography, the northern division is the first of the two divisions to which we come; and therefore we must begin with this. Of this division the first portion is that in the region of the Tanais River, which I have taken as the boundary between Europe and Asia. This portion forms, in a way, a peninsula, for it is surrounded on the west by the Tanais River

¹ i.e. to the Cis-Tauran Asia.

² i.e. Trans-Tauran.

³ i.e. the Mediterranean (see 2. I. 1).

τῇ Μαιώτιδι μέχρι τοῦ Βοσπόρου καὶ τῆς τοῦ
 Εὐξείνου παραλίας τῆς τελευτώσης εἰς τὴν
 Κολχίδα· ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἄρκτων τῇ Ὠκεανῷ μέχρι
 τοῦ στόματος τῆς Κασπίας θαλάττης· ἔωθεν δὲ
 αὐτῇ ταύτῃ τῇ θαλαττῇ μέχρι τῶν μεθουρίων τῆς
 τε Ἀλβανίας καὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας, καθ' ἣ ὁ Κῦρος
 καὶ ὁ Ἀραξὴς ἐκδιδούσι ποταμοί, ῥέοντες ὁ μὲν
 διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας, Κῦρος δὲ διὰ τῆς Ἰβηρίας
 καὶ τῆς Ἀλβανίας· ἐκ νότου δὲ τῇ¹ ἀπὸ τῆς
 ἐκβολῆς τοῦ Κύρου μέχρι τῆς Κολχίδος, ὅσον
 τρισχιλίων οὖσιν² σταδίων ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐπὶ
 θάλατταν, δι' Ἀλβανῶν καὶ Ἰβήρων, ὥστε
 ἰσθμοῦ λόγον ἔχειν. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον συνα-
 γαγόμεντοι τὸν ἰσθμόν, ἐφ' ὅσον Κλείταρχος, ἐπί-
 κλυστον φήσας ἐξ ἑκατέρου τοῦ πελάγους, οὐδ'
 ἂν λόγον ἀξιοῖντο. Ποσειδώνιος δὲ χιλίων καὶ
 πεντακοσίων εἴρηκε τὸν ἰσθμόν, ὅσον καὶ τὸν
 ἀπὸ Πηλουσίου ἰσθμὸν εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρίαν· δοκῶ
 δέ, φησί, μὴ πολὺ διαφέρειν μηδὲ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς
 Μαιώτιδος εἰς τὸν Ὠκεανόν.

6. Οὐκ οἶδα δέ, πῶς ἂν τις περὶ τῶν ἀδύλων
 αὐτῇ πιστεύσειε, μηδὲν εἰκὸς ἔχοντι εἰπεῖν περὶ
 αὐτῶν, ὅταν περὶ τῶν φανερῶν οὕτω παραλόγως
 λέγῃ, καὶ ταῦτα φίλος Πομπηίῳ γεγονώς τῇ
 στρατεύσαντι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰβήρας καὶ τοὺς
 C 492 Ἀλβαίους μέχρι τῆς ἐφ' ἑκάτερα θαλάττης,
 τῆς τε Κασπίας καὶ τῆς Κολχικῆς. φασὶ γοῦν

¹ τῇ, Corais, for ἡ; so the later editors.

² οὖσιν, Corais, for οἷσα; so the later editors.

¹ The Cimmerian Bosphorus.

and Lake Macotis as far as the Bosphorus¹ and that part of the coast of the Euxine Sea which terminates at Colchis; and then on the north by the Ocean as far as the mouth of the Caspian Sea;² and then on the east by this same sea as far as the boundary between Albania and Armenia, where empty the rivers Cyrus and Araxes, the Araxes flowing through Armenia and the Cyrus through Iberia and Albania; and lastly, on the south by the tract of country which extends from the outlet of the Cyrus River to Colchis, which is about three thousand stadia from sea to sea, across the territory of the Albanians and the Iberians, and therefore is described as an isthmus. But those writers who have reduced the width of the isthmus as much as Cleitarchus³ has, who says that it is subject to inundation from either sea, should not be considered even worthy of mention. Poseidonius states that the isthmus is fifteen hundred stadia across, as wide as the isthmus from Pelusium to the Red Sea.⁴ "And in my opinion," he says, "the isthmus from Lake Macotis to the Ocean does not differ much therefrom."

6. But I do not know how anyone can trust him concerning things that are uncertain if he has nothing plausible to say about them, when he reasons so illogically about things that are obvious; and this too, although he was a friend of Pompey, who made an expedition against the Iberians and the Albanians, from sea to sea on either side, both the Caspian and the Colchian⁵ Seas. At any rate, it is

¹ Strabo thought that the Caspian (Hyrcanian) Sea was an inlet of the Northern Sea (2. 5. 14).

² See *Dictionary* in Vol. II.

³ Cf. 17. 1. 21.

⁴ The Euxine.

ἐν Ῥόδῳ γεινόμενον τὸν Πομπήιον, ἡνίκα ἐπὶ τὸν ληστρικὸν πόλεμον ἐξῆλθεν (εὐθὺς δ' ἔμελλε καὶ ἐπὶ Μιθριδιδίτην ὀρμήσειν καὶ τὰ μέχρι τῆς Κασπίας ἔθνη), παρατυχεῖν διαλεγομένῳ τῷ Ποσειδωνίῳ, ἀπίοντα δ' ἐρέσθαι, εἴ τι προστάττει, τὸν δ' εἰπεῖν·

αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων.

προστίθει¹ δὲ τούτοις, ὅτι καὶ τὴν ἱστορίαν συνέγραψε τὴν περὶ αὐτόν. διὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐχρῆν φροντίσαι τάληθοῦς πλέον τι.

7. Δεύτερον δ' ἂν εἴη μέρος τὸ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑρκανίας θαλάττης, ἣν Κασπίαν καλοῦμεν, μέχρι τῶν κατ' Ἰνδοὺς Σκυθῶν. τρίτον δὲ μέρος τὸ συνεχές τῷ λεχθέντι ἰσθμῷ καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς τούτῳ καὶ ταῖς Κασπίαις πύλαις, τῶν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐγγυτάτω· ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ Μηδία καὶ Ἀρμενία καὶ Καππαδοκία καὶ τὰ μεταξύ. τέταρτον δ' ἢ ἐντὸς Ἄλφειος γῆ καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Ταύρῳ καὶ ἐκτὸς ὅσα εἰς τὴν χερρόνησον ἐμπίπτει ἣν ποιεῖ ὁ διείρων ἰσθμὸς τὴν τε Ποντικὴν καὶ τὴν Κιλικίαν θάλασσαν. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων, τῶν ἔξω τοῦ Ταύρου, τὴν τε Ἰνδικὴν τίθεμεν καὶ τὴν Ἀριαιὴν μέχρι τῶν ἐθνῶν τῶν καθηκόντων πρὸς τε τὴν κατὰ Πέρσας θάλατταν καὶ τὸν Ἀράβιον κύλπον καὶ τὸν Νεῖλον καὶ πρὸς τὸ Αἰγύπτιον πέλαγος καὶ τὸ Ἰσικόν.

¹ προστίθει, Coraia, for προσερίθει; so the later editors.

said that Pompey, upon arriving at Rhodes on his expedition against the pirates (immediately thereafter he was to set out against both Mithridates and the tribes which extended as far as the Caspian Sea), happened to attend one of the lectures of Poseidonius, and that when he went out he asked Poseidonius whether he had any orders to give, and that Poseidonius replied: "Ever bravest be, and pre-eminent o'er others." Add to this that among other works he wrote also the history of Pompey. So for this reason he should have been more regardful of the truth.

7. The second portion would be that beyond the Hyrcanian Sea, which we call the Caspian Sea, as far as the Scythians near India. The third portion would consist of the part which is adjacent to the isthmus above mentioned and of those parts of the region inside Taurus¹ and nearest Europe which come next after this isthmus and the Caspian Gates, I mean Media and Armenia and Cappadocia and the intervening regions. The fourth portion is the land inside² the Halys River, and all the region in the Taurus itself and outside thereof which falls within the limits of the peninsula which is formed by the isthmus that separates the Pontic and the Cilician Seas. As for the other countries, I mean the Trans-Tauran, I place among them not only India, but also Ariana as far as the tribes that extend to the Persian Sea and the Arabian Gulf and the Nile and the Egyptian and Issic Seas.

¹ Cis-Tauran.

² i.e. "west of."

II

1. Οὕτω δὲ διακειμένων, τὸ πρῶτον μέρος αἰκοῦσιν ἐκ μὲν τῶν πρὸς ἄρκτον μερῶν καὶ τὸν Ὀκεανὸν Σκυθῶν τινὲς νομίδες καὶ ἀμάξιοι,¹ ἐνδοτέρῳ δὲ τούτων Σαρμάται, καὶ οὗτοι Σκύθαι, Ἄορσοι καὶ Σιρακοί, μέχρι τῶν Καυκασίων ὁρῶν ἐπὶ μεσημβρίαν τείνοντες, οἱ μὲν νομίδες, οἱ δὲ καὶ σκηνῶνται καὶ γεωργοί· περὶ δὲ τὴν λίμνην Μαιώται· πρὸς δὲ τῇ θαλίττῃ τοῦ Βοσπόρου τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Σινδική· μετὰ δὲ ταύτην Ἀχαιοὶ καὶ Ξυγοὶ καὶ Ἰνίοχοι, Κερκέται τε καὶ Μακροπύγωνες. ὑπέρκεινται δὲ τούτων καὶ τὰ τῶν Φθειροφάγων στενί· μετὰ δὲ τοὺς Ἰνιόχους ἡ Κολχίς, ὑπὸ τοῖς Καυκασίοις ὄρεσι κειμένη καὶ τοῖς Μοσχικοῖς. ἐπεὶ δ' ὄριον ὑπόκειται τῆς Ἰνδῶπης καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ὁ Τάναϊς ποταμός, ἐν τεύθειν ἀρξάμενοι τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα ὑπογράψομεν.

C 493 2. Φέρεται μὲν οὖν ὑπὸ τῶν ἄρκτικῶν μερῶν, οὐ μὴν ὥς ἂν κατὰ διάμετρον ἀντίρρους τῷ Νείλῳ, καθύπερ νομίζουσιν οἱ πολλοί, ἀλλὰ ἰσθινώτερος ἐκείνου, παραπλησίως ἐκείνῳ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἀδήλους ἔχων· ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὲν πολὺ τὸ φανερόν, χώραν διεξιόντος πᾶσαν εὐεπίμκτον καὶ μακροὺς ἀνύπλους ἔχοντος· τοῦ δὲ Ἰαννίδος τὰς μὲν ἐκβολὰς ἴσμεν (δύο δ' εἰσὶν εἰς τὰ ἄρκτικώτατα μέρη τῆς Μαιώτιδος, ἐξήκοντα

¹ ἀμάξιοι, Corais, for ἀμάξιοι; so the later editors.

¹ Also spelled "Siraces." See II. 5. 8.

II

1. Of the portions thus divided, the first is inhabited, in the region toward the north and the ocean, by Scythian nomads and waggon-dwellers, and south of these, by Sarmatians, these too being Scythians, and by Aorsi and Siraci,¹ who extend towards the south as far as the Caucasian Mountains, some being nomads and others tent-dwellers and farmers. About Lake Maeotis live the Macotae. And on the sea lies the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, or the Sindi territory. After this latter, one comes to the Achaei and the Zygi and the Heniochi, and also the Cercetae and the Macropogones.² And above these are situated the narrow passes of the Phtheirophagi;³ and after the Heniochi the Colchian country, which lies at the foot of the Caucasian, or Moschian, Mountains. But since I have taken the Tanaïs River as the boundary between Europe and Asia, I shall begin my detailed description therewith.

2. Now the Tanaïs flows from the northerly region,—not, however, as most people think, in a course diametrically opposite to that of the Nile, but more to the east than the Nile—and like the Nile its sources are unknown. Yet a considerable part of the Nile is well known, since it traverses a country which is everywhere easily accessible and since it is navigable for a great distance inland. But as for the Tanaïs, although we know its outlets (they are two in number and are in the most northerly region of Lake Maeotis, being sixty stadia

¹ "Long-beards."

² "Lice-eaters."

σταδίους ἀλλήλων διέχουσαι), τοῦ¹ δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐκβολῶν ὀλίγον τὸ γινώριμὸν ἐστὶ διὰ τὰ ψύχη καὶ τὰς ἀπορίας τῆς χώρας, ὥς οἱ μὲν αὐτόχθοιες δύνανται φέρειν, σαρξὶ καὶ γάλακτι τρεφόμενοι νομαδικῶς, οἱ δ' ἄλλοεθνεῖς οὐχ ὑπομένουσιν. ἄλλως τε² οἱ νομάδες δυσεπίμικτοι τοῖς ἄλλοις ὄντες καὶ πλήθει καὶ βίᾳ διαφέροντες ἀποκεκλείκασιν, εἰ καὶ τι πορεύσιμον τῆς χώρας ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ τινας τετύχηκεν ἀνάπλους ἔχων ὁ ποταμός. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης οἱ μὲν ὑπέλαβον τὰς πηγὰς ἔχειν αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς Καυκασίοις ὄρεσι, πολὺν δ' ἐνεχθέντα ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους, εἴτ' ἀναστρέψαντα ἐκβίλλειν εἰς τὴν Μαιώτιν· τούτοις δὲ ὁμοδοξεῖ καὶ Θεοφάνης ὁ Μιτυληναῖος· οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἄνω μερῶν τοῦ Ἰστροῦ φέρεσθαι, σημεῖον δὲ φέρουσιν οὐδὲν τῆς πόρρωθεν οὕτω ῥύσεως καὶ ἀπ' ἄλλων κλιμάτων, ὥσπερ οὐ δυνατόν ὄν καὶ ἐγγύθεν καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἄρκτων.

3. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ καὶ τῇ λίμνῃ πόλις ὁμώνυμος οἰκεῖται Τάναϊς, κτίσμα τῶν τὸν Βόσπορον ἐχόντων Ἑλλήνων· νεωστὶ μὲν οὖν ἐξεπόρθησεν αὐτὴν Πολέμων ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπειθοῦσαν. ἦν δ' ἐμπόριον κοινὸν τῶν τε Ἀσιανῶν καὶ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊῶν νομάδων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Βοσπόρου τὴν λίμνην πλεόντων, τῶν μὲν ἀνδράποδα ἀγόντων καὶ δέρματα καὶ εἰ τι ἄλλο τῶν νομαδικῶν, τῶν

¹ τοῦ, Corais, for τό; so the later editors.

² τε, Corais, for δέ; so the later editors.

¹ Intimate friend of Pompey; wrote a history of his campaigns.

² See Vol. I, p. 22, foot-note 2.

distant from one another), yet but little of the part that is beyond its outlets is known to us, because of the coldness and the poverty of the country. This poverty can indeed be endured by the indigenous peoples, who, in nomadic fashion, live on flesh and milk, but people from other tribes cannot stand it. And besides, the nomads, being disinclined to intercourse with any other people and being superior both in numbers and in might, have blocked off whatever parts of the country are passable, or whatever parts of the river happen to be navigable. This is what has caused some to assume that the Tanais has its sources in the Caucasian Mountains, flows in great volume towards the north, and then, making a bend, empties into Lake Maeotis (Theophrastus of Mitylené¹ has the same opinion as these), and others to assume that it flows from the upper region of the Ister, although they produce no evidence of its flowing from so great a distance or from other "climata,"² as though it were impossible for the river to flow both from a near-by source and from the north.

3. On the river and the lake is an inhabited city bearing the same name, Tanais; it was founded by the Greeks who held the Bosphorus. Recently, however, it was sacked by King Polemon³ because it would not obey him. It was a common emporium, partly of the Asiatic and the European nomads, and partly of those who navigated the lake from the Bosphorus, the former bringing slaves, hides, and such other things as nomads possess, and the latter

¹ Polemon I. He became king of the Bosphorus about 16 n.c. (Dio Cassius 54. 24).

δ' ἐσθῆτα καὶ οἶνον καὶ τᾶλλα, ὅσα τῆς ἡμέρου διαίτης οἰκεῖν, ἀντιφορτιζομένων. πρόκειται δ' ἐν ἑκατὸν σταδίοις τοῦ ἐμπορίου νήσος Ἀλωπεκία, κατοικία μιγῶν ἀνθρώπων· ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλα νησίδια πλησίον ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ. διέχει δὲ τοῦ στόματος τῆς Μαιώτιδος εὐθυπλοοῦσι ἐπὶ τὰ βόρεια δισχιλίους καὶ διακοσίους σταδίους ὁ Τάναϊς, οὐ πολὺ δὲ πλείους εἰσὶ παραλεγομένην τὴν γῆν.

4. Ἐν δὲ τῷ παράπλῳ τῷ παρὰ γῆν πρῶτον μὲν ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ταναΐδος προιοῦσιν ἐν ὀκτακοσίοις ὁ μέγας καλούμενος Ῥομβίτης, ἐν ᾧ τὰ πλείστα ἁλιεύματα τῶν εἰς ταριχείας ἰχθύων· ἔπειτα ἐν ἄλλοις ὀκτακοσίοις ὁ ἐλάσσων Ῥομβίτης καὶ¹ ἄκρα, ἔχουσα καὶ αὐτὴ ἁλιείας ἐλάττους· ἔχουσι δὲ οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν² πρότερον νησία ὀρμητήρια, οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ μικρῷ Ῥομβίτῃ αὐτοὶ εἰσιν οἱ Μαιῶται ἐργαζόμενοι· οἰκοῦσι γὰρ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ
C 494 τούτῳ παντὶ οἱ Μαιῶται, γεωργοὶ μὲν, οὐχ ἥττον δὲ τῶν νομάδων πολεμισταί. διήρηνται δὲ εἰς ἔθνη πλείω, τὰ μὲν πλησίον τοῦ Ταναΐδος ἀγριώτερα, τὰ δὲ συνάπτοντα τῷ Βοσπόρῳ χειροῦνται μάλλον. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ μικροῦ Ῥομβίτου σταδίοι εἰσιν ἑξακόσιοι ἐπὶ Τυράμβην καὶ τὸν Ἀντικείτην ποταμόν· εἰθ' ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐπὶ τὴν κώμην τὴν Κιμμερικὴν,³ ἣτις ἐστὶν ἀφετήριον τοῖς τὴν λίμνην πλέουσιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ παράπλῳ τούτῳ καὶ σκοπαὶ τινες λέγονται Κλαζομενίων.

¹ καί, before ἄκρα, Cornis inserts; so the later editors.

² περὶ τὸν, before πρότερον, Groskurd inserts; so Müller-Dübner, but Meincke merely indicates a lacuna.

³ Κιμμερικὴν, Xylander, for Κιμβρικὴν; so the later editors.

giving in exchange clothing, wine, and the other things that belong to civilised life. At a distance of one hundred stadia off the emporium lies an island called Alopecia, a settlement of promiscuous people. There are also other small islands near by in the lake. The Tanais¹ is two thousand two hundred stadia distant from the mouth of Lake Maeotis by a direct voyage towards the north; but it is not much farther by a voyage along the coast.

4. In the voyage along the coast, one comes first, at a distance of eight hundred stadia from the Tanais, to the Greater Rhombites River, as it is called, where are made the greatest catches of the fish that are suitable for salting. Then, at a distance of eight hundred more, to the Lesser Rhombites and a cape, which latter also has fisheries, although they are smaller. The people who live about the Greater Rhombites have small islands as bases for their fishing; but the people who carry on the business at the Lesser Rhombites are the Maeotae themselves, for the Maeotae live along the whole of this coast; and though farmers, they are no less warlike than the nomads. They are divided into several tribes, those who live near the Tanais being rather ferocious, but those whose territory borders on the Bosphorus being more tractable. It is six hundred stadia from the Lesser Rhombites to Tyrambê and the Anticrites River; then a hundred and twenty to the Cimmerian village, which is a place of departure for those who navigate the lake; and on this coast are said to be some look-out places² belonging to the Clazomenians.

¹ i.e. the mouth of the Tanais.

² i.e. for the observation of fish.

5. Τὸ δὲ Κιμμερικὸν πόλις ἦν πρότερον ἐπὶ χερρονήσου ἰδρυμένη, τὸν ἰσθμὸν τάφρῳ καὶ χώματι κλείουσα· ἐκέκτηντο δ' οἱ Κιμμέριοι μεγάλην ποτὲ ἐν τῷ Βοσπόρῳ δύναμιν, διόπερ καὶ Κιμμερικὸς Βόσπορος ὠνομάσθη. οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶν οἱ τοὺς τὴν μεσόγαιαν οἰκοῦντας ἐν τοῖς δεξιοῖς μέρεσι τοῦ Πόντου μέχρι Ἰωνίας ἐπιδραμόντες. τούτους μὲν οὖν ἐξήλασαν ἐκ τῶν τόπων Σκύθαι, τοὺς δὲ Σκύθας Ἕλληνας οἱ Ἰαντικάπιοι καὶ τὰς ἄλλας οἰκίσαντες πόλεις τὰς ἐν Βοσπόρῳ.

6. Εἴτ' ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀχίλλειον κώμην εἴκοσιν, ἐν ᾗ τὸ Ἀχιλλέως ἱερόν· ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶν ὁ στενωτάτος πορθμὸς τοῦ στόματος τῆς Μαιώτιδος, ὅσον εἴκοσι σταδίων ἢ πλείονων, ἔχων ἐν τῇ περαίᾳ κώμην τὸ Μυρμήκιον· πλησίον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ Ἰρακλείον¹ καὶ τὸ Παρθένιον.

7. Εὐτεῦθεν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Σατύρου μιῆμα ἐνενῆκοντα στάδιοι· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἐπ' ἄκρας τινὸς χωστὸν ἀνδρὸς τῶν ἐπιφανῶς δυναστευσάντων τοῦ Βοσπόρου.

8. Πλησίον δὲ κώμη Πατραεὺς, ἀφ' ἧς ἐπὶ κώμην Κοροκουνδύμην ἑκατὸν τριάκοντα· αὕτη δ' ἐστὶ τοῦ Κιμμερικοῦ καλουμένου Βοσπόρου πέρας. καλεῖται δὲ οὕτως² ὁ στενωπὸς ἐπὶ³ τοῦ στόματος τῆς Μαιώτιδος ἀπὸ τῶν κατὰ τὸ Ἀχίλλειον καὶ τὸ Μυρμήκιον στενῶν διατεινῶν μέχρι πρὸς τὴν Κοροκουνδύμην καὶ τὸ ἀντικείμενον αὐτῇ κώμιον τῆς Παντικαπαίων γῆς, ὄνομα Ἀκραν,⁴ ἐβδομῇ-

¹ τὸ Ἰρακλείον, Jones, following conj. of Kramer; so (2. Müller.

² οὕτως, Xylander, for οὕτος; so the later editors.

³ ἐπὶ, Xylander, for ἀπὸ: so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 2. 5-8

5. Cimmerium was in earlier times a city situated on a peninsula, and it closed the isthmus by means of a trench and a mound. The Cimmerians once possessed great power in the Bosphorus, and this is why it was named Cimmerian Bosphorus. These are the people who overran the country of those who lived in the interior on the right side of the Pontus as far as Ionia. However, these were driven out of the region by the Scythians; and then the Scythians were driven out by the Greeks who founded Panticapneum and the other cities on the Bosphorus.

6. Then, twenty stadia distant, one comes to the village Achilleum, where is the temple of Achilles. Here is the narrowest passage across the mouth of Lake Maeotis, about twenty stadia or more; and on the opposite shore is a village, Myrmecium; and near by are Heracleum and Parthenium.¹

7. Thence ninety stadia to the monument of Satyrus, which consists of a mound thrown up on a certain cape in memory of one of the illustrious potentates of the Bosphorus.²

8. Near by is a village, Patracus, from which the distance to a village Corocondamê is one hundred and thirty stadia; and this village constitutes the limit of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, as it is called. The Narrows at the mouth of the Maeotis are so called from the narrow passage at Achilleum and Myrmecium; they extend as far as Corocondamê and the small village named Aera, which lies opposite to it in the land of the Panticapneans, this village

¹ Cf. 7. 4. 8.

² See 7. 4. 4.

³ Ἀκρα, Meineke, for Ἄκρα; Corais and others insert φ before ὄρεα.

κοιντα σταδίων διειργόμενον πορθμῷ· μέχρι γὰρ δεῦρο καὶ ὁ κρύσταλλος διατείνει, πηττομένης τῆς Μαιώτιδος κατὰ τοὺς κρυμούς, ὥστε πεζεύεσθαι. ἅπας δ' ἐστὶν εὐλίμενος ὁ στενωπὸς οὗτος.

9. Ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς Κοροκονδάμης εὐμεγέθης λίμνη, ἣν καλοῦσιν ὑπ' αὐτῆς Κοροκοιδαμίτιν· ἐκδίδωσι δ' ὑπὸ δέκα σταδίων τῆς κώμης εἰς τὴν θύλατταν· ἐμβάλλει δὲ εἰς τὴν λίμνην ὑπορρώξ τις τοῦ Ἀντικείτου ποταμοῦ, καὶ ποιεῖ νῆσον περίκλυστον τινα ταύτῃ τε τῇ λίμνῃ καὶ τῇ Μαιώτιδι καὶ τῷ ποταμῷ. τινὲς δὲ καὶ τοῦτον τὸν ποταμὸν Ὑπανιν προσαγορεύουσι, καθάπερ καὶ τὸν πρὸς τῷ Βορυσθένει.

C 495 10. Εἰσπλεύσαντι δ' εἰς τὴν Κοροκονδαμίτιν ἢ τε Φαναγόρειά ἐστι, πόλις ἀξιόλογος, καὶ Κήποι καὶ Ἑρμώνασσα καὶ τὸ Ἀπάτουρον, τὸ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἱερὸν· ὧν ἡ Φαναγόρεια καὶ οἱ Κήποι κατὰ τὴν λεχθεῖσαν νῆσον ἴδρυνται, εἰσπλέοντι ἐν ἀριστερᾷ, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πόλεις ἐν δεξιᾷ πέραν Ὑπάνιος ἐν τῇ Σινδικῇ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Γοργιπία¹ ἐν τῇ Σινδικῇ, τὸ βασιλείου τῶν Σινδῶν, πλησίον θαλάττης, καὶ Ἀβοράκη. τοῖς δὲ τοῦ Βοσπόρου δυνάσταις ὑπήκοοι ὄντες ἅπαντες Βοσπορανοὶ καλοῦνται· καὶ ἔστι τῶν μὲν Εὐρωπαϊῶν Βοσπορανῶν μητρόπολις τὸ Παντικάπαιον, τῶν δ' Ἀσιατῶν τὸ Φαναγόρειον (καλεῖται γὰρ καὶ οὕτως ἡ πόλις), καὶ δοκεῖ τῶν μὲν ἐκ τῆς Μαιώτιδος καὶ τῆς ὑπερκειμένης βαρβάρου κατακομιζομένων ἐμπορίον εἶναι ἢ² Φαναγόρεια, τῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης

¹ Γοργία, Kramer, for Γοργία.

² ἢ, π. and Corais (ἢ Φαναγόρεια), instead of τδ.

being separated from it by a strait seventy stadia wide; for the ice, also,¹ extends as far as this, the Macotis being so frozen at the time of frosts that it can be crossed on foot. And these Narrows have good harbours everywhere.

9. Above Corocondamê lies a lake of considerable size, which derives its name, Corocondamitis, from that of the village. It empties into the sea at a distance of ten stadia from the village. A branch of the Anticeites empties into the lake and forms a kind of island which is surrounded by this lake and the Macotis and the river. Some apply the name Hypanis to this river, just as they do to the river near the Borysthenes.

10. Sailing into Lake Corocondamitis one comes to Phanagoreia, a noteworthy city, and to Cepi, and to Hermonassa, and to Apaturum, the sanctuary of Aphrodîtê. Of these, Phanagoreia and Cepi are situated on the island above-mentioned, on the left as one sails in, but the other cities are on the right, across the Hypanis, in the Sindi territory. There is also a place called Gorgipia in the Sindi territory, the royal residence of the Sindi, near the sea; and also a place called Aboracê. All the people who are subject to the potentates of the Bosporus are called Bosporians; and Panticapneum is the metropolis of the European Bosporians, while Phanagoreium (for the name of the city is also spelled thus) is the metropolis of the Asiatic Bosporians. Phanagoreia is reputed to be the emporium for the commodities that are brought down from the Macotis and the barbarian country that lies above it, and Panti-

¹ i.e. as well as the Narrows.

ἀναφερομένων ἐκείσε τὸ Παντικάπαιον. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Φαναγορείᾳ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἱερὸν ἐπίσημον τῆς Ἀπατούρου· ἐτυμολογοῦσι δὲ τὸ ἐπίθετον τῆς θεοῦ μῦθόν τινα προστησάμενοι, ὥς, ἐπιθεμένων ἐνταῦθα τῇ θεῷ τῶν Γιγάντων, ἐπικαλεσαμένη τὸν Ἡρακλέα κρύψειεν¹ ἐν κευθμῶνί τινι, εἴτα τῶν Γιγάντων ἕκαστον δεχομένη καθ' ἓνα τῶ Ἡρακλεῖ παριδιδοίη δολοφονεῖν ἐξ ἀπίτης.

11. Τῶν Μαιωτῶν δ' εἰσὶν αὐτοὶ τε οἱ Σινδοὶ καὶ Δανδάριοι καὶ Τορεῦται² καὶ Ἀγροὶ καὶ Ἀρρηχοί, ἔτι δὲ Τάρπητες, Ὀβιδιακηνοί, Σιττακηνοί, Δόσκοι, ἄλλοι πλείους· τούτων δ' εἰσὶ καὶ οἱ Ἀσπουργιανοί, μεταξὺ Φαναγορείας³ οἰκοῦντες καὶ Γοργιπίας ἐν πεντακοσίοις σταδίοις, οἷς ἐπιθέμενος Πολέμων ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ προσποιήσει φιλίας, οὐ λαθὼν ἀντεστρατηγήθη καὶ ζωγρία ληφθεὶς ἀπέθανε. τῶν τε συμπάντων Μαιωτῶν τῶν Ἀσιανῶν οἱ μὲν ὑπήκουον τῶν τὸ ἐμπόριον ἔχοντων τὸ ἐν τῷ Ταυρίδι, οἱ δὲ τῶν Βοσπορανῶν· τότε δ' ἀφίσταντο ἄλλοτ' ἄλλοι. πολλάκις δ' οἱ τῶν Βοσπορανῶν ἡγεμόνες καὶ τὰ μέχρι τοῦ Ταυρίδος κατεῖχον, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ὕστατοι, Φαρνάκης καὶ Ἀσανδρος καὶ Πολέμων. Φαρνάκης δέ ποτε καὶ τὸν Ὑπανιν τοῖς Δανδαρίοις ἐπαγαγεῖν λέγεται διὰ τινος παλαιᾶς διώρυγος, ἀνακαθύρας αὐτήν, καὶ⁴ κατακλύσαι τὴν χώραν.

12. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Σινδικὴν καὶ τὴν Γοργιπίαν

¹ κρύψειεν z, instead of κρύψει, κρύψει, κρύψει, κρύψει other MSS.

² Τορεῦται is probably an error for Τορέται.

³ Φαναγορείας, Meineke, for Φαναγορίας.

capneum for those which are carried up thither from the sea. There is also in Phanagoreia a notable temple of Aphrodité Apaturus. Critics derive the etymology of the epithet of the goddess by adducing a certain myth, according to which the Giants attacked the goddess there; but she called upon Heracles for help and hid him in a cave, and then, admitting the Giants one by one, gave them over to Heracles to be murdered through "treachery."¹

11. Among the Maeotae are the Sindi themselves, Dandarii, Toreatae, Agri, and Arrechi, and also the Tarpetes, Obidiaceni, Sittaceni, Dosci, and several others. Among these belong also the Aspurgiani, who live between Phanagoreia and Gorgipia, within a stretch of five hundred stadia; these were attacked by King Polemon under a pretence of friendship, but they discovered his pretence, outgeneralled him, and taking him alive killed him. As for the Asiatic Maeotae in general, some of them were subjects of those who possessed the emporium on the Tanais, and the others of the Bosphorians; but in those days different peoples at different times were wont to revolt. And often the rulers of the Bosphorians held possession of the region as far as the Tanais, and particularly the latest rulers, Pharnaces, Asander, and Polemon. Pharnaces is said at one time actually to have conducted the Hypanis River over the country of the Dandarii through an old canal which he cleared out, and to have inundated the country.

12. After the Sindi territory and Gorgipia, on

¹ In Greek, "apatê."

² καί, before καταλίσσει, Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ ἢ¹ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ Ζυγῶν καὶ Ἠνιόχων παραλία, τὸ πλεον ἁλίμενος καὶ ὀρεινή, τοῦ Καυκάσου μέρος οὖσα. ζῶσι δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν κατὰ θάλατταν λησστηρίων, ἀκίτια ἔχοντες λεπτὰ, στενὰ καὶ κοῦφα, ὅσων ἰνθρώπους πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι δεχόμενα, σπίνιον δὲ τριάκοντα δέξασθαι τοὺς πάντας δυνάμενα· καλοῦσι δ' αὐτὰ οἱ Ἕλληνες καμάρας. φασὶ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰάσονος στρατιᾶς τοὺς μὲν Φθιώτας Ἀχαιοὺς τὴν ἐνθάδε Ἀχαιῶν οἰκίσαι, Λάκωνας δὲ τὴν Ἠνιοχίαν, ὧν C 496 ἦρχον Ῥέκας² καὶ Ἀμφίστρατος, οἱ τῶν Διοσκουρῶν ἠνιόχοι, καὶ τοὺς Ἠνιόχους ἀπὸ τούτων εἰκὸς ὠνομίσθαι. τῶν δ' οὖν καμαρῶν στόλους κατασκευαζόμενοι καὶ ἐπιπλέοντες τοτὲ μὲν ταῖς ὀλκάσι, τοτὲ δὲ χώρα τινὶ³ ἢ καὶ πόλει θαλατοκρατοῦσι. προσλαμβάνουσι δ' ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ οἱ τὸν Βόσπορον ἔχοντες, ὑφόρμους χορηγοῦντες καὶ ἀγορὰν καὶ διύθεσιν τῶν ἄρπαζομένων· ἐπανιόντες δὲ εἰς τὰ οἰκεῖα χωρία, ναυλοχεῖν οὐκ ἔχοντες, ἀναθέμενοι τοῖς ὤμοις τὰς καμάρας ἀναφέρουσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς δρυμούς, ἐν οἷσπερ καὶ οἰκοῦσι, λυπρὰν ἀροῦντες γῆν· καταφέρουσι δὲ πάλιν, ὅταν ἡ καιρὸς τοῦ πλεῖν. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ ποιοῦσι καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ, γνώριμα ἔχοντες ὑλώδη χωρία, ἐν οἷς ἀποκρύψαντες τὰς καμάρας αὐτοὶ πλανῶνται πεζῇ⁴ νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν ἀνδραποδισμοῦ

¹ ἢ, after θαλάττῃ, Xylander, for τῇ; so the later editors.

² Meineke omits Ῥέκας το Κρέκας (see critical notes of Kramer and C. Müller).

³ τινί is found only in Cleruz.

⁴ Iowz have πεζοί instead of πεζῇ.

the sea, one comes to the coast of the Achaei and the Zygi and the Heniochi, which for the most part is harbourless and mountainous, being a part of the Caucasus. These peoples live by robberies at sea. Their boats are slender, narrow, and light, holding only about twenty-five people, though in rare cases they can hold thirty in all; the Greeks call them "camarae."¹ They say that the Phthiotic Achaei² in Jason's crew settled in this Achaea, but the Laconians in Heniochia, the leaders of the latter being Rhecas³ and Amphistratus, the "heniochi"⁴ of the Dioscuri,⁵ and that in all probability the Heniochi were named after these. At any rate, by equipping fleets of "camarae" and sailing sometimes against merchant-vessels and sometimes against a country or even a city, they hold the mastery of the sea. And they are sometimes assisted even by those who hold the Bosphorus, the latter supplying them with mooring-places, with market-place, and with means of disposing of their booty. And since, when they return to their own land, they have no anchorage, they put the "camarae" on their shoulders and carry them to the forests where they live and where they till a poor soil. And they bring the "camarae" down to the shore again when the time for navigation comes. And they do the same thing in the countries of others, for they are well acquainted with wooded places; and in these they first hide their "camarae" and then themselves wander on foot night and day for the sake of kidnapping

¹ i.e. "covered boats" (cf. Lat. and English "camera"). See the description of Tacitus (*Hist.* 3. 47).

² Cf. 9. 5. 10.

³ Apparently an error for "Crecaas."

⁴ "charioteers."

⁵ Castor and Pollux.

χάριν. ἂ δ' ἂν λάβωσιν ἐπίλυτρα ποιοῦσι ῥαδίως, μετὰ τοὺς ἀνίπλους μηνύοντες τοῖς ἀπολέσασιν. ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς δυναστευομένοις τόποις ἐστὶ τις βοήθεια ἐκ τῶν ἡγεμόνων τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις· ἀντεπιτίθενται γὰρ πολλάκις καὶ κατὰγουσιν αὐτάνδρους τὰς καμάρας· ἢ δ' ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἀβοηθητοτέρα ἐστὶ διὰ τὴν ὀλιγορίαν τῶν πεμπομένων.

13. Τοιοῦτος μὲν ὁ τούτων βίος· δυναστεύονται δὲ καὶ οὗτοι ὑπὸ τῶν καλουμένων σκηπτούχων· καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ οὗτοι ὑπὸ τυράννοις ἢ βασιλεῦσιν εἰσιν. οἱ γοῦν Ἡνίοχοι τέτταρας εἶχον βασιλέας, ἡνίκα Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐπάτωρ, φεύγων ἐκ τῆς προγονικῆς εἰς Βόσπορον, διήκει τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν· καὶ αὕτη μὲν ἦν πορεύσιμος αὐτῷ, τῆς δὲ τῶν Ζυγῶν¹ ἀπογνοὺς διὰ τε δυσχερείας καὶ ἀγριότη-
τας τῇ παραλίᾳ χαλεπῶς ἦει, τὰ² πολλὰ ἐμβαίνων ἐπὶ τὴν θύλατταν, ἕως ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἤκε· καὶ προσλαβόντων τούτων ἐξετέλεσε τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἐκ Φάσιδος, οὐ πολὺ τῶν τετρακισχιλίων λείπουσαν σταδίων.

14. Εὐθὺς δ' οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς Κοροκουνδάμης πρὸς ἔω μὲν ὁ πλοῦς ἐστίν. ἐν δὲ σταδίοις ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα ὁ Σινδικὸς ἐστὶ λιμὴν καὶ πόλις, εἴτα ἐν τετρακοσίοις τὰ καλούμενα Βατά, κώμη καὶ λιμὴν, καθ' ὃ μάλιστα ἀντικεῖσθαι δοκεῖ πρὸς νότον ἢ Σινώπη ταύτῃ τῇ παραλίᾳ, καθόπερ ἢ Κάραμβις εἴρηται τοῦ Κριοῦ μετώπῳ· ἀπὸ δὲ

¹ Ζυγῶν (as spelled elsewhere by Strabo), Meineke, for Ζυγίων.

² τὰ should probably be ejected from the text.

people. But they readily offer to release their captives for ransom, informing their relatives after they have put out to sea. Now in those places which are ruled by local chieftains the rulers go to the aid of those who are wronged, often attacking and bringing back the "camarae," men and all. But the territory that is subject to the Romans affords but little aid, because of the negligence of the governors who are sent there.

13. Such is the life of these people. They are governed by chieftains called "sceptruchi,"¹ but the "sceptruchi" themselves are subject to tyrants or kings. For instance, the Heniochi had four kings at the time when Mithridates Eupator,² in flight from the country of his ancestors to the Bosphorus, passed through their country; and while he found this country passable, yet he despaired of going through that of the Zygi, both because of the ruggedness of it and because of the ferocity of the inhabitants; and only with difficulty could he go along the coast, most of the way marching on the edge of the sea, until he arrived at the country of the Achaei; and, welcomed by these, he completed his journey from Phasis, a journey not far short of four thousand stadia.

14. Now the voyage from Corocondamê is straight towards the east; and at a distance of one hundred and eighty stadia is the Sindic harbour and city; and then, at a distance of four hundred stadia, one comes to Bata, as it is called, a village and harbour, at which place Sinopê on the south is thought to lie almost directly opposite this coast, just as Carambis has been referred to as opposite Crume-

¹ "Sceptro-bearers" (see note on "sceptruchies," § 18 below).

² See *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

C 497 τῶν Βατῶν ὁ μὲν Ἀρτεμίδωρος τὴν Κερκετῶν λέγει παραλίαν, ὑφύρμους ἔχουσιν καὶ κώμας, ὅσον ἐπὶ σταδίους ὀκτακοσίους καὶ πεντήκοντα· εἶτα τὴν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν σταδίων πεντακοσίῳν, εἶτα τὴν τῶν Ἡνιόχων χιλίων, εἶτα τὸν Πιτυοῦντα τὸν μέγαν τριακοσίῳν ἐξήκοντα μέχρι Διοσκουριῶδος. οἱ δὲ τὰ Μιθριδατικὰ συγγράψαντες, οἷς μᾶλλον προσεκτέον, Ἀχαιοὺς λέγουσι πρώτους, εἶτα Ζυγούς, εἶτα Ἡνιόχους, εἶτα Κερκέτας καὶ Μόσχους καὶ Κόλχους καὶ τοὺς ὑπὲρ τούτων Ψθειροφύγους καὶ Σοάνας¹ καὶ ἄλλα μικρὰ ἔθνη τὰ περὶ τὸν Καύκασον. κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν ἡ παραλία, καθάπερ εἶπον, ἐπὶ τὴν ἑὼ τείνει καὶ βλέπει πρὸς νότον, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν Βατῶν ἐπιστροφὴν λαμβάνει κατὰ μικρόν, εἰτ' ἀντιπρόσωπος γίνεται τῇ δύσει καὶ τελευτᾷ πρὸς τὸν Πιτυοῦντα καὶ τὴν Διοσκουριῶδα· ταῦτα γὰρ τὰ χωρία τῆς Κολχίδος συνάπτει τῇ λεχθείσῃ παραλίᾳ. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Διοσκουριῶδα ἡ λοιπὴ τῆς Κολχίδος ἐστὶ παραλία καὶ ἡ συνεχὴς Τραπεζοῦς, καμπὴν ἀξιόλογον ποιήσασα· εἶτα εἰς εὐθείαν ταθείσῃ πως πλευρὰν τὴν τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ Πόντου ποιούσαν, τὰ βλέποντα πρὸς ἄρκτον. ἅπαντα δ' ἡ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων παραλία μέχρι Διοσκουριῶδος καὶ τῶν ἐπ' εὐθείας πρὸς νότον ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ τόπων ὑποπέπτωκε τῇ Καυκάσῳ.

15. Ἔστι δ' ὁρος τοῦτο ὑπερκείμενον τοῦ πελάγους ἐκατέρου, τοῦ τε Ποντικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Κασπίου, διατείχιζον τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὸν διείργοντα αὐτά. ἀφορίζει δὲ πρὸς νότον μὲν τὴν τε Ἀλβανίαν καὶ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν, πρὸς ἄρκτον δὲ τὰ τῶν Σαρματῶν πεδία· εὐδενδρον δ' ἐστὶν ὕλη παντο-

topon.¹ After Bata Artemidorus² mentions the coast of the Cereetae, with its mooring-places and villages, extending thence about eight hundred and fifty stadia; and then the coast of the Achaei, five hundred stadia; and then that of the Heniochi, one thousand; and then Greater Pityus, extending three hundred and sixty stadia to Dioscurias. The more trustworthy historians of the Mithridatic wars name the Achaei first, then the Zygi, then the Heniochi, and then the Cereetae and Moschi and Colchi, and the Phtheirophagi who live above these three peoples and the Soanes, and other small tribes that live in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus. Now at first the coast, as I have said, stretches towards the east and faces the south, but from Bata it gradually takes a turn, and then faces the west and ends at Pityus and Dioscurias; for these places border on the above-mentioned coast of Colchis. After Dioscurias comes the remaining coast of Colchis and the adjacent coast of Trapezus, which makes a considerable bend, and then, extending approximately in a straight line, forms the right-hand side of the Pontus, which faces the north. The whole of the coast of the Achaei and of the other peoples as far as Dioscurias and of the places that lie in a straight line towards the south in the interior lie at the foot of the Caucasus.

15. This mountain lies above both seas, both the Pontic and the Caspian, and forms a wall across the isthmus that separates the two seas. It marks the boundary, on the south, of Albania and Iberia, and, on the north, of the plains of the Sarmatae. It is

¹ See 2. 5. 22 and 7. 4. 3.

² See *Dictionary* in Vol. II.

³ Ζάδρας, Τζαχμυκo from conj. of Casaubon, for Θoάρας; so the later editors.

δαπῇ, τῇ τε ἄλλῃ καὶ τῇ ναυπηγησίμῳ. φησὶ δ' Ἐρατοσθένης ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων καλεῖσθαι Κάσπιον τὸν Καύκασον, ἴσως ἀπὸ τῶν Κασπίων παρονομασθέντα. ἀγκῶνες δέ τινες αὐτοῦ προπίπτουσιν ἐπὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν, οἱ τὴν τε Ἰβηρίαν περιλαμβάνουσι μέσην καὶ τοῖς Ἀρμενίων ὄρεσι συνίπτουσι καὶ τοῖς Μοσχικοῖς καλουμένοις, ἔτι δὲ τῷ Σκυδίῃ καὶ τῷ Παρναύδρῃ· ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ μέρη τοῦ Ταύρου πάντα, τοῦ ποιούντος τὸ νότιον τῆς Ἀρμενίας πλευρόν, ὑπερρωγύτα πως ἐκείθεν πρὸς ἄρκτον καὶ προπίπτοντα¹ μέχρι τοῦ Καυκάσου καὶ τῆς τοῦ Εὐξείνου παραλίας, τῆς ἐπὶ Θερμίσκυραν διατεινούσης ἀπὸ τῆς Κολχίδος.

16. Ἡ δ' οὖν Διοσκουριάς ἐν κόλπῳ τοιοῦτῳ κειμένη καὶ τὸ ἐωθινώτατον σημεῖον ἐπέχουσα τοῦ σύμπαντος πελάγους, μυχός τε τοῦ Εὐξείνου λέγεται καὶ ἔσχατος πλοῦς· τό τε παροιμιακῶς λεχθέν

εἰς Φᾶσιν, ἔνθα ναυσὶν ἔσχατος δρόμος.

οὕτω δεῖ δέξασθαι, οὐχ ὥς τὸν ποταμὸν λέγοντος τοῦ ποιήσαντος τὸ ἰάμβειον, οὐδὲ δὴ ὥς τὴν ὁμώνυμον αὐτῷ πόλιν κειμένην ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, ἀλλ' ὥς τὴν Κολχίδα ἀπὸ μέρους, ἐπεὶ ἀπὸ γε τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς πόλεως οὐκ ἐλάττων ἐξακοσίων σταδίων λείπεται πλοῦς ἐπ' εὐθείας εἰς τὸν μυχόν. ἡ δ' αὕτη Διοσκουριάς ἐστὶ καὶ ἄρχῃ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τοῦ μεταξὺ τῆς Κασπίας καὶ τοῦ Πόντου καὶ ἐμπύριον τῶν ὑπερκειμένων καὶ σύνεγγυς ἔθνων κοινόν· συνέρχσθαι γοῦν εἰς αὐτὴν ἐβδομήκοντα, οἱ δὲ καὶ τριακόσια ἔθνη

¹ προπίπτοντα, Niese, (or προσπίπτοντα; so Meinenko,

well wooded with all kinds of timber, and especially the kind suitable for ship-building. According to Eratosthenes, the Caucasus is called "Caspian" by the natives, the name being derived perhaps from the "Caspian." Branches of it project towards the south; and these not only comprise the middle of Albania but also join the mountains of Armenia and the Moschian Mountains, as they are called, and also the Scydises and the Paryadres Mountains. All these are parts of the Taurus, which forms the southern side of Armenia,—parts broken off, as it were, from that mountain on the north and projecting as far as the Caucasus and that part of the coast of the Euxine which stretches from Colchis to Themiscyra.

16. Be this as it may, since Dioscurias is situated in such a gulf and occupies the most easterly point of the whole sea, it is called not only the recess of the Euxine, but also the "farthermost" voyage. And the proverbial verse, "To Phasis, where for ships is the farthermost run," must be interpreted thus, not as though the author¹ of the iambic verse meant the river, much less the city of the same name situated on the river, but as meaning by a part of Colchis the whole of it, since from the river and the city of that name there is left a straight voyage into the recess of not less than six hundred stadia. The same Dioscurias is the beginning of the isthmus between the Caspian Sea and the Euxine, and also the common emporium of the tribes who are situated above it and in its vicinity; at any rate, seventy tribes come together in it, though others, who care nothing for the facts, actually say three hundred.

¹ An unknown tragic poet (*Adesp.* 559, Nanck).

φασίν, οἷς οὐδέν τῶν ὄντων μέλει. πάντα δὲ ἑτερόγλωττα διὰ τὸ σποριάδην καὶ ἀμίκτως οἰκεῖν ὑπὸ αὐθαδείας καὶ ἀγριότητος· Σαρμάται δ' εἰσὶν οἱ πλείους, πάντες δὲ Καυκίσιοι. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ τὰ περὶ τὴν Διοσκουριίδα.

17. Καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ δὲ Κολχίς ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ ἢ πλείων ἐστί· διαρρεῖ δ' αὐτὴν ὁ Φάσις, μέγας ποταμὸς ἐξ Ἀρμενίας τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχων, δεχόμενος τὸν τε Ἰλαῦκον καὶ τὸν Ἴππον, ἐκ τῶν πλησίον ὄρων ἐκπίπτοντας· ἀναπλεῖται δὲ μέχρι Σαραπανῶν, ἐρύματος δυναμένου δέξασθαι καὶ πόλεως συνοικισμόν, ὅθεν πεζεύουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Κύρον ἡμέραις τέτταρσι δι' ὑμαξитоῦ. ἐπὶκειται δὲ τῇ Φάσιδι ὁμώνυμος πόλις, ἐμπόριον τῶν Κόλχων, τῇ μὲν προβεβλημένη τὸν ποταμὸν, τῇ δὲ λίμνῃ, τῇ δὲ τὴν θύλατταν. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πλοῦς ἐπ' Ἀμισοῦ καὶ Σινώπης τριῶν ἡμερῶν ἢ δύο¹ διὰ τὸ τοὺς αἰγιαλοὺς μαλακοὺς εἶναι καὶ τὰς τῶν ποταμῶν ἐκβολὰς. ὑγαθὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ χώρα καὶ καρποῖς πλὴν τοῦ μέλιτος (πικρίζει γὰρ τὸ πλεόν) καὶ τοῖς πρὸς ναυπηγίαν πᾶσι· πολλὴν τε γὰρ ὕλην² φύει καὶ ποταμοῖς κατακομίζει, λινόν τε ποιεῖ πολὺ καὶ κύνναβιν καὶ κηρὸν καὶ πίτταν. ἡ δὲ λινουργία καὶ τεθρύληται· καὶ γὰρ εἰς τοὺς ἔξω τόπους ἐπεκρήμιζον, καὶ τινες βουλόμενοι συγγένειάν τινα τοῖς Κόλχοις πρὸς τοὺς Λίγυπτιους

¹ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ἢ δύο ("three or two days") cannot be right, since, according to Strabo (12. 3. 17) the distance from Phasis to Amisus is 3600 stadia. Gosselin, Grosekurd, and Krauer think that the copyists confused γ' (3) and β' (2) with η' (8) and θ (9). C. Müller thinks that the β' has been confused with δ' (4), and would emend ἡμερῶν to νυχθημερῶν.

All speak different languages because of the fact that, by reason of their obstinacy and ferocity, they live in scattered groups and without intercourse with one another. The greater part of them are Sarmatae, but they are all Caucasian. So much, then, for the region of Dioscurias.

17. Further, the greater part of the remainder of Colchis is on the sea. Through it flows the Phasis, a large river having its sources in Armenia and receiving the waters of the Glaukus and the Hippos, which issue from the neighbouring mountains. It is navigated as far as Sarapana, a fortress capable of admitting the population even of a city. From here people go by land to the Cyrus in four days by a wagon-road. On the Phasis is situated a city bearing the same name, an emporium of the Colchi, which is protected on one side by the river, on another by a lake, and on another by the sea. Thence people go to Amisus and Sinopé by sea (a voyage of two or three days), because the shores are soft and because of the outlets of the rivers. The country is excellent both in respect to its produce—except its honey, which is generally bitter—and in respect to everything that pertains to ship-building; for it not only produces quantities of timber but also brings it down on rivers. And the people make linen in quantities, and hemp, wax, and pitch. Their linen industry has been famed far and wide; for they used to export linen to outside places; and some writers, wishing to show forth a kinship between the Colchians and the

² *ἐλάνη*, Jones inserts, following conj. of Kramer, and also, following *π*, omits *καί* before *φόνι*.

ἐμφανίζειν ἀπὸ τούτων πιστοῦνται. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῶν λεχθέντων ποταμῶν ἐν τῇ Μοσχικῇ τὸ τῆς Λευκοθέας ἱερόν, Φρίξου ἱδρυμα, καὶ μαντεῖον ἐκείνου, ὅπου κριὸς οὐ θύεται, πλούσιόν ποτε ὑπάρξαν, συληθὲν δὲ ὑπὸ Φαρνίκου καθ' ἡμᾶς, καὶ μικρὸν ὕστερον ὑπὸ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Περγα-
μηνοῦ· κακωθείσης γὰρ χώρας,

νοσεῖ τὰ τῶν θεῶν, οὐδὲ τιμᾶσθαι θέλει,

φησὶν Εὐριπίδης.

18. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ παλαιὸν ὅσην ἐπιφάνειαν ἔσχευ ἡ χώρα αὕτη, δηλοῦσιν οἱ μῦθοι, τὴν Ἰάσονος στρατεῖαν αἰνιττόμενοι προσελθόντος μέχρι καὶ Μηδίας, ἔτι δὲ πρότερον τὴν Φρίξου. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διαδεξάμενοι βασιλεῖς εἰς σκηπτουχίας διηρημένῃ ἔχοντες τὴν χώραν μέσως ἔπραττον· αὐξηθέντος δὲ ἐπὶ πολὺ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Εὐπά-
τορος, εἰς ἐκείνον ἡ χώρα περιέστη· ἐπέμπετο
C 499 δ' αἰεὶ τις τῶν φίλων ὑπαρχος καὶ διοικητὴς τῆς χώρας. τούτων δὲ ἦν καὶ Μοσφέρνης, ὁ τῆς μητρὸς ἡμῶν θεῖος πρὸς πατρός· ἦν δ' ἔνθεν ἡ πλείστη τῇ βασιλεῖ πρὸς τὰς ναυτικὰς δυνά-
μεις ὑπουργία. καταλυθέντος δὲ Μιθριδάτου, συγκατελύθη καὶ ἡ ὑπ' αὐτῷ πᾶσα καὶ διενε-
μήθη πολλοῖς· ὕστατα δὲ Πολέμων ἔσχε τὴν Κολ-
χίδα, κύκεινους τελευτήσαντος ἡ γυνὴ Πυθωδορίς κρατεῖ, βασιλεύουσα καὶ Κόλχων καὶ Τραπε-
ζοῦντος καὶ Φαρνακίας καὶ τῶν ὑπερκειμένων βαρβάρων, περὶ ὧν ἐροῦμεν ἐν τοῖς ὕστερον. ἡ

¹ Thucyd. 26,

Egyptians, confirm their belief by this. Above the aforesaid rivers in the Moschian country lies the temple of Leucothea, founded by Phrixus, and the oracle of Phrixus, where a ram is never sacrificed; it was once rich, but it was robbed in our time by Pharnaces, and a little later by Mithridates of Perganum. For when a country is devastated, "things divine are in sickly plight and wout not even to be respected," says Euripides.¹

18. The great fame this country had in early times is disclosed by the myths, which refer in an obscure way to the expedition of Jason as having proceeded as far even as Media, and also, before that time, to that of Phrixus. After this, when kings succeeded to power, the country being divided into "sceptuchies,"² they were only moderately prosperous; but when Mithridates Eupator³ grew powerful, the country fell into his hands; and he would always send one of his friends as sub-governor or administrator of the country. Among these was Moaphernes, my mother's uncle on her father's side. And it was from this country that the king received most aid in the equipment of his naval forces. But when the power of Mithridates had been broken up, all the territory subject to him was also broken up and distributed among many persons. At last Polemon got Colchis; and since his death his wife Pythodoris has been in power, being queen, not only of the Colchians, but also of Trapezus and Pharnacia and of the barbarians who live above these places, concerning whom I shall speak later on.⁴ Now the Moschian country, in

¹ i.e. divisions corresponding to the rank of Persian "sceptuchi" ("sceptre-bearers").

² See *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

⁴ 12. 3, 28 ff.

δ' οὖν Μοσχική, ἐν ᾗ τὸ ἱερόν, τριμερὴς ἐστὶ τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔχουσιν αὐτῆς Κόλχοι, τὸ δὲ Ἰβηρες, τὸ δὲ Ἀρμένιοι. ἔστι δὲ καὶ πολίχνιον ἐν τῇ Ἰθηρίᾳ, Φρίξου πόλις, ἣ νῦν Ἰδιέσσσα, εὐερκές χωρίον, ἐν μαθορίοις τῆς Κολχίδος. περὶ δὲ¹ τὴν Διοσκουριίδα ρεῖ ὁ Χάρης² ποταμός.

19. Τῶν δὲ συνερχομένων ἔθνων εἰς τὴν Διοσκουριίδα καὶ οἱ Φθειροφύγοι εἰσὶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐχμοῦ καὶ τοῦ πίνου λαβόντες τοῦνομα. πλησίον δὲ καὶ οἱ Σοάνες, οὐδὲν βελτίους τούτων τῷ πίνῳ, δυκίμει δὲ βελτίους, σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ κρῦτιστοι κατὰ ἀλκὴν καὶ δύναμιν· δυναστεύουσι γοῦν τῶν³ κύκλῳ, τὰ ἄκρα τοῦ Κανκίσου κατέχοντες τὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς Διοσκουριίδος. βασιλέα δ' ἔχουσι καὶ συνέδριον ἀνδρῶν τριακοσίων, συνάγουσι δ', ὥς φασι, στρατιάν⁴ καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδων· ἅπαν γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ πλῆθος μάχιμον, οὐ συντεταγμένον· παρὰ τούτοις δὲ λέγεται καὶ χρυσὸν καταφέρειν τοὺς χειμῖρρους, ὑποδέχεσθαι δ' αὐτὸν τοὺς βαρβάρους φάτναις κατατετρημέναις καὶ μαλλωταῖς δοραῖς· ἂφ' οὗ δὴ μεμυθεῦσθαι καὶ τὸ χρυσόμαλλον δέρος· εἰ μὴ⁵ καὶ Ἰβηρας ὁμωνύμως τοῖς ἐσπερίοις καλοῦσιν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκατέρωθι χρυσείων. χρῶνται δ' οἱ Σοάνες φαρμάκοις πρὸς τὰς ἀκίδας θαυμαστοῖς,⁶

¹ δέ, after περὶ, Casaubon adds from *rio*; so the later editors in general.

² CDDi have *βιοχάρης* instead of *ρεῖ ὁ Χάρης*; but Meineke ejects the whole sentence.

³ τῶν, Casaubon, for τῷ MSS., except C, which has τῇ; so the later editors.

⁴ στρατιάν, *Cornis*, for *στρατείας*; so the later editors.

⁵ εἰ μὴ seems to be corrupt. Kramer proposes *ἐνιοι*.

which is situated the temple,¹ is divided into three parts: one part is held by the Colchians, another by the Iberians, and another by the Armenians. There is also a small city in Iberia, the city of Phrixus,² the present Idecssn, well fortified, on the confines of Colchis. And near Dioscurias flows the Chares River.

19. Among the tribes which come together at Dioscurias are the Phtheirophagi,³ who have received their name from their squalor and their filthiness. Near them are the Soanes, who are no less filthy, but superior to them in power,—indeed, one might almost say that they are foremost in courage and power. At any rate, they are masters of the peoples around them, and hold possession of the heights of the Caucasus above Dioscurias. They have a king and a council of three hundred men; and they assemble, according to report, an army of two hundred thousand; for the whole of the people are a fighting force, though unorganised. It is said that in their country gold is carried down by the mountain-torrents, and that the barbarians obtain it by means of perforated troughs and fleecy skins, and that this is the origin of the myth of the golden fleece—unless they call them Iberians, by the same name as the western Iberians, from the gold mines in both countries. The Soanes use remarkable poisons for the points of their missiles; and even people who

¹ Of Leucothes (§ 17 above).

² Phrixopolis.

³ "Lico-enters."

⁴ *θαυμαστοίς*, Casaubon, for *θαυμαστῶν*; so Kramer and Müller-Dübner.

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ἂ¹ καὶ τοὺς μὴ² φαρμακτοῖς³ τετρωμένους
βέλεσι λυπεῖ κατὰ τὴν ὁσμήν. τὰ μὲν οὖν
ἄλλα ἔθνη τὰ πλησίον τὰ περὶ τὸν Καύκασον
λυπρὰ καὶ μικρόχωρα, τὸ δὲ τῶν Ἀλβανῶν ἔθνος
καὶ τὸ τῶν Ἰβήρων, ἃ δὴ πληροὶ μάλιστα τὸν
λεχθέντα ἰσθμόν, Καυκάσια καὶ αὐτὰ λέγοιτ'
ἦν, εὐδαίμονα δὲ χώραν ἔχει καὶ σφύδρα καλῶς
οἰκεῖσθαι δυναμένην.

III

1. Καὶ δὴ καὶ ἡ γε Ἰβηρία κατοικεῖται⁴
καλῶς τὸ πλεόν πύλσι τε καὶ ἐποικίσις, ὥστε
καὶ κεραμωτὰς εἶναι στέγας καὶ ἀρχιτεκτονικὴν
τὴν τῶν οἰκήσεων κατασκευὴν καὶ ἀγορὰς καὶ
τάλλα κοινά.

C 500 2. Τῆς δὲ χώρας τὰ μὲν κύκλῳ τοῖς Καυκασίοις
ὄρεσι περιέχεται. προπεπτῶκασι γάρ, ὥς εἶπον,
ἀγκῶνες ἐπὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν εὐκαρποι, περι-
λαμβάνοντες τὴν σύμπασαν Ἰβηρίαν καὶ συνάπ-
τοντες πρὸς τε τὴν Ἀρμενίαν καὶ τὴν Κολχίδα·
ἐν μέσῳ δ' ἐστὶ πεδῖον ποταμοῖς διάρρυτον,
μεγιστῷ δὲ τῷ Κύρῳ· ὅς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχων ἀπὸ
τῆς Ἀρμενίας, εἰσβαλὼν εὐθὺς εἰς τὸ πεδῖον τὸ
λεχθέν, παραλαβὼν καὶ τὸν Ἀραγον, ἐκ⁵ τοῦ
Καυκάσου ρέοντα, καὶ ἄλλα ὕδατα, διὰ στενῆς
ποταμίας εἰς τὴν Ἀλβανίαν ἐκπίπτει· μεταξὺ
δὲ ταύτης τε καὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἐνεχθεῖς πολὺς

¹ &, Casaubon inserts; so Kramer and Muller-Dübner.

² μὴ, Jones inserts, on suggestion of Professor Cairns.

³ φαρμακτοῖς, Corais, for ἀφαρμακτοῖς; so Kramer and Müller-Dübner.

are not wounded by the poisoned missiles suffer from their odour. Now in general the tribes in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus occupy barren and cramped territories, but the tribes of the Albanians and the Iberians, which occupy nearly all the isthmus above-mentioned, might also be called Caucasian tribes; and they possess territory that is fertile and capable of affording an exceedingly good livelihood.

III

1. FOURTEENTHLY, the greater part of Iberia is so well built up in respect to cities and farmsteads that their roofs are tiled, and their houses as well as their market-places and other public buildings are constructed with architectural skill.

2. Parts of the country are surrounded by the Caucasian Mountains; for branches of these mountains, as I said before,¹ project towards the south; they are fruitful, comprise the whole of Iberia, and border on both Armenia and Colchis. In the middle is a plain intersected by rivers, the largest being the Cyrus. This river has its beginning in Armenia, flows immediately into the plain above-mentioned, receives both the Aragus, which flows from the Caucasus, and other streams, and empties through a narrow valley into Albania; and between the valley and Armenia it flows in great volume

¹ II. 2. 15.

² κατοικεῖται, Meineke, for καὶ οἰκεῖται; earlier editors merely omit the καί.

³ Ἀργαῖον (see § 5 following) ἐκ, Corais, for Ἀργαῖον καὶ τὸ; so Meineke.

διὰ πεδίων εὐβατουμένων σφόδρα, δεξάμενος καὶ πλείους ποταμούς, ὧν ἐστὶν ὃ τε Ἀλαζόμος καὶ ὁ Σανδοβάνης καὶ ὁ Ροιτάκης καὶ Χάνης, πλωτοὶ πάντες, εἰς τὴν Κασπίαν ἐμβύλλει¹ θάλατταν. ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ πρότερον Κόρος.

3. Τὸ μὲν οὖν πεδίον τῶν Ἰβήρων οἱ γεωργικώτεροι καὶ πρὸς εἰρήνην νενευκύτες οἰκοῦσιν, Ἀρμενιστί τε καὶ Μηδιστί ἐσκευασμένοι. τὴν δ' ὄρεινὴν οἱ πλείους καὶ μύχιμοι κατέχουσι, Σκυθῶν δίκην ζῶντες καὶ Σαρματῶν, ὅνπερ καὶ ὄμοροι καὶ συγγενεῖς εἰσὶν· ἄπτονται δ' ὅμως καὶ γεωργίας, πολλὰς τε μυριάδας συνάγουσιν καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ ἐξ ἐκείνων, ἐπαιδῶν τι συμπέσῃ θορυβῶδες.

4. Τέτταρες δ' εἰσὶν εἰς τὴν χώραν εἰσβολαί· μία μὲν διὰ Σαραπανῶν, φρουρίου Κολχικοῦ, καὶ τῶν κατ' αὐτὸ στενῶν, δι' ὧν ὁ Φᾶσις γεφύραις ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι περατὸς γενόμενος· διὰ τὴν σκολιότητα καταρρεῖ τραχὺς καὶ βίαιος εἰς τὴν Κολχίδα, πολλοῖς χειμάρροις κατὰ τὰς ἐπομβρίας ἐκχαραδρουμένων τῶν τόπων. γεννᾷται δ' ἐκ τῶν ὑπερκειμένων ὀρῶν πολλαῖς συμπληρούμενος πηγαῖς, ἐν δὲ τοῖς πεδίοις καὶ ἄλλους προσλαμβάνει ποταμούς, ὧν ἐστὶν ὃ τε Ἰλαῦκος καὶ ὁ Ἴππος· πληρωθεὶς δὲ καὶ γενόμενος πλωτὸς ἐξίησιν εἰς τὸν Πόντον καὶ ἔχει πόλιν ὁμώνυμον ἐπ' αὐτῇ καὶ λίμνην πλησίον. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῆς Κολχίδος εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐμβολὴ τοιαύτη, πέτραις καὶ ἐρύμασι καὶ ποταμοῖς χαραδρώδεσι διακεκλεισμένη.

¹ ἐμβάλλει σς *Eril.* ; ἐμβάλλουσι other MSS.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 3. 2-4

through plains that have exceedingly good pasture, receives still more rivers, among which are the Alazonius, Sandobanes, Rhoetaces, and Chances, all navigable, and empties into the Caspian Sea. It was formerly called Corus.

3. Now the plain of the Iberians is inhabited by people who are rather inclined to farming and to peace, and they dress after both the Armenian and the Median fashion; but the major, or warlike, portion occupy the mountainous territory, living like the Scythians and the Sarmatians, of whom they are both neighbours and kinsmen; however, they engage also in farming. And they assemble many tens of thousands, both from their own people and from the Scythians and Sarmatians, whenever anything alarming occurs.

4. There are four passes leading into their country; one through Sarapana, a Colchian stronghold, and through the narrow defiles there. Through these defiles the Phasis, which has been made passable by one hundred and twenty bridges because of the windings of its course, flows down into Colchis with rough and violent stream, the region being cut into ravines by many torrents at the time of the heavy rains. The Phasis rises in the mountains that lie above it, where it is supplied by many springs; and in the plains it receives still other rivers, among which are the Glaucus and the Hippius. Thus filled and having by now become navigable, it issues forth into the Pontus; and it has on its banks a city bearing the same name; and near it is a lake. Such, then, is the pass that leads from Colchis into Iberia, being shut in by rocks, by strongholds, and by rivers that run through ravines.

5. Ἐκ δὲ τῶν πρὸς ἄρκτον νομίδων ἐπὶ τρεῖς
 ἡμέρας ἀνάβασις χαλεπή, καὶ μετὰ ταύτην
 ποταμία στενὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀρύγου ποταμοῦ τεττά-
 ρων ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἔχουσα ἐφ' ἑνα, φρουρεῖ δὲ τὸ
 πέρασ τῆς ὁδοῦ τείχος δύσμαχον· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς
 Ἀλβανίας διὰ πέτρας πρῶτον λατομητὴ εἰσοδος,
 εἶτα διὰ τέλματος, ὃ ποιεῖ ὁ ποταμὸς Ἀλαζόνιος¹
 ἐκ τοῦ Καυκίσου καταπίπτων· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς
 Ἀρμανίας τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ Κύρῳ στενὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ
 Ἀρύγῳ. πρὶν γὰρ εἰς ἀλλήλους συμπεσεῖν,
 ἔχουσιν ἐπικειμένας πύλεις ἐρυμνὰς ἐπὶ πέτραις,
 C 501 διεχούσαις ἀλλήλων ὅσον ἑκκαίδεκα σταδίου,
 ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ Κύρῳ τὴν Ἀρμοζικὴν, ἐπὶ δὲ θατέρῳ
 Σενσίμορα. ταύταις δὲ ἐχρήσατο ταῖς εἰσβολαῖς
 πρότερον Πομπήιος ἐκ τῶν Ἀρμενίων ὕρμηθεις,
 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Κανίδιος.

6. Τέτταρα δὲ καὶ γένη τῶν ἀνθρώπων οἰκεῖ
 τὴν χώραν· ἐν μὲν καὶ πρῶτον, ἐξ οὗ τοῖς βασι-
 λέας καθιστάσι, κατ' ἀγχιστείαν τε καὶ ἡλικίαν
 τὸν πρεσβύτατον, ὃ δὲ δεύτερος δικαιοδοτεῖ καὶ
 στρατηλατεῖ· δεύτερον δὲ τὸ τῶν ἱερέων,² οἳ ἐπι-
 μελοῦνται καὶ τῶν πρὸς τοὺς ὁμόρους δικαίων·
 τρίτον δὲ τὸ τῶν στρατενομένων καὶ γεωργούντων·
 τέταρτον δὲ τὸ τῶν λαῶν, οἳ βασιλικοὶ δοῦλοι
 εἰσι καὶ πάντα διακονοῦνται τὰ πρὸς τὸν βίον.
 κοιναὶ δ' εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς αἱ κτήσεις κατὰ συγγένειαν,
 ἄρχει δὲ καὶ ταμιεύει ἐκάστην ὁ πρεσβύτατος.
 τοιοῦτοι μὲν οἱ Ἰβηρες καὶ ἡ χώρα αὐτῶν.

¹ Ἀλαζόνιος, Gronkurl inserts; so the later editors.

² ἱερέων, Xylander, for ἱερῶν; so the later editors.

¹ Crassus the Triumvir.

² i.e. as well as four passes leading into the country (see § 4, beginning).

GEOGRAPHY, II. 3. 5-6

5. From the country of the nomads on the north there is a difficult ascent into Iberia requiring three days' travel; and after this ascent comes a narrow valley on the Aragus River, with a single-file road requiring a four days' journey. The end of the road is guarded by a fortress which is hard to capture. The pass leading from Albania into Iberia is at first hewn through rock, and then leads through a marsh formed by the River Alazonius, which falls from the Caucasus. The passes from Armenia into Iberia are the defiles on the Cyrus and those on the Aragus. For, before the two rivers meet, they have on their banks fortified cities that are situated upon rocks, these being about sixteen stadia distant from each other—I mean Harmozicê on the Cyrus and Scusamora on the other river. These passes were used first by Pompey when he set out from the country of the Armenians, and afterwards by Canidius.¹

6. There are also² four castes among the inhabitants of Iberia. One, and the first of all, is that from which they appoint their kings, the appointee being both the nearest of kin to his predecessor and the eldest, whereas the second in line administers justice and commands the army. The second caste is that of the priests, who among other things attend to all matters of controversy with the neighbouring peoples. The third is that of the soldiers and the farmers. And the fourth is that of the common people, who are slaves of the king and perform all the services that pertain to human livelihood. Their possessions are held in common by them according to families, although the eldest is ruler and steward of each estate. Such are the Iberians and their country.

1. Ἀλβανοὶ δὲ ποιμενικώτεροι καὶ τοῦ νομαδικοῦ γένους ἐγγυτέρω, πλὴν ἀλλ' οὐκ ἄγριοι.¹ ταύτη δὲ καὶ πολεμικοὶ μετρίως. οἰκοῦσι δὲ μεταξὺ τῶν Ἰβήρων καὶ τῆς Κασπίας θαλάττης, πρὸς ἧν μὲν ἀπτόμενοι τῆς θαλάττης, πρὸς δύσιν δὲ ὁμοροῦντες τοῖς Ἰβηρσι· τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν πλευρῶν τὸ μὲν βόρειον φρουρεῖται τοῖς Καυκασίοις ὄρεσι (ταῦτα γὰρ ὑπέρκειται τῶν πεδίων, καλεῖται δὲ τὰ πρὸς τῇ θαλάττῃ μάλιστα Κεραύνια), τὸ δὲ νότιον ποιεῖ ἡ Ἀρμενία παρήκουσα, πολλὴ μὲν πεδιάς, πολλὴ δὲ καὶ ὄρεινῇ, καθάπερ ἡ Καμβυσηνή, καθ' ἣν ἅμα καὶ τοῖς Ἰβηρσι καὶ τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς οἱ Ἀρμένιοι συνάπτουσιν.

2. Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ὁ διαρρέων τὴν Ἀλβανίαν καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ποταμοὶ οἱ πληροῦντες ἐκείνον ταῖς μὲν τῆς γῆς ἀρεταῖς προσλαμβάνουσι, τὴν δὲ θάλατταν ἰλλοτριοῦσιν, ἡ γὰρ χοῦς προσπίπτουσα πολλὴ πληροῖ τὸν πόρον, ὥστε καὶ τὰς ἐπικείμενας νησίδας ἐξηπειροῦσθαι καὶ τενάγῃ ποιεῖν ἀνώμαλα καὶ δυσφύλακτα, τὴν δ' ἀνωμαλίαν ἐπιτείνουσιν αἱ ἐκ τῶν πλημμυρίδων ἀνακοπαί. καὶ δὴ καὶ εἰς στόματα δώδεκά φασι μεμερίσθαι τὰς ἐκβολάς, τὰ μὲν τυφλά, τὰ δὲ παντελῶς ἐπίπεδα ὄντα² καὶ μηδὲ³ ὕφορμον ἰπολείποντα· ἐπὶ πλείους γοῦν ἢ ἐξήκοντα σταδίους ἀμφι-

¹ ἀλλ' οὐκ ἄγριοι, Meineke from conj. of Kramor, for ἀλλότριαι.

² For ἐπιγελάοντα Meineke and U. Müller conj. ἐπίπεδα ὄντα. ἐπίγεια ὄντα conj. Tyrwhitt, ἐπιπόλαια ὄντα Corais, ἐπίπλεα ὄντα Kramor.

IV

1. THE Albanians are more inclined to the shepherd's life than the Iberians and closer akin to the nomadic people, except that they are not ferocious; and for this reason they are only moderately warlike. They live between the Iberians and the Caspian Sea, their country bordering on the sea towards the east and on the country of the Iberians towards the west. Of the remaining sides the northern is protected by the Caucasian Mountains (for these mountains lie above the plains, though their parts next to the sea are generally called Ceraunian), whereas the southern side is formed by Armenia, which stretches alongside it; and much of Armenia consists of plains, though much of it is mountainous, like Cambysenê, where the Armenians border on both the Iberians and the Albanians.

2. The Cyrus, which flows through Albania, and the other rivers by which it is supplied, contribute to the excellent qualities of the land; and yet they thrust back the sea, for the silt, being carried forward in great quantities, fills the channel, and consequently even the adjacent isles are joined to the mainland and form shoals that are uneven and difficult to avoid; and their unevenness is made worse by the back-wash of the flood-tides. Moreover, they say that the outlet of the river is divided into twelve mouths, of which some are choked with silt, while the others are altogether shallow and leave not even a mooring-place. At any rate, they add, although the shore is washed on all sides by the sea

² *μηδὲ*, Kramer, for *μηδὲν*; so the later editors.

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κλύστου τῆς ἡμόνος οὔσης τῇ θαλίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ποταμοῖς, ἅπαν εἶναι μέρος αὐτῆς ὑποσπέλαστον, τὴν δὲ χοῦν καὶ μέχρι πεντακοσίων παρήκειν σταδίῳ, θινώδη ποιῶσαν τὸν αἰγιαλόν. πλησίον δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀράξης ἐμβύλλει, τραχὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἀρμενίης ἐκπίπτων· ἦν δὲ ἐκείνος προωθεῖ χοῦν, πορευτὸν ποιῶν τὸ ρεῖθρον, ταύτην ὁ Κῦρος ἀναπληροῖ.

C 502 3. Τάχα μὲν οὖν τῷ τοιούτῳ γένει τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲν δεῖ θαλίᾳ· οὐδὲ γὰρ τῇ γῇ χρῶνται κατ' ἀξίαν, πάντα μὲν¹ ἐκφερούσῃ καρπὸν, καὶ τὸν ἡμερώτατον, πᾶν δὲ φυτόν· καὶ γὰρ τὰ ἀειθαλῆ φέρει· τυγχάνει δ' ἐπιμελείας οὐδὲ μικρᾶς, ἀλλὰ τὰ γὰρ ἀσπαρτα καὶ ἀνήροτα ἅπαντα φύονται, καθάπερ οἱ στρατεύσαντές φασι, Κυκλώπειόν τινα διηγούμενοι βίον· πολλὰ γοῦν σπαρεῖσαν ἅπαξ δις ἐκφέρειν καρπὸν ἢ καὶ τρίς, τὸν δὲ πρῶτον καὶ πεντηκοντάχουν, ἀνάστον καὶ ταῦτα, οὐδὲ σιδήρῳ τμηθεῖσαν, ἀλλ' αὐτοξύλῳ ὑρότρῳ· ποτίζεται δὲ πᾶν τὸ πεδίον τοῦ Βαβυλωνίου καὶ τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου μᾶλλον τοῖς ποταμοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὕδασι, ὥστ' αἰεὶ ποώδη φυλάττειν τὴν ὄψιν· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ εὐβοτόν ἐστι· πρόσεστι δὲ καὶ τὸ εὐάερον ἐκείνῳ μᾶλλον. ἄσκαφοι δὲ ἄμπελοι μένουσαι διὰ τέλους, τεμνόμεναι δὲ² διὰ πενταετηρίδος, νέαι μὲν διετεῖς

¹ γάρ, after μὲν, is omitted by oxx and the later editors.

² δέ, D man. gr. inserts after τεμνόμεναι; no Meincke.

¹ i.e. the excessive amount of silt deposited by the Cyrus compensates for the failure of the Araxes in this respect. On these rivers see Tozer, *Selections*, pp. 202-203.

and the rivers for a distance of more than sixty stadia, every part of it is inaccessible; and the silt extends even as far as five hundred stadia, making the shore sandy. Near by is also the mouth of the Araxes, a turbulent stream that flows down from Armenia. But the silt which this river pushes before it, thus making the channel passable for its stream, is compensated for by the Cyrus.¹

3. Now perhaps a people of this kind have no need of a sea; indeed, they do not make appropriate use of their land either, which produces, not only every kind of fruit, even the most highly cultivated kind, but also every plant, for it bears even the evergreens. It receives not even slight attention, yet the good things all "spring up for them without sowing and ploughing,"² according to those who have made expeditions there,³ who describe the mode of life there as "Cyclopeian." In many places, at any rate, they say, the land when sown only once produces two crops or even three, the first a crop of even fifty-fold, and that too without being ploughed between crops; and even when it is ploughed, it is not ploughed with an iron share, but with a wooden plough shaped by nature. The plain as a whole is better watered by its rivers and other waters than the Babylonian and the Egyptian plains; consequently it always keeps a grassy appearance, and therefore is also good for pasturage. In addition to this, the climate here is better than there. And the people never dig about the vines, although they prune them every fifth year;⁴ the new vines begin

¹ *Odyssey* 9. 100.

² In particular Theophrastus of Mitylenê (already mentioned in II. 2. 2).

⁴ i.e. every four years.

ἐκφέρουσιν ἤδη καρπὸν, τέλειαι δ' ἀποδιδύασι τοσούτον, ὥστ' ἀφιάσιν ἐν τοῖς κλήμασι πολὺν μέρος. εὐερνή δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ βοσκήματα παρ' αὐτοῖς τί τε ἡμερα καὶ τὰ ἄγρια.

4. Καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι κύλλει καὶ μεγέθει διαφέροντες, ἄπλοὶ δὲ καὶ οὐ καπηλικοί· οὐδὲ γὰρ νομίσματι τὰ πολλὰ χρῶνται, οὐδὲ ἡριθμὸν ἴσασι μείζω¹ τῶν ἑκατόν, ἀλλὰ φορτίοις τὰς ἀμοιβὰς ποιοῦνται, καὶ πρὸς τὰλλα δὲ τὰ τοῦ βίου ῥαθύμως ἔχουσιν. ἄπειροι δ' εἰσὶ καὶ μέτρων τῶν ἐπ' ἀκριβὲς καὶ σταθμῶν, καὶ πολέμου δὲ καὶ πολιτείας καὶ γεωργίας ἀπρονοήτως ἔχουσιν· ὁμως δὲ καὶ πεζοὶ καὶ ἔφ' ἵππων ἀγωνίζονται, ψιλοὶ τε καὶ κατάφρακτοι, καθάπερ Ἀρμένιοι.

5. Στέλλουσι δὲ μείζω τῆς Ἰβήρων στρατιάν² ὀπλίζουσι γὰρ ἐξ μυριάδας πεζῶν,³ ἵππείας δὲ δισμυρίους⁴ καὶ δισχιλίους, ὅσοις πρὸς Πομπήιον διεκινδύνευσαν. καὶ τούτοις δὲ συμπολεμοῦσιν οἱ νομάδες πρὸς τοὺς ἔξωθεν, ὥσπερ τοῖς Ἰβηρσι κατὰ τὰς αὐτὰς αἰτίας· ἄλλως δ' ἐπιχειροῦσι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πολλάκις, ὥστε καὶ γεωργεῖν κωλύουσιν. ἀκοντισταὶ δὲ εἰσι καὶ τοξῆται, θώρακας ἔχοντες καὶ θυρεοὺς, περίκρανα δὲ θήρεια παραπλησίως τοῖς Ἰβηρσιν. ἐστὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀλβανῶν χώρας καὶ ἡ Κασπιανή, τοῦ Κασπίου

¹ E, and Eustath. (ad Dion. 730), have πλείω instead of μείζω.

² στρατιάν, Meineke, foll. conj. of Villebrun, for στρατιῆς.

³ πεζῶν Eη, ἀνδρῶν other MSS.

⁴ Plutarch has μυρίους (Pomp. 35).

¹ See § 8 following.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 4. 3-5

to produce fruit the second year, and when mature they yield so much that the people leave a large part of the fruit on the branches. Also the cattle in their country thrive, both the tame and the wild.

4. The inhabitants of this country are unusually handsome and large. And they are frank in their dealings, and not mercenary;¹ for they do not in general use coined money, nor do they know any number greater than one hundred, but carry on business by means of barter, and otherwise live an easy-going life. They are also unacquainted with accurate measures and weights, and they take no forethought for war or government or farming. But still they fight both on foot and on horseback, both in light armour and in full armour,² like the Armenians.³

5. They send forth a greater army than that of the Iberians; for they equip sixty thousand infantry and twenty-two thousand⁴ horsemen, the number with which they risked their all against Pompey. Against outsiders the nomads join with the Albanians in war, just as they do with the Iberians, and for the same reasons; and besides, they often attack the people, and consequently prevent them from farming. The Albanians use javelins and bows; and they wear breastplates and large oblong shields, and helmets made of the skins of wild animals, similar to those worn by the Iberians. To the country of the Albanians belongs also the territory called Caspianê, which was named after the Caspian

¹ For a description of this heavy armour, see Tacitus, *Hist.* 1. 70.

² Cf. II. 14. 9.

⁴ Plutarch, *Pompey* 35, says twelve thousand.

έθνους επώνυμος, οὔπερ καὶ ἡ θύλαττα, ἀφανοὺς ὄντος νυνί. ἡ δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἰβηρίας εἰς τὴν Ἀλβανίαν εἰσβολὴ διὰ τῆς Καμβυσηνῆς ἀνύδρου τε καὶ τραχείας ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀλαζόνιον ποταμόν. θηρευτικοὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ κύνες αὐτῶν εἰς ὑπερβολήν, οὐ τέχνη μᾶλλον ἢ σπονδῇ τῇ περὶ τοῦτο.

C 503

6. Διαφέρουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς· νυνὶ μὲν οὖν εἰς ἀπάντων ἄρχει, πρότερον δὲ καὶ καθ' ἐκάστην γλῶτταν ἰδίᾳ ἐβασιλεύοντο ἕκαστοι. γλῶτται δ' εἰσὶν ἄξ καὶ εἴκοσι αὐτοῖς διὰ τὸ μὴ εὐεπίμικτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους. φέρει δ' ἡ γῆ καὶ τῶν ἐρπετῶν ἓνα τῶν θανασίμων καὶ σκορπίους καὶ φαλίγγια· τῶν δὲ φαλαγγίων τὰ μὲν ποιεῖ γελῶντας ὑποθνήσκειν, τὰ δὲ κλαίοντας πόθῳ τῶν οἰκείων.

7. Θεοὺς δὲ τιμῶσιν Ἥλιον καὶ Δία καὶ Σελήνην, διαφερόντως δὲ τὴν Σελήνην. ἔστι δ' αὐτῆς τὸ ἱερόν τῆς Ἰβηρίας πλησίον· ἱερᾶται δ' ἀνὴρ ἐντιμότητος μετὰ γε τὸν βασιλέα, προεστὼς τῆς ἱερᾶς χώρας, πολλῆς καὶ εὐάνδρου, καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ἱεροδούλων, ὧν ἐνθουσιῶσι πολλοὶ καὶ προφητεύουσιν· δς δ' ἂν αὐτῶν ἐπὶ πλεόν κατῴσχετος γενόμενος πλανᾶται κατὰ τὰς ὕλας μόνος, τοῦτον συλλαβὼν ὁ ἱερεὺς ἀλύσει δήσας ἱερᾶ τρέφει πολυτελῶς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐκεῖνον, ἔπειτα προαχθεὶς εἰς τὴν θυσίαν τῆς θεοῦ, σὺν ἄλλοις ἱερείοις θύεται μυρισθεὶς. τῆς δὲ θυσίας ὁ τρόπος οὗτος· ἔχων τις ἱερὰν λόγχην, ἥπέρ

¹ Members of the spider family; but here, apparently, tarantulas (see Tozer, *op. cit.*, p. 263).

² The Sun.

³ The Moon.

⁴ Cf. 12. 3. 31.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 4. 5-7

tribe, as was also the sea; but the tribe has now disappeared. The pass from Iberia into Albania leads through Cambysené, a waterless and rugged country, to the Alazonius River. Both the people and their dogs are surpassingly fond of hunting, engaging in it not so much because of their skill in it as because of their love for it.

6. Their kings, also, are excellent. At the present time, indeed, one king rules all the tribes, but formerly the several tribes were ruled separately by kings of their own according to their several languages. They have twenty-six languages, because of the fact that they have no easy means of intercourse with one another. The country produces also certain of the deadly reptiles, and scorpions and phalangia.¹ Some of the phalangia cause people to die laughing, while others cause people to die weeping over the loss of their deceased kindred.

7. As for gods, they honour Helius,² Zeus, and Selené,³ but especially Selené;⁴ her temple is near Iberia. The office of priest is held by the man who, after the king, is held in highest honour; he has charge of the sacred land, which is extensive and well-populated, and also of the temple slaves, many of whom are subject to religious frenzy and utter prophecies. And any one of those who, becoming violently possessed, wanders alone in the forests, is by the priest arrested, bound with sacred fetters, and sumptuously maintained during that year, and then led forth to the sacrifice that is performed in honour of the goddess, and, being anointed, is sacrificed along with other victims. The sacrifice is performed as follows: Some person holding a sacred lance, with which it is the custom to sacrifice human

ἐστὶ νόμος ἀνθρωποθυτεῖν, παρελθὼν ἐκ τοῦ πλήθους, παῖει διὰ τῆς πλευρᾶς εἰς τὴν καρδίαν, οὐκ ἄπειρος τοιούτου· πεσόντος δὲ σημειοῦνται μαντεύειν τινα ἐκ τοῦ πτώματος καὶ εἰς τὸ κοινὸν ἀποφαίνουσι· κομισθέντος δὲ τοῦ σώματος εἰς τι χωρίον, ἐπιβαίνουσιν ἅπαντες καθαρσίῳ χρώμενοι.

δ. Ὑπερβαλλόντως δὲ καὶ¹ τὸ γῆρας τιμῶσιν Ἀλβανοί, καὶ τὸ τῶν ἄλλων, οὐ τῶν γονέων μόνον· τεθνηκότων δὲ οὐχ ὅσιον φροντίζειν οὐδὲ μεμνήσθαι. συγκατορύττουσι μέντοι τὰ χρήματα αὐτοῖς, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πένητες ζῶσιν, οὐδὲν πατρῶον ἔχοντες. ταῦτα μὲν περὶ Ἀλβανῶν. λέγεται δ' Ἰάσονα μετὰ Ἀρμένου² τοῦ Θετταλοῦ κατὰ τὸν πλοῦν τὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κόλχους ὁρμήσαι μέχρι τῆς Κασπίας θαλάττης, καὶ τὴν τε Ἰβηρίαν καὶ τὴν Ἀλβανίαν ἐπελθεῖν καὶ πολλὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας καὶ τῆς Μηδίας, ὡς μαρτυρεῖ τί τε Ἰασόνια καὶ ἄλλα ὑπομνήματα πλείω. τὸν δὲ Ἀρμενον³ εἶναι ἐξ Ἀρμενίου πόλεως, τῶν περὶ τὴν Βοιβηίδα λίμνην μεταξὺ Φερῶν καὶ Λαρίσης· τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ τε οἰκίσαι τὴν τε Ἀκιλισηνὴν καὶ τὴν Συσπιρίτιν ἕως Καλαχανῆς καὶ Ἀδιαβηνῆς, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἐπώνυμον καταλιπεῖν.

¹ Corais and Meineke eject the καὶ before τὸ γῆρας.

² Ἀρμένον, the editors, for Ἀρμενίου (cp. 11. 14. 12), and so five lines below.

³ Ἀρμένον, Tzschucke and later editors (Eustath. on *Iliad* 2. 734 reads Ὀρμένον), for Ἀρμενίου.

GEOGRAPHY, 11. 4. 7-8

victims, comes forward out of the crowd and strikes the victim through the side into the heart, he being not without experience in such a task; and when the victim falls, they draw auguries from his fall¹ and declare them before the public; and when the body is carried to a certain place, they all trample upon it, thus using it as a means of purification.

8. The Albanians are surpassingly respectful to old age, not merely to their parents, but to all other old people. And when people die it is impious to be concerned about them or even to mention them. Indeed, they bury their money with them, and therefore live in poverty, having no patrimony. So much for the Albanians. It is said that Jason, together with Armenus the Thessalian, on his voyage to the country of the Colchians, pressed on from there as far as the Caspian Sea, and visited, not only Iberia and Albania, but also many parts of Armenia and Media, as both the Jasonia² and several other memorials testify. And it is said that Armenus was a native of Armenium, one of the cities on Lake Boebæis between Pheræ and Larisa, and that he and his followers took up their abode in Acilisenê and Syspiritis, occupying the country as far as Calachanê and Adiabenê; and indeed that he left Armenia named after himself.

¹ As among the Lusitanians (3. 3. 6) and the Gauls (4. 4. 5).

² i.e. temples dedicated to Jason (see 11. 14. 12).

1. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀλβανίας ὕρεσι καὶ τὰς Ἀμαζόνας οἰκεῖν φασί. Θεοφάνης μὲν οὖν ὁ συστρατεύσας τῷ Πομπηίῳ καὶ γενόμενος ἐν τοῖς Ἀλβανοῖς, μεταξὺ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων καὶ τῶν Ἀλβανῶν φησὶ Γήλας οἰκεῖν καὶ Λήγας Σκύθας, καὶ ρεῖν ἐνταῦθα τὸν Μερμάδαλιν ποταμὸν τούτων τε καὶ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων ἀνὰ μέσον. ἄλλοι δέ, ὧν καὶ ὁ Σκήψιος Μητρούδωρος καὶ Τψικράτης, οὐδὲ αὐτοὶ ἄπειροι τῶν τόπων γεγονότες, Γαργαρεῦσιν ὁμόρους αὐτὰς οἰκεῖν φασὶν ἐν ταῖς ὑπὸ ῥείαις ταῖς πρὸς ἄρκτον τῶν Καυκασίων ὁρῶν ἢ καλεῖται Κεραῦνια· τὸν μὲν ἄλλον χρόνον καθ' αὐτὰς αὐτουργούσας ἕκαστα, τὰ τε πρὸς ἄροτον καὶ φυτουργίαν καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὰς νομὰς, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν ἵππων, τὰς δ' ἀλκιμωτάτας ἐφ'¹ ἵππων κυνηγεσίαις πλεονάζειν καὶ τὰ πολέμια ἰσκεῖν· ἀπύσας δ' ἐπικεκαῦσθαι τὸν δεξιὸν μαστὸν ἐκ νηπίων, ὥστε εὐπετῶς χρῆσθαι τῷ βραχίονι πρὸς ἑκάστην χρεῖαν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς πρώτοις πρὸς ἄκοντισμὸν χρῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τόξῳ καὶ σαγίρι καὶ πέλτῃ, δορὰς δὲ θηρίων ποιεῖσθαι περίκρανά τε καὶ σκεπάσματα καὶ διαζώματα· δύο δὲ μῆνας ἐξαιρέτους ἔχειν τοῦ ἔαρος, καθ' οἷς ἀναβαίνουνσιν εἰς τὸ πλησίον ὄρος τὸ διόριζον αὐτὰς τε καὶ τοὺς Γαργαρέας· ἀναβαίνουνσι δὲ κύκεῖνοι κατὰ ἔθος τι παλαιόν, συνθύσοντές τε

¹ ἐφ' ἵ(?)ας and the earlier editors for τῶν; Meineke objects τῶν ἵππων.

¹ Cnaeus Pompeius Theophanes of Mytilenē.

² See 13. 1. 55.

³ See 11. 4. 1.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 5. 1

V

1. THE Amazons, also, are said to live in the mountains above Albania. Now Theophanes,¹ who made the expedition with Pompey and was in the country of the Albanians, says that the Gelae and the Legae, Scythian people, live between the Amazons and the Albanians, and that the Mer-madalis River flows there, midway between these people and the Amazons. But others, among whom are Metrodorus of Scepsis² and Hysicrates, who themselves, likewise, were not unacquainted with the region in question, say that the Amazons live on the borders of the Gargarians, in the northerly foothills of those parts of the Caucasian Mountains which are called Ceraunian;³ that the Amazons spend the rest of their time⁴ off to themselves, performing their several individual tasks, such as ploughing, planting, pasturing cattle, and particularly in training horses, though the bravest engage mostly in hunting on horseback and practise warlike exercises; that the right breasts of all are seared when they are infants, so that they can easily use their right arm for every needed purpose, and especially that of throwing the javelin; that they also use bow and sagaris⁵ and light shield, and make the skins of wild animals serve as helmets, clothing, and girdles; but that they have two special months in the spring in which they go up into the neighbouring mountain which separates them and the Gargarians. The Gargarians also, in accordance with an ancient custom, go up

¹ i.e. ten months of the year.

² Apparently some sort of single-edged weapon (see Hesychius s.v.).

STRABO

καὶ συνεσόμενοι ταῖς γυναιξὶ τεκνοποιίας χάριν, ἀφανῶς τε καὶ ἐν σκότει, ὁ τυχὼν τῇ τυχοῦσῃ, ἐγκύμονας δὲ ποιήσαντες ἀποπέμπουσιν· αἱ δ' ὅτι μὲν ἂν θῆλυ τέκωσι κατέχουσιν αὐταί, τὰ δ' ἄρρενα κομίζουσιν ἐκείνοις ἐκτρέφειν· ὑκείωνται δ' ἕκαστος πρὸς ἕκαστον, νομίζων υἱὸν διὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν.

2. Ὁ δὲ Μερμόδας, καταράττων ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρῶν διὰ τῆς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων καὶ τῆς Σιρακηνῆς καὶ ὄση μεταξὺ ἔρημος, εἰς τὴν Μαιῶτιν ἐκδίδωσι. τοὺς δὲ Γαργαρέας συναναβῆναι μὲν ἐκ Θεμισκύρας φασὶ ταῖς Ἀμαζύσιν εἰς τοῦσδε τοὺς τόπους, εἰτ' ἀποστάντας αὐτῶν πολεμεῖν μετὰ Θρακῶν καὶ Εὐβοέων τινῶν πλανηθέντων μέχρι δεῦρο πρὸς αὐτάς, ὕστερον δὲ καταλυσαμένους τὸν πρὸς αὐτάς πόλεμον ἐπὶ τοῖς λεχθεῖσι ποιήσασθαι συμβάσεις, ὥστε τέκνων συγκοινωνεῖν μόνον, ζῆν δὲ καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους.

3. Ἴδιον δέ τι συμβέβηκε τῇ λόγῳ περὶ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι τὸ μυθῶδες καὶ τὸ ἱστορικὸν διωρισμένον ἔχουσι· τὰ γὰρ παλαιὰ καὶ ψευδῆ καὶ τερατώδη μῦθοι καλοῦνται, ἡ δ' ἱστορία βούλεται τύληθές, ἂν τε παλαιὸν ἂν τε νέον, καὶ τὸ τερατώδες ἢ οὐκ ἔχει ἢ σπάνιον· περὶ δὲ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων τὰ αὐτὰ λέγεται καὶ νῦν καὶ πάλαι,

¹ Apparently the same river as that called Merinadalis in the preceding paragraph.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 5. 1-3

thither to offer sacrifice with the Amazons and also to have intercourse with them for the sake of begetting children, doing this in secrecy and darkness, any Gargarian at random with any Amazon; and after making them pregnant they send them away; and the females that are born are retained by the Amazons themselves, but the males are taken to the Gargarians to be brought up; and each Gargarian to whom a child is brought adopts the child as his own, regarding the child as his son because of his uncertainty.

2. The Mermotas¹ dashes down from the mountains through the country of the Amazons and through Siracéné and the intervening desert and then empties into Lake Macotis. It is said that the Gargarians went up from Themiscyra into this region with the Amazons, then revolted from them and in company with some Thracians and Ruboceans who had wandered thus far carried on war against them, and that they later ended the war against them and made a compact on the conditions above-mentioned, that is, that they should have dealings with one another only in the matter of children, and that each people should live independent of the other.

3. A peculiar thing has happened in the case of the account we have of the Amazons; for our accounts of other peoples keep a distinction between the mythical and the historical elements; for the things that are ancient and false and monstrous are called myths, but history wishes for the truth, whether ancient or recent, and contains no monstrous element, or else only rarely. But as regards the Amazons, the same stories are told now as in early

τερατώδη τε ὄντα καὶ πίσταως πόρρω. τίς γὰρ ἂν
 πιστεύσειεν ὥς γυναικῶν στρατὸς ἢ πόλις ἢ ἔθνος
 συσταίῃ ἂν ποτε χωρὶς ἀνδρῶν; καὶ οὐ μόνον
 γε συσταίῃ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐφόδους ποιήσαιο ἐπὶ τὴν
 ἄλλοτρίαν καὶ κρατήσειεν οὐ τῶν ἐγγὺς μόνον,
 C 505 ὥστε καὶ μέχρι τῆς νῦν Ἰωνίας προελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ
 καὶ διαπόντιον στείλαιο στρατείαν μέχρι τῆς
 Ἀττικῆς; τοῦτο γὰρ ὁμοιον, ὥς ἂν εἴ τις λέγοι,
 τοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας γυναῖκας γεγονέναι τοὺς τότε,
 τὰς δὲ γυναῖκας ἄνδρας. ἀλλὰ μὴν ταῦτά γε
 αὐτὰ καὶ νῦν λέγεται περὶ αὐτῶν, ἐπιτείνει δὲ τὴν
 ιδιότητα καὶ τὸ πιστεύεσθαι τὰ παλαιὰ μᾶλλον ἢ
 τὰ νῦν.

4. Κτίσεις γοῦν πόλεων καὶ ἐπωνυμίαι λέγον-
 ται, καθάπερ Ἐφίσου καὶ Σμύρνης καὶ Κύμης καὶ
 Μυρίνης, καὶ τάφοι¹ καὶ ἄλλα ὑπομνήματα· τὴν
 δὲ Θερμίσκυραν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Θερμώδοντα
 πεδία καὶ τὰ ὑπερκείμενα ὄρη ἅπαντες Ἀμα-
 ζόνων καλοῦσι, καὶ φασιν ἐξελαθῆναι αὐτὰς
 ἐνθένδε. ὅπου δὲ νῦν εἰσίν, ὀλίγοι τε καὶ ἀνα-
 ποδείκτως καὶ ἀπίστως ἀποφαίνονται· καθύπερ
 καὶ περὶ Θαληστρίας, ἣν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συμμίξαί
 φασιν ἐν τῇ Ἑρκανίᾳ καὶ συγγενέσθαι τεκνοποιίας
 χάριν, δυναστεύουσιν² τῶν Ἀμαζόνων· οὐ γὰρ
 ὁμολογεῖται τοῦτο· ἀλλὰ τῶν συγγραφέων τοσού-
 των ὄντων, οἱ μάλιστα τῆς ἀληθείας φροντίσαντες
 οὐκ εἰρήκασιν, οὐδ' οἱ πιστευόμενοι μάλιστα
 οὐδενὸς μέμνηνται τοιούτου, οὐδ' οἱ εἰπόντες τὰ

¹ Instead of τάφοι, Dindorf has ἡνα τάφου, as τάφοι, C τάφαι.

² δυναστεύουσιν, Casaubon, for δυναστεῖσαι αρχῆς, δυναστευ-
 σάντων other MSS.

times, though they are marvellous and beyond belief. For instance, who could believe that an army of women, or a city, or a tribe, could ever be organised without men, and not only be organised, but even make inroads upon the territory of other people, and not only overpower the peoples near them to the extent of advancing as far as what is now Ionia, but even send an expedition across the sea as far as Attica? For this is the same as saying that the men of those times were women and that the women were men. Nevertheless, even at the present time these very stories are told about the Amazons, and they intensify the peculiarity above-mentioned and our belief in the ancient accounts rather than those of the present time.

4. At any rate, the founding of cities and the giving of names to them are ascribed to the Amazons, as, for instance, Ephesus and Smyrna and Cymê and Myrinê; and so are tombs and other monuments; and Themiscyra and the plains about Thermodon and the mountains that lie above them are by all writers mentioned as having belonged to the Amazons; but they say that the Amazons were driven out of these places. Only a few writers make assertions as to where they are at the present time, but their assertions are without proof and beyond belief, as in the case of Thalestria, queen of the Amazons, with whom, they say, Alexander associated in Hyrcania and had intercourse for the sake of offspring; for this assertion is not generally accepted. Indeed, of the numerous historians, those who care most for the truth do not make the assertion, nor do those who are most trustworthy mention any such thing, nor do those

αὐτὰ εἰρήκασιν· Κλείταρχος δέ¹ φησι τὴν Θαληστρίαν ἀπὸ Κασπίων πυλῶν καὶ Θερμώδοντος ὀρμηθεῖσαν ἐλθεῖν πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον, εἰς δ' ἀπὸ Κασπίας εἰς Θερμώδοντα στάδιοι πλείους ἑξακισχιλίων.

δ. Καὶ τὰ πρὸς τὸ ἔνδοξον θρυληθέντα οὐκ ἀνωμολόγηται² παρὰ πάντων, οἱ δὲ πλείους ἦσαν οἱ κολακείας μᾶλλον ἢ ἀληθείας φροντίζοντες· οἷον τὸ τὸν Καύκασον μετενεγκεῖν εἰς τὰ Ἰνδικὰ ὄρη καὶ τὴν πλησιύζουσαν ἐκείνοις ἐφ' ἃν θύλατταν ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπερκειμένων τῆς Κολχίδος καὶ τοῦ Εὐξείνου ὁρῶν· ταῦτα γὰρ οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ Καύκασον ὠνόμαζον, διέχοντα τῆς Ἰνδικῆς πλείους ἢ τρισμυρίους σταδίους, καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἐμύθευσαν τὰ περὶ Προμηθεῖα καὶ τὸν δεσμὸν αὐτοῦ· ταῦτα γὰρ τὰ ὕστατα πρὸς ἑω ἐγνώριζον οἱ τότε. ἢ δὲ ἐπὶ Ἰνδοῦς στρατεία Διονύσου καὶ Ἡρακλέους ὑστερογενῆ τὴν μυθοποιίαν ἐμφαίνει, ἅτε τοῦ Ἡρακλέους καὶ τὸν Προμηθεῖα λῦσαι λεγομένου χιλιῶσιν ἐτῶν ὕστερον. καὶ ἦν μὲν ἐνδοξότερον τὸ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον μέχρι τῶν Ἰνδικῶν ὁρῶν καταστρέψασθαι τὴν Ἀσίαν ἢ μέχρι τοῦ μυχοῦ τοῦ Εὐξείνου καὶ τοῦ Καυκάσου, ἀλλ' ἢ δόξα τοῦ ὄρους καὶ τοῦτομα καὶ τὸ τοὺς περὶ Ἰάσονα δοκεῖν μακροτάτην στρατείαν τελέσαι τὴν μέχρι τῶν πλησίον Καυ-
C 506 κάσου καὶ τὸν Προμηθεῖα παραδεδοῦσθαι δεδεμένον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐσχάτοις τῆς γῆς ἐν τῷ Καυκάσῳ,³

¹ δέ before φησί is found only in B.

² ἀνωμολόγηται B, instead of καὶ ἀνωμολόγηται; so Meineke, and Müller-Dübner.

³ Meineke indicates a lacuna after Καυκάσῳ; but it is probably merely a case of anacolouthon.

who tell the story agree in their statements. Cleitarchus¹ says that Thalestria set out from the Caspian Gates and Thermodon and visited Alexander; but the distance from the Caspian country to Thermodon is more than six thousand stadia.

5. The stories that have been spread far and wide with a view to glorifying Alexander are not accepted by all; and their fabricators were men who cared for flattery rather than truth. For instance: they transferred the Caucasus into the region of the Indian mountains and of the eastern sea which lies near those mountains from the mountains which lie above Colchis and the Euxine; for these are the mountains which the Greeks named Caucasus, which is more than thirty thousand stadia distant from India; and here it was that they laid the scene of the story of Prometheus and of his being put in bonds; for these were the farthestmost mountains towards the east that were known to writers of that time. And the expedition of Dionysus and Heracles to the country of the Indians looks like a mythical story of later date, because Heracles is said to have released Prometheus one thousand years later. And although it was a more glorious thing for Alexander to subdue Asia as far as the Indian mountains than merely to the recess of the Euxine and to the Caucasus, yet the glory of the mountain, and its name, and the belief that Jason and his followers had accomplished the longest of all expeditions, reaching as far as the neighbourhood of the Caucasus, and the tradition that Prometheus was bound at the ends of the earth on the Caucasus, led writers to suppose that they

¹ See *Dictionary* in Vol. II.

χαριεῖσθαι τι τῷ βασιλεῖ ὑπέλαβον, τοῦνομα τοῦ
 ὄρους μετενέγκαντες εἰς τὴν Ἰνδικήν.

6. Τὰ μὲν οὖν ὑψηλότατα τοῦ ὄντως Καυκάσου
 τὰ νοτιώτατά ἐστι, τὰ πρὸς Ἀλβανίαν καὶ Ἰβηρίαν
 καὶ Κόλχοις καὶ Ἠνιόχοις¹ οἰκοῦσι δὲ οὓς εἶπον
 τοὺς συνερχομένους εἰς τὴν Διοσκουριῶδα² συνέρ-
 χονται δὲ τὸ πλεῖστον αἰῶν χάριν. τούτων δ'
 οἱ μὲν τὰς ἀκρωρείας κατέχουσιν, οἱ δὲ ἐν νάπαις
 αὐλίζονται καὶ ζῶσιν ὑπὸ θηρείων σαρκῶν τὸ
 πλεόν καὶ καρπῶν ἀγρίων καὶ γάλακτος. αἱ δὲ
 κορυφαὶ χειμῶνος μὲν ἄβατοι, θέρους δὲ προσ-
 βαίνουσιν ὑποδούμενοι κεντρωτὰ ὠμοβοῖνα δίκην
 τυμπάνων πλατεῖα διὰ τὰς χιόνας καὶ τοὺς
 κρυστάλλους. καταβαίνουσι δ' ἐπὶ δορᾶς κείμενοι
 σὺν τοῖς φορτίοις καὶ κατολισθαίνοντες, ὅπερ καὶ
 κατὰ τὴν Ἀτροπατίαν Μηδίαν καὶ κατὰ τὸ
 Μάσιον ὄρος τὸ ἐν Ἀρμενίᾳ συμβαίνει· ἐνταῦθα
 δὲ καὶ τροχίσκοι ξύλινοι κεντρωτοὶ τοῖς πέλμασιν
 ὑποτίθενται. τοῦ γοῦν Καυκάσου τὰ μὲν ἄκρα
 τοιαῦτα.

7. Καταβαίνουντι δ' εἰς τὰς ὑπωρείας ἀρκτι-
 κώτερα μὲν ἐστὶ τὰ κλίματα, ἡμερώτερα δέ· ἤδη
 γὰρ συνάπτει τοῖς πεδίοις τῶν Σιράκιων. εἰσὶ δὲ
 καὶ Τρωγλοδύται τινὲς ἐν φωλεοῖς οἰκοῦντες διὰ τὰ
 ψύχη, παρ' οἷς ἤδη καὶ ἀλφίτων ἐστὶν εὐπορία·
 μετὰ δὲ τοὺς Τρωγλοδύτας καὶ Χαμαικοῖται¹ καὶ
 Πολυφάγοι τινὲς καλούμενοι καὶ αἱ τῶν Εἰσα-
 δίκων² κῶμαι, δυναμένων γεωργεῖν διὰ τὸ μὴ
 παντελῶς ὑποπεπτωκέναι ταῖς ἀρκτοῖς.

¹ Χαμαικοῖται, Du Theil, for χαινακοῖται (for other variants
 see C. Müller); so Meineke.

² Εἰσαδίκων is doubtful (see C. Müller).

GEOGRAPHY, II. 5. 5-7

would be doing the king a favour if they transferred the name Caucasus to India.

6. Now the highest parts of the real Caucasus are the most southerly—those next to Albania, Iberia, and the Colchians, and the Heniochians. They are inhabited by the peoples who, as I have said,¹ assemble at Dioscurias; and they assemble there mostly in order to get salt. Of these tribes, some occupy the ridges of the mountains, while the others have their abodes in glens and live mostly on the flesh of wild animals, and on wild fruits and milk. The summits of the mountains are impassable in winter, but the people ascend them in summer by fastening to their feet broad shoes made of raw ox-hide, like drums, and furnished with spikes, on account of the snow and the ice. They descend with their loads by sliding down seated upon skins, as is the custom in Atropatian Media and on Mount Masius in Armenia; there, however, the people also fasten wooden discs furnished with spikes to the soles of their shoes. Such, then, are the heights of the Caucasus.

7. As one descends into the foothills, the country inclines more towards the north, but its climate is milder, for there it borders on the plains of the Siraces. And here are also some Troglodytae, who, on account of the cold, live in caves; but even in their country there is plenty of barley. After the Troglodytae one comes to certain Chamaccoetae² and Polyphagi,³ as they are called, and to the villages of the Eisadici, who are able to farm because they are not altogether exposed to the north.

¹ II. 2. 16. ² i.e. "People who sleep on the ground."

³ i.e. "Heavy-eaters."

8. Οἱ δ' ἐφεξῆς ἤδη νομάδες οἱ μεταξὺ τῆς Μαιώτιδος καὶ τῆς Κασπίας Ναβιανοὶ καὶ Πανξανοὶ¹ καὶ ἤδη τὰ τῶν Σιράκων καὶ Ἀόρσων φύλα. δοκοῦσι δ' οἱ Ἀορσοὶ καὶ οἱ Σίρακες φυγάδες εἶναι τῶν ἀνωτέρω καὶ προσάρκτιοι μᾶλλον Ἀορσοί.² Ἀβέακος μὲν οὖν, ὁ τῶν Σιράκων βασιλεὺς, ἠνίκα Φαρνάκης τὸν Βόσπορον εἶχε, δύο μυριάδας ἱππέων ἔστειλε, Σπαδίνης δ', ὁ τῶν Ἀόρσων, καὶ εἴκοσιν, οἱ δὲ ἄνω Ἀορσοὶ καὶ πλείονας· καὶ γὰρ ἐπεκράτουν πλείονος γῆς, καὶ σχεδὸν τι τῆς Κασπίων παραλίας τῆς πλείστης ἤρχον, ὥστε καὶ ἐνεπορεύοντο καμήλοις τὸν Ἰνδικὸν φόρτον καὶ τὸν Βαβυλώνιον, παρά τε Ἀρμενίων καὶ Μήδων διαδεχόμενοι· ἐχρυσοφάρουν δὲ διὰ τὴν εὐπορίαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀορσοὶ τὸν Τάναϊν παροικοῦσιν, οἱ Σίρακες δὲ τὸν Ἀχαρδέον, ὃς ἐκ τοῦ Καυκάσου ῥέων ἐκδίδωσιν εἰς τὴν Μαιώτιν.

VI

1. Ἡ δὲ δευτέρα μερὶς ἄρχεται μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς C 507 Κασπίας θαλάττης, εἰς ἣν κατέπαιεν ἡ προτέρα· καλεῖται δ' ἡ αὐτὴ θάλαττα καὶ Ἑρκυνία. δεῖ δὲ περὶ τῆς θαλάττης εἰπεῖν πρῶτον ταύτης καὶ τῶν προσοίκων ἐθνῶν.

Ἔστι δ' ὁ κόλπος ἀνέχων ἐκ τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ πρὸς

¹ The spelling of this name varies (see C. Müller).

² Ἀορσοί, Groskurú, for Ἀόρσων; so Müller-Dübner's Latin trans.

8. The next peoples to which one comes between Lake Macotis and the Caspian Sea are nomads, the Nabiani and the Panxani, and then next the tribes of the Siraces and the Aorsi. The Aorsi and the Siraces are thought to be fugitives from the upper tribes of those names¹ and the Aorsi are more to the north than the Siraces. Now Abeacus, king of the Siraces, sent forth twenty thousand horsemen at the time when Pharnaces held the Bosphorus; and Spadines, king of the Aorsi, two hundred thousand; but the upper Aorsi sent a still larger number, for they held dominion over more land, and, one may almost say, ruled over most of the Caspian coast; and consequently they could import on camels the Indian and Babylonian merchandise, receiving it in their turn from the Armenians and the Medes, and also, owing to their wealth, could wear golden ornaments. Now the Aorsi live along the Tanais, but the Siraces live along the Achardeüs, which flows from the Caucasus and empties into Lake Macotis.

VI

1. The second² portion begins at the Caspian Sea, at which the first portion ends. The same sea is also called Hyrcanian. But I must first describe this sea and the tribes which live about it.

This sea is the gulf which extends from the

¹ i.e. the southern tribes. The tribes of the Aorsi and Siraces (also spelt Syraci, II. 2. 1) extended towards the south as far as the Caucasian Mountains (II. 2. 1).

² i.e. of the First Division (see II. 1. 5).

μεσημβρίαν κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ἱκανῶς στενός, ἐνδοτέρῳ δὲ πλατύνεται προϊών, καὶ μάλιστα κατὰ τὸν μυχὸν ἐπὶ σταδίους πού καὶ πεντακισχιλίου· ὁ δ' εἰσπλους μέχρι τοῦ μυχοῦ μικρῷ πλείονων¹ ἂν εἴη, συνήπτων πως ἤδη τῇ ἀοικῇ. φησὶ δ' Ἐρατοσθένης τὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων γινώριμον περίπλουν τῆς θαλάττης ταύτης, τὸν μὲν παρὰ τοὺς Ἀλβανοὺς καὶ τοὺς Καδουσίους² εἶναι πεντακισχιλίων καὶ τετρακοσίων, τὸν δὲ παρὰ τὴν Ἀναριακῶν³ καὶ Μάρδων καὶ Ἐρκανῶν μέχρι τοῦ στόματος τοῦ Ἰλξου ποταμοῦ τετρακισχιλίων καὶ ὀκτακοσίων· ἔνθεν δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἰαξάρτου διςχιλίων τετρακοσίων. δεῖ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ μερίδι ταύτῃ καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἐκτετοπισμένοις ἀπλούστερον ἀκούειν, καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τῶν διαστημάτων.

2. Εἰσπλέοντι δ' ἐν δεξιᾷ μὲν τοῖς Εὐρωπαϊοῖς οἱ συνεχεῖς Σκύθαι νέμονται καὶ Σαρμάται οἱ μετὰ τοῦ Ταναΐδος καὶ τῆς θαλάττης ταύτης, νομίδες οἱ πλείους, περὶ ὧν εἰρήκαμεν· ἐν ἡριστερᾷ δ' οἱ πρὸς ἑω Σκύθαι, νομίδες καὶ οὗτοι, μέχρι τῆς ἐώας θαλάττης καὶ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς παρατείνοντες. ἅπαντας μὲν δὴ τοὺς προσβόρους κοινῶς οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων συγγραφεῖς Σκύθας καὶ Κελτοσκύθας ἐκάλουν· οἱ δ' ἔτι πρότερον διελόντες τοὺς μὲν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Εὐξείνου καὶ Ἰστροῦ καὶ τοῦ Ἀδρίου κατοικοῦντας Ἰπέρβορους ἔλεγον καὶ Σαυρομάτας καὶ Ἀριμασπούς,

¹ πλείονων, Kramer, for πλείων C, πλείων other MSS.; so the later editors.

² Καδουσίους Erit., for Κλουσίους MSS.

³ Ἀναριακῶν, Tzschucke, for Ἀριάκων OD, Ἀναρίσκων α.

ocean¹ towards the south; it is rather narrow at its entrance, but it widens out as it advances inland, and especially in the region of its recess, where its width is approximately five thousand stadia. The length of the voyage from its entrance to its recess might be slightly more than that, since its entrance is approximately on the borders of the uninhabited world. Eratosthenes says that the circuit of this sea was known to the Greeks; that the part along the coast of the Albanians and the Cadusians is five thousand four hundred stadia; and that the part along the coast of the Anariaci and Mardi and Hyrcani to the mouth of the Oxus River is four thousand eight hundred, and thence to the Iaxartes, two thousand four hundred. But we must understand in a more general sense the accounts of this portion and the regions that lie so far removed, particularly in the matter of distances.

2. On the right, as one sails into the Caspian Sea, are those Scythians, or Sarmatians,² who live in the country contiguous to Europe between the Tanais River and this sea; the greater part of them are nomads, of whom I have already spoken.³ On the left are the eastern Scythians, also nomads, who extend as far as the Eastern Sea and India. Now all the peoples towards the north were by the ancient Greek historians given the general name "Scythians" or "Celtoscythians"; but the writers of still earlier times, making distinctions between them, called those who lived above the Fuxine and the Ister and the Adriatic "Hyperboreans," "Sauromatians," and "Arimaspians," and they called those

¹ See note on "Caspian Sea" (II. 1. 5).

² See II. 2. 1.

³ II. 2. 1.

τοὺς δὲ πέραν τῆς Κασπίας θαλάττης τοὺς μὲν Σάκας, τοὺς δὲ Μασσαγέτας ἐκάλουν, οὐκ ἔχοντες ἀκριβῶς¹ λέγειν περὶ αὐτῶν οὐδὲν, καίπερ πρὸς Μασσαγέτας τοῦ Κύρου πόλεμον ἱστοροῦντες. ἀλλ' οὔτε περὶ τούτων οὐδὲν ἠκρίβωτο πρὸς ἀλήθειαν, οὔτε τὰ παλαιὰ τῶν Περσικῶν οὔτε τῶν Μηδικῶν ἢ Συριακῶν ἐς πίστιν ἀφικνεῖτο μεγάλην διὰ τὴν τῶν συγγραφέων ἀπλότητα καὶ τὴν φιλομυθίαν.

3. Ὅρωντες γὰρ τοὺς φανερώς μυθογρίφους εὐδοκιμοῦντας ᾤθησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ παρέξεσθαι τὴν γραφὴν ἡδεῖαν, εἰάν ἐν ἱστορίας σχήματι λέγωσιν, ἃ μηδέποτε εἶδον μηδὲ² ἤκουσαν, ἢ οὐ παρὰ γε εἰδότην,³ σκοποῦντες⁴ αὐτὸ⁵ μόνον τοῦτο, ὅ τι ἀκρόασιν ἡδεῖαν ἔχει καὶ θαυμαστήν. ῥᾶον δ' C 508 ἂν τις Ἑσιόδῳ καὶ Ὀμήρῳ πιστεύσειεν ἥρωο-λογοῦσι καὶ τοῖς τραγικοῖς ποιηταῖς ἢ Κτησίᾳ τε καὶ Ἱεροδύτῳ καὶ Ἑλλανίκῳ καὶ ἄλλοις τοιούτοις.

4. Οὐδὲ τοῖς περὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου δὲ συγγράψασιν οὐ⁶ ῥᾶδιον πιστεῦειν τοῖς πολλοῖς· καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι ῥαδιουργοῦσι διὰ τε τὴν δόξαν τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν στρατείαν πρὸς τὰς ἐσχατίας γεγενῆσθαι τῆς Ἀσίας πύρρῳ ἀφ' ἡμῶν· τὸ δὲ πύρρῳ δυσέλεγκτον. ἢ δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπικράτεια καὶ ἡ τῶν Παρθυαίων πλεῖόν τι προσεκκαλύπτει τῶν παραδεδομένων πρότερον· οἱ γὰρ

¹ ἀκρ. βέε E, Meineke.

² μηδέ, Jones, for μήτε, from conj. of C. Müller.

³ εἰδότην, Meineke emenda to ἰδότην.

⁴ δι', before αὐτό, Corais omits.

⁵ δι', after αὐτό, Corais omits.

⁶ οὐ is omitted by se and some of the editors.

who lived across the Caspian Sea in part "Saclans" and in part "Massagetans," but they were unable to give any accurate account of them, although they reported a war between Cyrus¹ and the Massagetans. However, neither have the historians given an accurate and truthful account of these peoples, nor has much credit been given to the ancient history of the Persians or Medes or Syrians, on account of the credulity of the historians and their fondness for myths.

3. For, seeing that those who were professedly writers of myths enjoyed repute, they thought that they too would make their writings pleasing if they told in the guise of history what they had never seen, nor even heard—or at least not from persons who knew the facts—with this object alone in view, to tell what afforded their hearers pleasure and amazement. One could more easily believe Hesiod and Homer in their stories of the heroes, or the tragic poets, than Ctesias, Herodotus, Hellanicus,² and other writers of this kind.

4. Neither is it easy to believe most of those who have written the history of Alexander; for these toy with facts, both because of the glory of Alexander and because his expedition reached the ends of Asia, far away from us; and statements about things that are far away are hard to refute. But the supremacy of the Romans and that of the Parthians has disclosed considerably more knowledge than that which had previously come down to us by tradition;

¹ Cyrus the Elder. For an account of this war, see Herodotus I. 201 ff.

² On their writings, see *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

STRABO

περὶ ἐκείνων συγγράφοντες καὶ τὰ χωρία καὶ τὰ ἔθνη, ἐν οἷς αἱ πράξεις, πιστότερον λέγουσιν ἢ οἱ πρὸ αὐτῶν· μάλλον γὰρ κατωπτεύκασι.

VII

1. Τοὺς δ' οὖν ἐν ἁριστερᾷ εἰσπλύνοντι τὸ Κίσπιον πέλλυγος παροικοῦντας νομίδας Δίας οἱ νῦν προσαγορεύουσι τοὺς ἐπονομαζομένους Ἀπάρνους.¹ εἰτ' ἔρημος πρόκειται μεταξύ, καὶ ἐφεξῆς ἡ Ὑρκανία, καθ' ἣν ἤδη πελαγίζει μέχρι τοῦ συνάψαι τοῖς Μηδικοῖς ὕρεσι καὶ τοῖς Ἀρμενίων. τούτων δ' ἐστὶ μνησοειδὲς τὸ σχῆμα κατὰ τὰς ὑπωρείας, αἱ τελευτῶσαι πρὸς θάλατταν ποιοῦσι τὸν μυχὸν τοῦ κόλπου. οἰκεῖ δὲ τὴν παρώρειαν ταύτην μέχρι τῶν ἄκρων ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἀρξαμένοις ἐπὶ μικρὸν μὲν τῶν Ἀλβανῶν τι μέρος καὶ τῶν Ἀρμενίων, τὸ δὲ πλεόν Γῆλαι καὶ Καδούσιοι καὶ Ἀμαρδοὶ καὶ Οὐίτιοι² καὶ Ἀναριάκαι. φασὶ δὲ Παρρασίων τινὰς συνοικῆσαι τοῖς Ἀναριμάκις, οὓς καλεῖσθαι νῦν Παρσίους.³ Αἰνιᾶνας δ' ἐν τῇ Οὐιτία τειχίσαι πόλιν, ἣν Αἰνιᾶνα καλεῖσθαι, καὶ δείκνυσθαι⁴ ὅπλα τε Ἑλληνικὰ ἐνταῦθα καὶ σκεύη χαλκᾷ καὶ ταφίς· ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ πόλιν Ἀναριμάκην,⁵ ἐν ᾗ⁶ φασί,

¹ Ἀπάρνους (so spelled in 11. 8. 2 (twice)), Jones, for Σπάρνους; others Πάρνους (as in MSS. 11. 9. 2, 3 q.v.).

² Οὐίτιοι E, Κονίτιοι other MSS. C. Müller conj. Κύρτιοι (see *Ind. Var. Lect.*, p. 1014).

³ Παρσίους, Cornis, for Παρρασίους; so the later editors.

for those who write about those distant regions tell a more trustworthy story than their predecessors, both of the places and of the tribes among which the activities took place, for they have looked into the matter more closely.

VII

1. THOSE nomads, however, who live along the coast on the left as one sails into the Caspian Sea are by the writers of to-day called Däne, I mean, those who are surnamed Aparni; then, in front of them, intervenes a desert country; and next comes Hyrcania, where the Caspian resembles an open sea to the point where it borders on the Median and Armenian mountains. The shape of these mountains is crescent-like along the foot-hills, which end at the sea and form the recess of the gulf. This side of the mountains, beginning at the sea, is inhabited as far as their heights for a short stretch by a part of the Albanians and the Armenians, but for the most part by Gelae, Cadusii, Amardi, Vitii, and Anariacae. They say that some of the Parrhasii took up their abode with the Anariacae, who, they say, are now called Parsii; and that the Aenianes built a walled city in the Vitian territory, which, they say, is called Aeniana; and that Greek armour, brazen vessels, and burial-places are to be seen there; and that there is also a city Anariacê there, in which, they

* *Δελνυοβαί*, Corais, for *Δελνυοβαί*; so the later editors.

* *Ἀραπίδακην*, Tzschucke, for *Ἀβάρικην* Dh, *Ναβάρικην* other MSS.; so the later editors.

* *ῥ*, Tzschucke, for *ϕ*; so the later editors.

δείκνυται μαντεῖον ἐγκοιμωμένων,¹ καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ ἔθνη ληστρικὰ καὶ μάχιμα μᾶλλον ἢ γεωργικά·² ποιεῖ δὲ τοῦτο ἡ τραχύτης τῶν τόπων. τὸ μέντοι πλεον τῆς περὶ τὴν ὀρεινὴν παραλίας Καδούσιοι νέμονται, σχεδὸν δέ τι ἐπὶ πεντακισχιλίους σταδίους, ὥς φησι Πατροκλῆς, ὃς καὶ πᾶρισον ἡγεῖται τὸ πέλαγος τοῦτο τῷ Ποντικῷ. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τὰ χωρία λυπρί.

2. Ἡ δ' Ὑρκανία σφόδρα εὐδαιμων καὶ πολλὴ καὶ τὸ πλεον πεδιάς πόλεσί τε ἱξιολόγοις διελλημμένη, ὣν ἐστὶ Ἰαλαβρόκη καὶ Σαμαριανὴ καὶ Κῆρτα καὶ τὸ βασίλειον Ὑππῆ· ὃ φασὶ μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης ἰδρυμένον διέχειν τῶν Κασπίων πυλῶν σταδίους χιλίους τετρακοσίους, καὶ διὰ τὸ μὲν εἶδος³ τῆς εὐδαιμονίας σημεῖα διηγοῦνται·⁴ ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἄμπελος μετρητὴν οἴνου φέρει, ἡ δὲ συκὴ μεδίμνους ἐξήκοντα, ὃ δὲ σῖτος ἐκ τοῦ ἐκπεσόντος καρποῦ τῆς καλᾶμης φύεται, ἐν δὲ τοῖς δένδρεσι σμηνουργεῖται καὶ τῶν φύλλων ἀπορρεῖ μέλι· τοῦτο δὲ γίνεται καὶ τῆς Μηδίας ἐν τῇ Ματιαυῇ καὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἐν τῇ Σακασσηνῇ καὶ τῇ Ἀραξηνῇ. τῆς μέντοι προσηκούσης ἐπιμελείας οὐκ ἔτυχεν οὔτε αὐτὴ οὔτε ἡ ἐπ' αὐτῇ θάλαττα, ἄπλους τε οὔσα

¹ ἐγκοιμωμένων, Tschucke, for ἐν κοιμωμένων; so the later editors.

² There appears to be an omission here. Groskurd suggests that Strabo wrote "and some other tribes of Greek colonisation, and all these tribes are more inclined to brigandage and war."

³ καὶ τοῦ μὲν εἶδους οὐκ, καὶ ταῦτα μὲν τοῦ εἶδους γμ. It omits the words, inserting δέ after σημεῖα. T. G. Tucker (*Classical Quarterly* 3. 101) proposes καὶ τῇ Δία τοῦ μεγέθους . . . διηγοῦνται.

say, is to be seen an oracle for sleepers,¹ and some other tribes that are more inclined to brigandage and war than to farming; but this is due to the ruggedness of the region. However, the greater part of the seaboard round the mountainous country is occupied by Cadusii, for a stretch of almost five thousand stadia, according to Patrocles,² who considers this sea almost equal to the Pontic Sea. Now these regions have poor soil.

2. But Hyrcania is exceedingly fertile, extensive, and in general level; it is distinguished by notable cities, among which are Talabrocê, Samarianô, Carta, and the royal residence Tapê, which, they say, is situated slightly above the sea and at a distance of one thousand four hundred stadia from the Caspian Gates. And because of its particular kind of prosperity writers go on to relate evidences thereof: the vine produces one metretes³ of wine, and the fig-tree sixty medimni;⁴ the grain grows up from the seed that falls from the stalk; bees have their hives in the trees, and honey drips from the leaves; and this is also the case in Matianê in Media, and in Sacarsenê and Araxenê in Armenia.⁵ However, neither the country itself nor the sea that is named after it has received proper attention, the sea being both without vessels and unused. There

¹ i.e. people received oracles in their dreams while sleeping in the temple (cf. 16. 2. 35).

² See critical note.

³ See *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

⁴ A little less than nine gallons.

⁵ The medimnus was about a bushel and a half.

⁶ Cf. 2. 1. 14.

⁴ *Ἰνγασῆραι*, Groskurd, for *Ἰνσῆραι*, which E and Meineke omit.

καὶ ἄργός· νῆσοί τε εἰσιν οἰκείσθαι δυνάμεναι, ὥς δ' εἰρήκασί τινες, καὶ χρυσίτιν ἔχουσai γῆν. αἴτιον δ', ὅτι καὶ οἱ ἡγεμόνες οἱ τ' ἐξαρχῆς ἐτύγγανον βίρβαροι ὄντες οἱ τῶν Ἑρκανῶν, Μῆδοί τε καὶ Πέρσαι, καὶ οἱ ὕστατοι Παρθυαῖοι, χείρους ἐκείνων ὄντες, καὶ ἡ γείτων ἅπασα χώρα ληστῶν καὶ νομίδων μεστή καὶ ἐρημίας. Μακεδόνες δ' ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον ἐπῆρξαν, καὶ ἐν πολέμοις ὄντες καὶ τὰ πόρρω σκοπεῖν οὐ δυνάμενοι. φησὶ δ' Ἀριστόβουλος ὑλῶδι οὖσαν τὴν Ἑρκανίαν δρῦν ἔχειν, πεύκην δὲ καὶ ἐλάτην καὶ πίτυν μὴ φῦειν, τὴν δ' Ἰνδικὴν πληθύνειν τούτοις. τῆς δὲ Ἑρκανίας ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Νησαία· τινὲς δὲ καὶ καθ' αὐτὴν τιθέασι τὴν Νησαίαν.

3. Διαρρεῖται δὲ καὶ ποταμοῖς ἡ Ἑρκανία τῷ τε Ὀχρῷ καὶ τῷ Ὀξῷ μέχρι τῆς εἰς θάλατταν ἐκβολῆς, ὧν ὁ Ὀχος καὶ διὰ τῆς Νησαίας ρεῖ· ἔνιοι δὲ τὸν Ὀχον εἰς τὸν Ὀξον ἐμβάλλειν φασίν. Ἀριστόβουλος δὲ καὶ μέγιστον ἀποφαίνει τὸν Ὀξον τῶν ἑωραμένων ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν, πλὴν τῶν Ἰνδικῶν· φησὶ δὲ καὶ εὐπλοῦν εἶναι (καὶ οὗτος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης παρὰ Πατροκλέους λαβών) καὶ πολλὰ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν φορτίων κατὰγειν εἰς τὴν Ἑρκανίαν θάλατταν, ἐντεῦθεν δ' εἰς τὴν Ἀλβανίαν περαιοῦσθαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦ Κύρου καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς τόπων εἰς τὸν Εὐξείνιον καταφέρεσθαι. οὐ πάνυ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν ὁ Ὀχος ὀνομάζεται. Ἀπολ-

¹ *Pinus maritima*.

² *Pinus pecca*.

³ *Pinus pinea*.

⁴ CL II. 13. 7.

⁵ This Aristobulus accompanied Alexander on his expedition and wrote a work of unknown title.

are islands in this sea which could afford a livelihood, and, according to some writers, contain gold ore. The cause of this lack of attention was the fact that the first governors of the Hyrcanians, I mean the Medes and Persians, as also the last, I mean the Parthians, who were inferior to the former, were barbarians, and also the fact that the whole of the neighbouring country was full of brigands and nomads and deserted regions. The Macedonians did indeed rule over the country for a short time, but they were so occupied with wars that they could not attend to their remote possessions. According to Aristobulus, Hyrcania, which is a wooded country, has the oak, but does not produce the torch-pine¹ or fir² or stone-pine,³ though India abounds in these trees. Nesaea, also, belongs to Hyrcania, though some writers set it down as an independent district.⁴

3. Hyrcania is traversed by the rivers Ochus and Oxus to their outlets into the sea; and of these, the Ochus flows also through Nesaea, but some say that the Ochus empties into the Oxus. Aristobulus⁵ declares that the Oxus is the largest of the rivers he has seen in Asia, except those in India. And he further says that it is navigable (both he and Eratosthenes taking this statement from Patrocles)⁶ and that large quantities of Indian wares are brought down on it to the Hyrcanian Sea, and thence on that sea are transported to Albania and brought down on the Cyrus River and through the region that comes next after it to the Euxine. The Ochus is not mentioned at all by the ancient writers. Apollodorus,⁷ however,

¹ See *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

² Of Artemita.

λόδωρος μέντοι ὁ τὰ Παρθικὰ γράψας συνεχῶς αὐτὸν ὀνομάζει, ὥς ἐγγυτάτω τοῖς Παρθυαίοις ῥέοντα.

4. Προσεδοξίσθη δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς θαλάττης ταύτης πολλὰ ψευδῇ διὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου φιλοτιμίαν· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ὁμολόγητο ἐκ πάντων, ὅτι διείργει τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης ὁ Ἰάναϊς ποταμός, τὸ δὲ μεταξὺ τῆς θαλάττης καὶ τοῦ Τανάϊδος, πολὺ μέρος τῆς Ἀσίας ὄν, οὐχ ὑπέπιπτε τοῖς Μακεδόσι, στρατηγεῖν δ' ἐγνωστο, ὥστε τῇ φήμῃ γε κακείνων δόξαι τῶν μερῶν κρατεῖν τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον· εἰς ἐν οὖν συνῆγον τὴν τε Μαιώτιν λίμνην τὴν δεχομένην τὸν Ἰάναϊν καὶ τὴν Κασπίαν θάλατταν, λίμνην καὶ ταύτην καλοῦντες καὶ συντετρήσθαι φάσκοντες πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἀμφοτέρας, ἑκατέραν δὲ εἶναι μέρος τῆς ἐτέρας. Πολύκλειτος δὲ καὶ πίστει προσφέρεται περὶ τοῦ λίμνην εἶναι C 510 τὴν θάλατταν ταύτην (ὅφεις τε γὰρ ἐκτρέφειν καὶ ὑπόγλυκν εἶναι τὸ ὕδωρ), ὅτι δὲ καὶ οὐχ ἑτέρα τῆς Μαιώτιδος ἐστὶ, τεκμαιρόμενος ἐκ τοῦ τὸν Ἰάναϊν εἰς αὐτὴν ἐμβάλλειν· ἐκ γὰρ τῶν αὐτῶν ὁρῶν τῶν Ἰνδικῶν, ἐξ ὧν ὁ τε Ὀχρὸς καὶ ὁ Ὀξὸς καὶ ἄλλοι πλείους, φέρεται καὶ ὁ Ἰαξύρτης ἐκδίδωσί τε ὁμοίως ἐκείνοις εἰς τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος, πάντων ἀρκτικώτατος. τοῦτον οὖν ὠνόμασαν Τάναϊν, καὶ προσέθεσαν καὶ τούτῳ πίστιν, ὥς¹ εἴη Τάναϊς, ὃν εἶρηκεν ὁ Πολύκλειτος· τὴν γὰρ περαίαν τοῦ ποταμοῦ τούτου φέρειν ἐλάτην καὶ οἷστοις ἐλατίνοις χρῆσθαι τοὺς ταύτῃ Σκύθας, τοῦτο δὲ καὶ τεκμήριον τοῦ τὴν χώραν τὴν πέραν

¹ ὥς, Corais, for ἥστ' ; so the later editors.

who wrote the *Parthica*, names it continually, implying that it flows very close to the country of the Parthians.

4. Many false notions were also added to the account of this sea because¹ of Alexander's love of glory; for, since it was agreed by all that the Tanais separated Asia from Europe, and that the region between the sea and the Tanais, being a considerable part of Asia, had not fallen under the power of the Macedonians, it was resolved to manipulate the account of Alexander's expedition so that in fame at least he might be credited with having conquered those parts of Asia too. They therefore united Lake Maeotis, which receives the Tanais, with the Caspian Sea, calling this too a lake and asserting that both were connected with one another by an underground passage and that each was a part of the other. Polycleitus goes on to adduce proofs in connection with his belief that the sea is a lake (for instance, he says that it produces serpents, and that its water is sweetish); and that it is no other than Maeotis he judges from the fact that the Tanais empties into it. From the same Indian mountains, where the Ochus and the Oxus and several other rivers rise, flows also the Iaxartes, which, like those rivers, empties into the Caspian Sea and is the most northerly of them all. This river, accordingly, they named Tanais; and in addition to so naming it they gave as proof that it was the Tanais mentioned by Polycleitus that the country on the far side of this river produces the fir-tree and that the Scythians in that region use arrows made of fir-wood; and they say that this is also evidence that the country on the

¹ See II. 5. 5.

τῆς Εὐρώπης εἶναι, μὴ τῆς Ἀσίας· τὴν γὰρ Ἀσίαν τὴν ἄνω καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἑω μὴ φύειν ἐλάτην. Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ φησι καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰνδικῇ φύεσθαι ἐλάτην καὶ ἐντεῦθεν ναυπηγήσασθαι τὸν στόλον Ἀλέξανδρον· πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα συγκρούειν Ἐρατοσθένης πειρᾶται, ἡμῖν δ' ἀποχρώντως εἰρήσθω περὶ αὐτῶν.

Β. Καὶ τοῦτο δ' ἐκ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ὑρκανίαν ἱστορουμένων παραδόξων ἐστὶν ὑπὸ Εὐδότηου καὶ ἄλλων, ὅτι πρόκεινται τινες ἀκταὶ τῆς θαλάττης ὑπαντροί, τούτων δὲ μεταξὺ καὶ τῆς θαλάττης ὑπόκειται ταπεινὸς αἰγιαλός, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ὑπερθευ κρημνῶν ποταμοὶ ῥέοντες τοσαύτῃ προφέρονται βία, ὥστε ταῖς ἀκταῖς συνάψαντες ἐξακοντίζουσι τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, ἄρραντον φυλάττοντες τὸν αἰγιαλόν, ὥστε καὶ στρατοπέδοις ὀδεύσιμον εἶναι, σκεπαζομένοις¹ τῷ ῥεύματι· οἱ δ' ἐπιχώριοι κατὰγονται πολλάκις εὐχίας καὶ θυσίας χύριν εἰς τὸν τόπον καὶ ποτὲ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῖς ἄντροις κατακλίνονται, ποτὲ δ' ὑπ' αὐτῷ τῷ ῥεύματι ἡλιαζόμενοι, ἄλλως² ἄλλοι τέρπονται, παραφαινομένης ἅμα καὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἐκατέρωθεν καὶ τῆς ἡϊόνος, ποώδους καὶ ἀνθηρᾶς οὔσης διὰ τὴν ἱκμάδα.

VIII

1. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ὑρκανίας θαλάττης προϊόντι ἐπὶ τὴν ἑω δεξιὰ μὲν ἐστὶ τὰ ὄρη μέχρι τῆς Ἰνδικῆς θαλάττης παρατείνοντα, ἅπερ οἱ Ἕλληνες

¹ σκεπαζομένοις *Epil. for σκεπασόμενον.*

² δ', after ἄλλως, Meineke omits.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 7. 4-8. 1

far side belongs to Europe and not to Asia, for, they add, Upper and Eastern Asia does not produce the fir-tree. But Eratosthenes says that the fir-tree grows also in India and that Alexander built his fleet out of fir-wood from there. Eratosthenes tries to reconcile many other differences of this kind, but as for me, let what I have said about them suffice.

5. This too, among the marvellous things recorded of Hyreania, is related by Eudoxus¹ and others: that there are some cliffs facing the sea with caverns underneath, and between these and the sea, below the cliffs, is a low-lying shore; and that rivers flowing from the precipices above rush forward with so great force that when they reach the cliffs they hurl their waters out into the sea without wetting the shore, so that even armies can pass underneath sheltered by the stream above; and the natives often come down to the place for the sake of feasting and sacrifice, and sometimes they recline in the caverns down below and sometimes they enjoy themselves basking in the sunlight beneath the stream itself, different people enjoying themselves in different ways, having in sight at the same time on either side both the sea and the shore, which latter, because of the moisture, is grassy and abloom with flowers.

VIII

1. As one proceeds from the Hyreanian Sea towards the east, one sees on the right the mountains that extend as far as the Indian Sea, which by

¹ Eudoxus of Cnidus (see *Dictionary* in Vol. I).

C 511 ὀνομαῖζουσι Ταῦρον, ἀρξάμενα¹ ἀπὸ τῆς Παμφυλίας καὶ τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ μέχρι δεῦρο προϊύοντα ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας συνεχῇ καὶ τυγχάνοντα² ἄλλων καὶ ἄλλων ὀνομάτων. προσοικοῦσι δ' αὐτοῦ τὰ προσάρκτια μέρη πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ Γῆλαι καὶ Καδούσιοι καὶ Ἄμαρδοι, καθύπερ εἴρηται, καὶ τῶν Ἑρκανίων τινές, ἔπειτα τὸ τῶν Παρθυαίων ἔθνος καὶ τὸ τῶν Μαργιανῶν καὶ τῶν Ἀρίων καὶ ἡ ἔρημος, ἣν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑρκανίας ὀρίζει ὁ Σάριος ποταμὸς πρὸς ἑω βαδίζουσι καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Ὠχρον. καλεῖται δὲ τὸ μέχρι δεῦρο ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀρμενίας διατεῖνον, ἥ μικρὸν ὑπολείπον, Παραχοῦθρας.³ ἔστι δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑρκανίας θαλάττης εἰς τοὺς Ἀρίους περὶ ἑξακισχιλίου σταδίου, εἰθ' ἡ Βακτριανὴ ἔστι καὶ ἡ Σογδιανή, τελευταῖοι δὲ Σκύθαι νομίδες. τὰ δ' ὄρη Μακεδόνες μὲν ἅπαντα τὰ ἐφεξῆς ἀπὸ Ἀρίων Καύκασον ἐκάλεσαν, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς βαρβάροις τὰ τε ἄκρα κατὰ μέρος ὀνομαζέτο ὁ Παροπάμισος τὰ προσβόρεια⁴ καὶ τὰ Ἡμωδὰ καὶ τὸ Ἰμαον καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ὀνόματα ἐκάστοις μέρεσιν ἐπέκειτο.

2. Ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ τούτοις ἀντιπαράκειται τὰ⁵ Σκυθικὰ ἔθνη καὶ τὰ νομαδικά, ἅπασαν ἐκπληροῦντα τὴν βόρειον πλευράν. οἱ μὲν δὴ πλείους τῶν Σκυθῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Κασπίας θαλάττης ἀρξάμενοι Δάαι προσαγορεύονται, τοὺς δὲ προσείρους τούτων

¹ ἀρξάμενα *Ryxyz* (ἀρξάμενον other MSS.); so *Tschuuko*, *Corais*, *Meineke*.

² τυγχάνοντα *E*, *τυγχανόντων* other MSS.

³ *Παραχοῦθρας*, *Tschucke*, for *Παρωχοάρας*; so the later editors.

⁴ The reading of the MSS., τὰ τε ἄκρα καὶ τοῦ Παροπάμισου τὰ προσβόρεια κτλ., is corrupt. Jones corrects the passage by

the Greeks are named the Taurus. Beginning at Pamphylia and Cilicia they extend thus far in a continuous line from the west and bear various different names. In the northerly parts of the range dwell first the Gelae and Cadusii and Amardi, as I have said,¹ and certain of the Hyrcanians, and after them the tribe of the Parthians and that of the Margianians and the Arians; and then comes the desert which is separated from Hyrcania by the Sarnius River as one goes eastwards and towards the Ochus River. The mountain which extends from Armenia to this point, or a little short of it, is called Paracothras. The distance from the Hyrcanian Sea to the country of the Arians is about six thousand stadia. Then comes Bactriana, and Sogdiana, and finally the Scythian nomads. Now the Macedonians gave the name Caucasus to all the mountains which follow in order after the country of the Arians; but among the barbarians² the extremities³ on the north were given the separate names "Paropamisus" and "Emoda" and "Inaus"; and other such names were applied to separate parts.

2. On the left and opposite these peoples are situated the Scythian or nomadic tribes, which cover the whole of the northern side. Now the greater part of the Scythians, beginning at the Caspian Sea, are called Daac, but those who are situated more to

¹ 11. 7. 1.

² i.e. the "natives," as referred to in 15. 1. 11.

³ i.e. the "farthermost (or outermost) parts of the Taurus," as mentioned in 15. 1. 11 (q. v.).

following the similar statement in 15. 1. 11 (but cf. Grosekurd and C. Müller).

⁴ τῶ, before *Ἰνδαῖν*, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

μᾶλλον Μασσαγέτας καὶ Σάκας ὀνομάζουσι, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους κοινῶς μὲν Σκύθας ὀνομίζουσιν, ἰδίᾳ δ' ὡς ἐκάστους· ἅπαντες δ' ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ νομίδες. μάλιστα δὲ γνώριμοι γεγόνασι τῶν νομίδων οἱ τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἀφελόμενοι τὴν Βακτριανήν, Ἀσιοὶ καὶ Πασσιανοὶ καὶ Τύχαροι¹ καὶ Σακάρανλοι,² ὁρμηθέντες ἀπὸ τῆς περαιῆς τοῦ Ἰαξάρτου τῆς κατὰ Σάκας καὶ Σογδιανούς, ἣν κατεῖχον Σάκαι. καὶ τῶν Δαῶν οἱ μὲν προσαγορεύονται Ἀπαρνοί, οἱ δὲ Εἰνθιοί, οἱ δὲ Πίσσουροι· οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀπαρνοὶ πλησιαιτάτα τῇ Ἑρκανίᾳ παράκεινται καὶ τῇ κατ' αὐτὴν θαλάττῃ, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διατείνουσι³ καὶ μέχρι τῆς ἀντιπαρηκούσης τῇ Ἀρίᾳ.

3. Μεταξὺ δ' αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς Ἑρκανίας καὶ τῆς Παρθυαίας μέχρι Ἀρίων ἔρημος πρόκειται πολλή καὶ ἄνυδρος, ἣν διεξιόντες μακραῖς ὁδοῖς κατέτρεχον τὴν τε Ἑρκανίαν καὶ τὴν Νησαίαν⁴ καὶ τὰ τῶν Παρθυαίων πεδία· οἱ δὲ συνέθεντο φόρους· φόρος δ' ἦν τὸ ἐπιτρέπειν τακτοῖς τισὶ χρόνοις τὴν χώραν κατατρέχειν καὶ φέρεσθαι λείαν. ἐπιπολαζόντων δ' αὐτῶν παρὰ τὰ συγκείμενα, ἐπολεμεῖτο, καὶ πάλιν διαλύσεις καὶ ἀναπολεμήσεις ὑπῆρχον. τοιοῦτος δὲ καὶ ὁ τῶν ἄλλων νομίδων βίος, αἰὲ τοῖς πλησίον ἐπιτιθεμένων, τότε δ' αὖ διαλλαττομένων.

4. Σάκαι μέντοι παραπλησίας ἐφόδους ἐποιή-

¹ Τύχαροι, the editors, for Τάχαροι.

² καί, before ὁρμηθέντες, Kramer omits; so the later editors.

³ διατείνουσι, Corais, for διαμένουσι (but B omits the word); so the later editors.

⁴ Νησαίαν, Xylander, for Ἰσαίαν; so the later editors.

the east than these are named Massagetae and Sacae, whereas all the rest are given the general name of Scythians, though each people is given a separate name of its own. They are all for the most part nomads. But the best known of the nomads are those who took away Bactriana from the Greeks, I mean the Asii, Pasiuni, Tochari,¹ and Sacarauli, who originally came from the country on the other side of the Iaxartes River that adjoins that of the Sacae and the Sogdiani and was occupied by the Sacae. And as for the Däae, some of them are called Aparni, some Xanthii, and some Pissuri. Now of these the Aparni are situated closest to Hyrcania and the part of the sea that borders on it, but the remainder extend even as far as the country that stretches parallel to Aria.

3. Between them² and Hyrcania and Parthia and extending as far as the Arians is a great waterless desert, which they traversed by long marches and then overran Hyrcania, Nesaea, and the plains of the Parthians. And these people agreed to pay tribute, and the tribute was to allow the invaders at certain appointed times to overrun the country and carry off booty. But when the invaders overran their country more than the agreement allowed, war ensued, and in turn their quarrels were composed and new wars were begun. Such is the life of the other nomads also, who are always attacking their neighbours and then in turn settling their differences.

4. The Sacae, however, made raids like those of

¹ On the Tochari and their language, see the article by T. A. Sinclair in the *Classical Review*, xxxvii, Nov., Dec., 1923, p. 159.

² The Aparnian Däae (see 11. 9. 2).

σαντο τοῖς Κιμμερίοις καὶ Τρήρεσι,¹ τὰς μὲν μακροτέρας, τὰς δὲ καὶ ἐγγύθεν· καὶ γὰρ τὴν Βακτριανὴν κατέσχον καὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας κατεκτήσαντο τὴν ἰρίστην γῆν, ἣν καὶ ἐπώνυμον ἑαυτῶν κατέλιπον τὴν Σακασσηνὴν, καὶ μέχρι Καππα-
C 512 δόκων, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν πρὸς Εὐξείνῳ, οὗς Ποντικούς νῦν καλοῦσι, προῆλθον. ἐπιθέμενοι δ' αὐτοῖς πανηγυρίζουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν λαφύρων οἱ ταύτῃ τότε τῶν Περσῶν στρατηγοί, νύκτωρ ἄρδην αὐτοὺς ἠφάνισαν. ἐν δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ πέτραν τινα προσχώματι συμπληρώσαντες εἰς βουνοειδὲς σχῆμα ἐπέθηκαν τεῖχος καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀναίτιδος καὶ τῶν συμβῶμων θεῶν ἱερὸν ἰδρύσαντο, Ὡμανοῦ καὶ Ἀναδάτου, Περσικῶν δαιμόνων, ἀπέδειξάν τε πανήγυριν κατ' ἔτος ἱερὰν, τὰ Σάκαια, ἣν μέχρι νῦν ἐπιτελοῦσιν οἱ τὰ Ζῆλα² ἔχοντες· οὕτω γὰρ καλοῦσι τὸν τύπον· ἔστι δὲ ἱεροδούλων πόλισμα τὸ πλεόν· Πομπήιος δὲ προσθεῖς χώραν ἀξιόλογον καὶ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ συνοικίσας εἰς τὸ τεῖχος μίαν τῶν πόλεων ἀπέφηνεν, ὧν διέταξε μετὰ τὴν Μιθριδάτου κατάλυσιν.

5. Οἱ μὲν³ οὕτω λέγουσι περὶ τῶν Σακῶν, οἱ δ', ὅτι Κύρος ἐπιστρατεύσας τοῖς Σάκαις, ἡττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ φεύγει, στρατοπεδευσάμενος δ' ἐν αὐτῇ χωρίῳ τὰς παρασκευὰς ἀπελελοίπει⁴ πλήρεις ἀφθονίας ἀπίσης, καὶ μάλιστα οἴνου, διαναπαυσας μικρὰ τὴν στρατιάν, ἤλαυνεν ἀφ' ἑσπέρας, ὥς φεύγων, πλήρεις ἰφείς τὰς σκηνάς· προελθὼν δ',

¹ Τρήρεσι, Xylander, for τρήρεσι; so the later editors.

² Ζῆλα, Tzschucke, for Σάκα; so the later editors.

³ Cornis, Meineke and others insert οὐν after μὲν.

⁴ ἀπελελοίπει, Jones, for ἀπολελοίπει.

Cimmerians and Treres,¹ some into regions close to their own country, others into regions farther away. For instance, they occupied Bactriana, and acquired possession of the best land in Armenia, which they left named after themselves, Sacasene; and they advanced as far as the country of the Cappadocians, particularly those situated close to the Euxine, who are now called the Pontici. But when they were holding a general festival and enjoying their booty, they were attacked by night by the Persian generals who were then in that region and utterly wiped out. And these generals, heaping up a mound of earth over a certain rock in the plain, completed it in the form of a hill, and erected on it a wall, and established the temple of Anattis and the gods who share her altar—Omanus and Amadatus, Persian deities; and they instituted an annual sacred festival, the Sacaea, which the inhabitants of Zela (for thus the place is called) continue to celebrate to the present day. It is a small city belonging for the most part to the temple-slaves. But Pompey added considerable territory to it, settled the inhabitants thereof within the walls, and made it one of the cities which he organised after his overthrow of Mithridates.

5. Now this is the account which some writers give of the Sacae. Others say that Cyrus made an expedition against the Sacae, was defeated in the battle, and fled; but that he encamped in the place where he had left behind his supplies, which consisted of an abundance of everything and especially of wine, rested his army a short time, and set out at nightfall, as though he were in flight, leaving the tents full of supplies; and that he proceeded as far

¹ Cf. I. 2. 21, 12. 3. 24, 12. 8. 7, 13. 1. 8, 13. 4. 8, 14. 1. 40.

ὕσον ἐδόκει συμφέρειν, ἰδρύθη· ἐπίοντες δ' ἐκεῖνοι καὶ καταλαβόντες ἔρημον ἀνδρῶν τὸ στρατόπεδον, τῶν δὲ πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν μεστόν, ἀνέδην ἐνεπίμ-
πλαντο· ὁ δ' ὑποστρέψας ἐξοίνους κατέλαβε καὶ
παραπλήγας, ὥσθ' οἱ μὲν ἐν κύρῳ κείμενοι καὶ
ὑπὸ κατεκόπτοντο, οἱ δ' ὀρχούμενοι καὶ βακ-
χεύοντες γυμνοὶ περιέπιπτον τοῖς τῶν πολεμίων
ὅπλοις, ὀλίγου δ' ἀπώλοντο ἅπαντες. ὁ δὲ θεῖον
νομίσας τὸ εὐτύχημα, τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην ἀνιερώ-
σας τῇ πατρίῳ θεῷ προσηγύρευσε¹ Σύκαια-
δου δ' ἂν ἢ τῆς θεοῦ ταύτης ἱερὸν, ἐνταῦθα
νομίζεται καὶ ἡ τῶν Σακαίων ἑορτὴ βακχεΐα τις²
μεθ' ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτωρ, διεσκεवासμένων Σκυθιστί,
πινόντων ἅμα καὶ πληκτιζομένων πρὸς ἀλλήλους
ἅμα τε καὶ τὰς συμπινούσας γυναῖκας.

6. Μασσαγέται δ' ἐδήλωσαν τὴν σφετέραν
ἀρετὴν ἐν τῷ πρὸς Κῦρον πολέμῳ, περὶ ὧν³
θρυλοῦσι πολλοί, καὶ δεῖ πυνθάνεσθαι παρ'
ἐκείνων. λέγεται δὲ καὶ τοιαῦτα περὶ τῶν Μασ-
σαγετῶν, ὅτι κατοικοῦσιν οἱ μὲν ὄρη, τινὲς δ'
αὐτῶν πεδία, οἱ δὲ ἔλη, ἃ ποιοῦσιν οἱ ποταμοί,
οἱ δὲ τὰς ἐν τοῖς ἔλεσι νήσους. μάλιστα δὲ φασὶ
τὸν Ἀράξην⁴ ποταμὸν κατακλύζειν τὴν χώραν
πολλαχῇ σχιζόμενον, ἐκπίπτοντα δὲ τοῖς μὲν
C 513 ἄλλοις στόμασιν εἰς τὴν ἄλλην τὴν πρὸς ἄρκτοις
θάλατταν, ἐνὶ δὲ μόνῳ πρὸς τὸν κόλπον τὸν
Ἰρκανιον. θεὸν δὲ ἥλιον μόνον ἡγοῦνται, τούτῳ
δὲ ἵπποθυτοῦσι· γαμεῖ δ' ἕκαστος μίαν, χρώνται

¹ προσηγύρευσε αζ, προσηγορεύσας other MSS.

² τις, Tischlucke, for τοῖς D, τῆς Chalcid., τῶν grx.

³ For ἐν, Meineke, following conj. of Cornis, reads οὐ.

⁴ Ἀράξην i, Ἀραξον other MSS.

as he thought best and halted; and that the Sacae pursued, found the camp empty of men but full of things conducive to enjoyment, and filled themselves to the full; and that Cyrus turned back, and found them drunk and crazed, so that some were slain while lying stupefied and asleep, whereas others fell victims to the arms of the enemy while dancing and revelling naked, and almost all perished; and Cyrus, regarding the happy issue as of divine origin, consecrated that day to the goddess of his fathers and called it Sacaea; and that wherever there is a temple of this goddess, there the festival of the Sacaea, a kind of Bacchic festival, is the custom, at which men, dressed in the Scythian garb, pass day and night drinking and playing wantonly with one another, and also with the women who drink with them.

6. The Massagetae disclosed their valour in their war with Cyrus, to which many writers refer again and again; and it is from these that we must get our information. Statements to the following effect are made concerning the Massagetae: that some of them inhabit mountains, some plains, others marshes which are formed by the rivers, and others the islands in the marshes. But the country is inundated most of all, they say, by the Araxes River, which splits into numerous branches and empties by its other mouths into the other sea¹ on the north, though by one single mouth it reaches the Hyrcanian Gulf. They regard Helius² alone as god, and to him they sacrifice horses. Each man marries only one wife, but they use also the wives of

¹ The Northern Ocean.

² The Sun.

δὲ καὶ ταῖς ἀλλήλων οὐκ ἀφανῶς, ὁ δὲ μιγνύμενος τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ, τὴν φαρέτραν ἐξαρτήσας ἐκ τῆς ἡμάξης, φανερώς μίγνυται· θάνατος δὲ νομίζεται παρ' αὐτοῖς ἄριστος, ὅταν γηράσαντες κατακοπῶσι μετὰ προβατείων κρεῶν καὶ ἡναμιξέωσιν· τοὺς δὲ νόσῳ θανόντας ρίπτουσιν, ὥς ἄσεβεις καὶ ἀξίους ὑπὸ θηρίων βεβρώσθαι. ὕγαθοι δὲ ἵππóται καὶ πεζοί, τόξοις δὲ χρῶνται καὶ μαχαίραις καὶ θώραξι καὶ σαγύρεσι χαλκαῖς, ζῶναι δὲ αὐτοῖς εἰς χρυσαῖ καὶ διαδήματα ἐν ταῖς μάχαις· οἳ τε ἵπποι χρυσοχιλῖνοι, καὶ μασχαλιστῆρες δὲ χρυσοῖ· ἄργυρος δ' οὐ γίνεται παρ' αὐτοῖς, σίδηρος δ' ὀλίγος, χαλκὸς δὲ καὶ χρυσὸς ἀφθονός.

7. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἐν ταῖς νήσοις, οὐκ ἔχοντες σπόριμα, ῥίζοφαγοῦσι καὶ ἡγρίοις χρῶνται καρποῖς, ἀμπέχονται δὲ τοὺς τῶν δένδρων φλοιούς (οὐδὲ γὰρ βοσκήματα ἔχουσι), πίνουσι δὲ τὸν ἐκ τῶν δένδρων καρπὸν ἐκθλίβοντες· οἱ δ' ἐν τοῖς ἑλεσιν ἰχθυοφαγοῦσιν, ἀμπέχονται δὲ τὰ τῶν φωκῶν δέρματα τῶν ἐκ θαλάττης ἀνατρεχουσῶν· οἱ δ' ὄρειοι τοῖς ἡγρίοις τρέφονται καὶ αὐτοὶ καρποῖς· ἔχουσι δὲ καὶ πρόβατα ὀλίγα, ὥστ' οὐδὲ κατακόπτουσι, φειδόμενοι τῶν ἐρίων χάριν καὶ τοῦ γάλακτος· τὴν δ' ἐσθῆτα ποικίλλουσιν ἐπιχρῖστοις φαρμάκοις δυσεξιτήλον ἔχουσι τὸ ἄνθος. οἱ δὲ πεδινοί, καίπερ ἔχοντες χώραν, οὐ γεωργοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ προβάτων καὶ ἰχθύων ζῶσι νομαδικῶς καὶ Σκυθικῶς, ἔτι γάρ τις καὶ κοινὴ ἢ δίαίτα πάντων τῶν τοιούτων, ἣν πολλάκις λέγω, καὶ ταφαῖ δ' εἰς παραπλήσια καὶ ἡθῆ καὶ

GEOGRAPHY, 11. 8. 6-7

one another; not in secret, however, for the man who is to have intercourse with the wife of another hangs up his quiver on the wagon and has intercourse with her openly. And they consider it the best kind of death when they are old to be chopped up with the flesh of cattle and eaten mixed up with that flesh. But those who die of disease are cast out as impious and worthy only to be eaten by wild beasts. They are good horsemen and foot-soldiers; they use bows, short swords, breastplates, and sagares¹ made of brass; and in their battles they wear head-bands and belts made of gold. And their horses have bits and girths made of gold. Silver is not found in their country, and only a little iron, but brass and gold in abundance.

7. Now those who live in the islands, since they have no grain to sow, use roots and wild fruits as food, and they clothe themselves with the bark of trees (for they have no cattle either), and they drink the juice squeezed out of the fruit of the trees. Those who live in the marshes eat fish, and clothe themselves in the skins of the seals that run up thither from the sea. The mountaineers themselves also live on wild fruits; but they have sheep also, though only a few, and therefore they do not butcher them, sparing them for their wool and milk; and they variegate the colour of their clothing by staining it with dyes whose colours do not easily fade. The inhabitants of the plains, although they possess land, do not till it, but in the nomadic or Scythian fashion live on sheep and fish. Indeed, there not only is a certain mode of life common to all such peoples, of which I often speak,² but their burials, customs, and their way of living as a whole,

¹ See note on "sagaris," 11. 5. 1. ² *c.g.* 7. 8. 7-8.

ὁ σύμπας βίος, αὐθέκαστος μὲν, σκαιὸς δὲ καὶ ἄγριος καὶ πολεμικός, πρὸς δὲ τὰ συμβόλαια ἀπλοῦς καὶ ἀκάπηλος.

8. Τοῦ δὲ τῶν Μασσαγετῶν καὶ τῶν Σακῶν ἔθνους καὶ οἱ Ἀττάσιοι¹ καὶ οἱ Χωρύσμιοι, εἰς οὓς ἀπὸ τῶν Βακτριανῶν καὶ τῶν Σογδιανῶν ἔφυγε Σπιταμένης, εἰς ἐκ τῶν ἀποδράντων Περσῶν τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον, καθάπερ καὶ Βῆσσοι· καὶ ὕστερον δὲ Ἀρσάκης τὸν Καλλίνικον φεύγων Σέλευκον εἰς τοὺς Ἀπασιύκας ἐχώρησε. φησὶ δ' Ἐρατοσθένης τοὺς Ἀραχωτοὺς καὶ Μασσαγέτας τοῖς Βακτρίοις παρακεῖσθαι πρὸς δύσιν παρὰ τὸν Ὠξον, καὶ Σάκας μὲν καὶ Σογδιανούς τοῖς ὅλοις ἐδάφεσιν ἀντικεῖσθαι τῇ Ἰνδικῇ, Βακτρίους δ' C 514 ἐπ' ὀλίγον· τὸ γὰρ πλεόν τῷ Παροπαμισῷ παρακεῖσθαι· διειργεῖν δὲ Σάκας μὲν καὶ Σογδιανούς τὸν Ἰαξάρτην, καὶ Σογδιανούς δὲ καὶ Βακτριανούς τὸν Ὠξον, μεταξὺ δὲ Ἑρκανῶν καὶ Ἀρίων Ταπύρους οἰκεῖν κύκλῳ δὲ περὶ τὴν θάλατταν μετὰ τοὺς Ἑρκανοὺς Ἀμάρδους² τε καὶ Ἀναριάκας³ καὶ Καδουσίους καὶ Ἀλβανούς καὶ Κασπίους καὶ Οὐιτίους, τάχα δὲ καὶ ἐτέρους μέχρι Σκυθῶν, ἐπὶ θάτερα δὲ μέρη τῶν Ἑρκανῶν Δέρβικας, τοὺς δὲ Καδουσίους συμψαύειν Μήδων καὶ Ματιανῶν⁴ ὑπὸ τὸν Παραχοῦθραν.

9. Τὰ δὲ διαστήματα οὕτω λέγει· ὑπὸ μὲν τοῦ Κασπίου ἐπὶ τὸν Κόρον ὡς χιλίους ὀκτακοσίους

¹ On Ἀττάσιοι, believed to be corrupt, see C. Müller, *Ind. Var. Lect.*, p. 1015.

² Ἀμάρδους, Xylander, for Ἀρμανοὺς E, Ἀμάρρους other MSS.; so the later editors.

³ Ἀναριάκας, Xylander, for Ἀδριάκας E, Ἀνδριάκας other MSS.; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 11. 8. 7-9

are alike, that is, they are self-assertive, uncount, wild, and warlike, but, in their business dealings, straightforward and not given to deceit.

8. Belonging to the tribe of the Massagetae and the Sacae are also the Attasii and the Chorasmii, to whom Spitamenes¹ fled from the country of the Bactriani and the Sogdiani. He was one of the Persians who escaped from Alexander, as did also Bessus; and later Arsaces,² when he fled from Seleucus Callinicus,³ withdrew into the country of the Apasiacae. Kratosthenes says that the Arachoti and Massagetae are situated alongside the Bactrians towards the west along the Oxus River, and that the Saenae and the Sogdiani, with the whole of their lands, are situated opposite India, but the Bactriani only for a slight distance; for, he says, they are situated for the most part alongside the Paropamisus, and the Sacae and the Sogdiani are separated from one another by the Iaxartes River, and the Sogdiani and the Bactriani by the Oxus River; and the Tapyri live between the Hyrcanians and the Arians; and in a circuit round the sea after the Hyrcanians one comes to the Amardi, Anariacae, Cadusii, Albani, Caspii, Vitii, and perhaps also other peoples, until one reaches the Scythians; and on the other side of the Hyrcanians are Derbices; and the Cadusii border on the Medi and Matiani below the Parachoathras.

9. Kratosthenes gives the distances as follows: From Mt. Caspius to the Cyrus River, about one

¹ See Arrian's *Expedition of Alexander*, 3. 28. 16, 20. 12, 30. 1.

² King of Parthia.

³ King of Syria 246—226 B.C.

⁴ E reads *Μαυριαδών* (cp. *Μαυριακή* and note in 11. 14. 8).

σταδίους, ἔνθεν δ' ἐπὶ Κασπίας πύλας πεντακισχιλίους ἑξακοσίους, εἴτ' εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τὴν ἐν Ἀρίοις ἑξακισχιλίους τετρακοσίους, εἴτ' εἰς Βάκτραν τὴν πόλιν, ἥ καὶ Ζαριάσπα καλεῖται, τρισχιλίους ὀκτακοσίους ἑβδομήκοντα, εἴτ' ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰαξάρτην ποταμόν, ἐφ' ὃν Ἀλέξανδρος ἦκεν, ὥς πεντακισχιλίους· ὁμοῦ δισμύριοι δισχίλιοι ἑξακόσιοι ἑβδομήκοντα. λέγει δὲ καὶ οὕτω τὰ διαστήματα ἀπὸ Κασπίων πυλῶν εἰς Ἰνδοῦς, εἰς μὲν Ἑκατόμυλον χιλίους ἑννακοσίους ἐξήκοντί φασιν, εἰς δ' Ἀλεξάνδρειαν τὴν ἐν Ἀρίοις τετρακισχιλίους πεντακοσίους τριάκοντα, εἴτ' εἰς Προφθασίαν τὴν ἐν Δραγγῇ¹ χιλίους ἑξακοσίους, οἱ δὲ πεντακοσίους, εἴτ' εἰς Ἀραχωτοὺς τὴν πόλιν τετρακισχιλίους ἑκατὸν εἴκοσιν, εἴτ' εἰς Ὀρτόσπανα, ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκ Βάκτρων τρίοδον, δισχιλίους, εἴτ' εἰς τὰ ὄρια τῆς Ἰνδικῆς χιλίους· ὁμοῦ μύριοι πεντακισχίλιοι τριακόσιοι.² ἐπ' εὐθείας δὲ τῷ διαστήματι τούτῳ³ συνεχὲς δεῖ νοεῖν, τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ μέχρι τῆς ἑώας θαλάττης μῆκος τῆς Ἰνδικῆς. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ τοὺς Σάκας.

IX

1. Ἡ δὲ Παρθυαία πολλὴ μὲν οὐκ ἔστι· συνετέλει γοῦν μετὰ τῶν Ἑρκανῶν κατὰ⁴ τὰ Περσικά, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, τῶν Μακεδόνων κρατούντων ἐπὶ

¹ Δραγγῇ, the editors, for Δράγγ.

² τριακόσιοι, Kruener, for πεντακόσιοι; so the later editors.

³ τό, before συνεχής, Jones deletes.

⁴ κατὰ, before τὰ, Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 11. 8. 9-9. 1

thousand eight hundred stadia; thence to the Caspian Gates, five thousand six hundred; then to Alexandria in the country of the Arians, six thousand four hundred; then to the city Bactra, also called Zariaspa, three thousand eight hundred and seventy; then to the Jaxartes River, to which Alexander came, about five thousand; a distance all told of twenty-two thousand six hundred and seventy stadia. He gives also the distance from the Caspian Gates to India as follows: To Hecatompylus, they say one thousand nine hundred and sixty stadia; to Alexandria in the country of the Arians, four thousand five hundred and thirty; then to Prophthasia in Drangê, one thousand six hundred (others say one thousand five hundred); then to the city Arachoti, four thousand one hundred and twenty; then to Ortospana, to the junction of the three roads leading from Bactra, two thousand; then to the borders of India, one thousand; a distance all told of fifteen thousand three hundred stadia.¹ We must conceive of the length of India, reckoned from the Indus River to the eastern sea, as continuous with this distance in a straight line. So much for the Sacae.

IX

1. As for the Parthian country, it is not large; at any rate, it paid its tribute along with the Hyrcanians in the Persian times, and also after this, when for a long time the Macedonians held the

¹ The sum total of the distances here given is 15,210 stadia, not 15,300 (15,500 MSS.). The total of 15,300 is again found in 15. 2. 8.

χρόνον πολύν. πρὸς δὲ τῇ σμικρότητι δασεία καὶ ὄρεινὴ ἐστὶ καὶ ἄπορος, ὥστε¹ διὰ τοῦτο δρόμῳ διεξιῶσι τὸν ἑαυτῶν οἱ βασιλεῖς ὄχλοι, οὐ δυναμένης τρέφειν τῆς χώρας οὐδ' ἐπὶ μικρόν· ἀλλὰ νῦν ἠϋξῆται. μέρη δ' ἐστὶ τῆς Παρθυηνῆς ἢ τε Κωμισσηνῆ² καὶ ἡ Χωρηνη, σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τὰ μέχρη πυλῶν Κασπίων καὶ Ῥαγῶν καὶ Ῥαπύρων, ὄντα τῆς Μηδίας πρότερον. ἔστι δ' Ἀπίμεια καὶ Ἡράκλεια πόλεις περὶ τὰς Ῥάγας. εἰσὶ δ' ἀπὸ Κασπίων πυλῶν εἰς μὲν Ῥάγας σταδίῳ πεντακόσιοι, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλόδωρος, εἰς δ' Ἑκατόμυλον, τὸ τῶν Παρθυαίων βασίλειον, χίλιοι διακόσιοι ἐξήκοντα· τοῦνομα δὲ ταῖς Ῥάγαις ἀπὸ τῶν γενομένων σεισμῶν γενέσθαι φασίν, ὅφ' ὧν πόλεις τε συχναὶ καὶ κῶμαι δισχίλαι, ὥς Ποσειδώνιός φησι, ἀνετράπησαν. τοὺς δὲ Ῥαπύρους οἰκεῖν φασὶ μεταξὺ Δερβίκων τε καὶ

C 515 Ῥρκανῶν. ἱστοροῦσι δὲ περὶ τῶν Ῥαπύρων, ὅτι αὐτοῖς εἴη νόμιμον τὰς γυναῖκας ἐκδιδόναι τὰς γαμετὰς ἑτέροις ἀνδράσιν, ἐπειδὴν ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀνέλωνται δύο ἢ τρία τέκνα, καθάπερ καὶ Κίτων Ὀρτησίῳ δεηθέντι ἐξέδωκε τὴν Μαρκίαν ἐφ' ἡμῶν κατὰ παλαιὸν Ῥωμαίων ἔθος.

2. Νεωτερισθέντων δὲ τῶν ἔξω τοῦ Ταύρου διὰ τὸ πρὸς ἄλλοις³ εἶναι τοὺς τῆς Συρίας καὶ τῆς Μηδίας βασιλέας τοὺς ἔχοντας καὶ ταῦτα, πρῶτον

¹ ὥστε gizey, ὡς other MSS. except K, which omits the word.

² Κωμισσηνῆ, Tzschucka, for Κωμεισηνῆ C10h, Καμβυσσηνῆ γ, Καμεισηνῆ other MSS. ; no the later editors.

³ ἄλλοις, Cornis, from conj. of Tyrwhitt, for ἀλλήλους Iox, ἀλλήλους other MSS. (but see Krüger's note).

GEOGRAPHY, II. 9. 1-2

mastery. And, in addition to its smallness, it is thickly wooded and mountainous, and also poverty-stricken, so that on this account the kings send their own throngs through it in great haste, since the country is unable to support them even for a short time. At present, however, it has increased in extent. Parts of the Parthian country are Comisene and Chorenê, and, one may almost say, the whole region that extends as far as the Caspian Gates and Rhagae and the Tapyri, which formerly belonged to Media. And in the neighbourhood of Rhagae are the cities Apameia and Heracleia. The distance from the Caspian Gates to Rhagae is five hundred stadia, as Apollodorus says, and to Hecatompylus, the royal seat of the Parthians, one thousand two hundred and sixty. Rhagae is said to have got its name from the earthquakes that took place in that country, by which numerous cities and two thousand villages, as Poseidonius says, were destroyed. The Tapyri are said to live between the Derbices and the Hyrcanians. It is reported of the Tapyri that it was a custom of theirs to give their wives in marriage to other husbands as soon as they had had two or three children by them; just as in our times, in accordance with an ancient custom of the Romans, Cato gave Marcia in marriage to Hortensius at the request of the latter.

2. But when revolutions were attempted by the countries outside the Taurus, because of the fact that the kings of Syria and Media, who were in possession also of these countries, were busily engaged with others, those who had been entrusted with their government first caused the revolt of

μὲν τὴν Βακτριανὴν ἀπέστησαν οἱ πεπιστευμένοι καὶ τὴν ἐγγὺς αὐτῆς πᾶσαν, οἱ περὶ Εὐθύδημον. ἔπειτ' Ἀρσάκης, ἀνὴρ Σκύθης, τῶν Δαῶν¹ τινὰς ἔχων, τοὺς Ἀπάρνους² καλουμένους νομάδας, παροικοῦντας τὸν Ὠχον, ἐπῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Παρθυαίαν καὶ ἐκράτησεν αὐτῆς. κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν ἀσθενὴς ἦν διαπολεμῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἀφαιρεθέντας τὴν χώραν καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ διαδεξάμενοι ἐκείνους, ἐπειθ' οὕτως ἰσχυσαν ἀφαιρούμενοι τὴν πλησίον αἰεὶ διὰ τὰς ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις κατορθώσεις, ὥστε τελευτῶντες ἀπίσης τῆς ἐντὸς Εὐφράτου κύριοι κατέστησαν. ἀφείλοντο δὲ καὶ τῆς Βακτριανῆς μέρος βιασάμενοι τοὺς Σκύθας καὶ ἔτι πρότερον τοὺς περὶ Εὐκρατίδαν, καὶ νῦν ἐπύρχουσι τοσαύτης γῆς καὶ τοσούτων ἐθνῶν, ὥστε ἀντίπαλοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τρόπον τινὰ γεγονάσι κατὰ μέγεθος τῆς ἀρχῆς. αἴτιος δ' ὁ βίος αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ἔχοντα πολὺ μὲν τὸ βάρβαρον καὶ τὸ Σκυθικόν, πλέον μέντοι τὸ χρήσιμον πρὸς ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὴν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις κατόρθωσιν.

3. Φασὶ δὲ τοὺς Ἀπάρνους³ Δάας μετανίστας εἶναι ἐκ τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Μαιώτιδος Δαῶν, οὓς Ξανδίους ἢ Παρίους καλοῦσιν· οὐ πάνυ δ' ὠμολόγηται Δάας εἶναί τινας τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Μαιώτιδος Σκυθῶν· ἀπὸ τούτων δ' οὖν ἔλκειν φασὶ τὸ γένος τὸν Ἀρσάκην, οἱ δὲ Βακτριανὸν λέγουσιν αὐτόν, φεύγοντα δὲ τὴν αὐξήσιν τῶν περὶ Διόδωτον ἀποστῆσαι τὴν Παρθυαίαν. εἰρηκότες

¹ Δαῶν, Xylander, for Δατίων; so the later editors.

² Ἀπάρνους, Jouve, for Πάρνους (see note on Ἀπάρνους, II. 7. 1).

Bactriana and of all the country near it, I mean Euthydemus and his followers; and then Arsaces, a Scythian, with some of the Dāae (I mean the Aparnians, as they were called, nomads who lived along the Ochus), invaded Parthia and conquered it. Now at the outset Arsaces was weak, being continually at war with those who had been deprived by him of their territory, both he himself and his successors, but later they grew so strong, always taking the neighbouring territory, through successes in warfare, that finally they established themselves as lords of the whole of the country inside the Euphrates. And they also took a part of Bactriana, having forced the Scythians, and still earlier Eueratides and his followers, to yield to them; and at the present time they rule over so much land and so many tribes that in the size of their empire they have become, in a way, rivals of the Romans. The cause of this is their mode of life, and also their customs, which contain much that is barbarian and Scythian in character, though more that is conducive to hegemony and success in war.

3. They say that the Aparnian Dāae were emigrants from the Dāae above Lake Maeotis, who are called Xandii or Parii. But the view is not altogether accepted that the Dāae are a part of the Scythians who live about Maeotis. At any rate, some say that Arsaces derives his origin from the Scythians, whereas others say that he was a Bactrian, and that when in flight from the enlarged power of Diodotus and his followers he caused Parthia to revolt. But since I have said much

² Ἀράρειος, Junos, for Πάρεος (see note on Ἀράρειος, II. 7. 1).

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δὲ πολλὰ περὶ τῶν Παρθικῶν νομίμων ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ τῶν ἱστορικῶν ὑπομνημάτων βίβλῳ, δευτέρα δὲ τῶν μετὰ Πολύβιον, παραλείψομεν ἐνταῦθα, μὴ ταυτολογεῖν δόξωμεν, τοσοῦτον εἰπόντες μόνον, ὅτι τῶν Παρθυαίων συνέδριόν φησιν εἶναι Πουσειδώνιος διττόν, τὸ μὲν συγγενῶν, τὸ δὲ σοφῶν καὶ μάγων, ἐξ ὧν ἀμφοῖν τοὺς βασιλεῖς καθίστασθαι.

X

1. Ἡ δ' Ἀρία καὶ ἡ Μαργιανή¹ κρίτιστα² χωρία ἐστὶ ταύτη, τῇ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ὀρῶν ἐγκλειόμενα, τῇ δ' ἐν πεδίοις τὰς οἰκήσεις ἔχοντα. τὰ μὲν οὖν ὄρη νέμονται σκηνῆταί τινες, τὰ δὲ πεδία ποταμοῖς διαρρέεται ποτίζουσιν αὐτά, τὰ μὲν τῷ Ἀρίῳ, τὰ δὲ Μάρῳ. ὁμορεῖ δὲ ἡ Ἀρία τῇ
C 516 Βακτριανῇ καὶ τὴν ὑποστᾶσαν ὄρει τῷ ἔχοντι τὴν Βακτριανήν.³ διέχει δὲ τῆς Ἑρκανίας περὶ ἑξακισχιλίους σταδίους. συντελής δ' ἦν αὐτῇ καὶ ἡ Δραγγιανὴ μέχρι Καρμανίας, τὸ μὲν πλεον τοῖς νοτίοις μέρεσι τῶν ὀρῶν ὑποπεπτωκυῖα, ἔχουσα μέντοι τινὰ τῶν μερῶν⁴ καὶ τοῖς ἀρκτικοῖς πλησιάζοντα τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀρίαν καὶ ἡ Ἀραχωσία δὲ οὐ πολὺ ἀπωθὲν ἐστὶ, καὶ αὕτη

¹ Μαργιανή, Casaubon, for Ματιανή F, Μαρτιανή I, Μαρτιανή other MSS.

² κρίτιστα F, & κρίτιστα other MSS.

³ The words καὶ τὴν ὑποστᾶσαν ὄρει τῷ ἔχοντι τὴν Βακτριανήν are unintelligible. For purely conjectural emendations see C. Müller, *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1016.

about the Parthian usages in the sixth book of my *Historical Sketches* and in the second book of my *History* of events after Polybius,¹ I shall omit discussion of that subject here, lest I may seem to be repeating what I have already said, though I shall mention this alone, that the Council of the Parthians, according to Poseidonius, consists of two groups, one that of kinsmen,² and the other that of wise men and Magi, from both of which groups the kings were appointed.³

X

1. **ARIA** and **Margiana** are the most powerful districts in this part of Asia, these districts in part being enclosed by the mountains and in part having their habitations in the plains. Now the mountains are occupied by Tent-dwellers, and the plains are intersected by rivers that irrigate them, partly by the Arius and partly by the Margus. Aria borders on Margiana and . . . Bactriana;⁴ it is about six thousand stadia distant from Hyrcania. And Drangiana, as far as Carmania, was joined with Aria in the payment of tribute—Drangiana, for the most part, lying below the southern parts of the mountains, though some parts of it approach the northern region opposite Aria. But Arachosia, also, is not far away, this country too lying below the

¹ See Vol. I, p. 47, note 1.

² i.e. of the king.

³ It appears that the kings were chosen from the first group by the members of the second (see Forbiger, Vol. III, p. 39, note 7).

⁴ The text is corrupt (see critical note).

* Instead of *μερὲς* K reads *ὅρων*.

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τοῖς νοτίοις μέρεσι τῶν ὀρῶν ὑποπεπτωκυῖα καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ ποταμοῦ τεταμένη, μέρος οὖσα τῆς Ἀριανῆς. μῆκος δὲ τῆς Ἀρίας ὅσον δισχίλιοι στῦδιοι, πλάτος δὲ τριακόσιοι τοῦ πεδίου· πόλεις δὲ Ἀρτακίηνα¹ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρεια καὶ Ἀχαῖα, ἐπώνυμοι τῶν κτισάντων. εὐοινεῖ δὲ σφόδρα ἡ γῆ· καὶ γὰρ εἰς τριγωνίαν παραμένει ἐν ὑπὶ τῶ τοῖς ἄγγεσι.

2. Παραπλησία δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Μαργιανή, ἐρημίαῖς δὲ περιέχεται τὸ πεδίον. θαυμάσας δὲ τὴν εὐφύταν ὁ Σωτὴρ Ἀντίοχος τεῖχει περιέβαλε κύκλον ἔχοντι χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων σταδίων, πόλιν δὲ ἔκτισεν Ἀντιόχειαν. εὐάμπελος δὲ καὶ αὕτη ἡ γῆ· φασὶ γοῦν τὸν πυθμένα εὐρίσκεσθαι πολλάκις δυσὶν ἀνδράσι περιληπτόν, τὸν δὲ βότρυν δίληχυν.

XI

1. Τῆς δὲ Βακτρίας μέρη μὲν τινα τῇ Ἀρίᾳ παραβέβληται πρὸς ἄρκτον, τὰ πολλὰ δ' ὑπέρκειται πρὸς ἕω· πολλή δ' ἐστὶ καὶ πᾶμφορος πλὴν ἐλαίου. τοσοῦτον δὲ ἴσχυσαν οἱ ἀποστήσαντες Ἕλληνες αὐτὴν διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας, ὥστε τῆς τε Ἀριανῆς ἐπεκράτουν καὶ τῶν Ἰνδῶν, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Ἀρτεμιτηνός,² καὶ πλείω ἔθνη κατεστρέψαντο ἢ Ἀλέξανδρος, καὶ μύλιστα Μένανδρος (εἴ γε καὶ τὸν Ἰππανιν διέβη

¹ For variant spellings see C. Müller, *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1016.

² Ἀρτεμιτηνός, Corais, for Ἀρταμιτηνός (cp. 2. 5. 12, 11. 11. 7, and 11. 13. 6).

GEOGRAPHY, II. IO. I-II. I

southern parts of the mountains and extending as far as the Indus River, being a part of Ariana. The length of Aria is about two thousand stadia, and the breadth of the plain about three hundred. Its cities are Artacæna and Alexandrein and Achæa, all named after their founders. The land is exceedingly productive of wine, which keeps good for three generations in vessels not smeared with pitch.

2. Margiana is similar to this country, although its plain is surrounded by deserts. Admiring its fertility, Antiochus Soter¹ enclosed a circuit of fifteen hundred stadia with a wall and founded a city Antiocheia. The soil of the country is well suited to the vine; at any rate, they say that a stock of the vine is often found which would require two men to girth it,² and that the bunches of grapes are two cubits.³

XI

1. As for Bactria, a part of it lies alongside Aria towards the north, though most of it lies above Aria and to the east of it. And much of it produces everything except oil. The Greeks who caused Bactria to revolt grew so powerful on account of the fertility of the country that they became masters, not only of Ariana, but also of India, as Apollodorus of Artemita says: and more tribes were subdued by them than by Alexander—by Menander in particular (at least if he actually crossed the Hypanis towards

¹ King of Syria 280–261 B.C.

² I.e. about ten to eleven feet in circumference.

³ I.e. about three feet; apparently in length, not in circumference.

πρὸς ἔω, καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἰμάου¹ προῆλθε), τὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτός, τὰ δὲ Δημήτριος ὁ Εὐθυδήμου υἱός, τοῦ Βακτρίων βασιλέως· οὐ μόνον δὲ τὴν Παταληνὴν κατέσχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἄλλης παραλίας τὴν τε Σαραοστοῦ καλουμένην καὶ τὴν Σιγέρδιδος βασιλείαν. καθ' ὅλου δὲ φησιν ἐκεῖνος τῆς συμπίσεως Ἀριανῆς πρόσχημα εἶναι τὴν Βακτριανήν· καὶ δὴ καὶ μέχρι Σηρῶν καὶ Φρυνῶν² ἐξέτεινον τὴν ἀρχήν.

2. Πόλεις δ' εἶχον τὰ τε Βάκτρα, ἥνπερ καὶ Ζαριάσπαν καλοῦσιν, ἣν διαρρεῖ ὁμώνυμος ποταμὸς ἐκβάλλων εἰς τὸν Ὠξον, καὶ Δάραψα³ καὶ ἄλλας πλείους· τούτων δ' ἦν καὶ ἡ Εὐκρατιδία, τοῦ ἄρξαντος ἐπώνυμος. οἱ δὲ κατασχόντες αὐτὴν Ἕλληνες καὶ εἰς σατραπείας διηρῆκασιν, C 517 ὧν τὴν τε Ἀσπιώνου καὶ τὴν Τουριούαν⁴ ἀφῆρηντο Εὐκρατίδην οἱ Παρθυαῖοι. ἔσχον δὲ καὶ τὴν Σογδιανὴν ὑπερκειμένην πρὸς ἔω τῆς Βακτριανῆς μεταξὺ τοῦ τε Ὠξοῦ ποταμοῦ, ὃς ὀρίζει τὴν τε τῶν Βακτρίων καὶ τὴν τῶν Σογδίων, καὶ τοῦ Ἰαξάρτου· οὗτος δὲ καὶ τοὺς Σογδίους ὀρίζει καὶ τοὺς νομάδας.

3. Τὸ μὲν οὖν παλαιὸν οὐ πολὺ διέφερον τοῖς βίοις καὶ τοῖς ἡθεσι⁵ τῶν νομάδων οἱ τε Σογδιανοὶ καὶ οἱ Βακτριανοί, μικρὸν δ' ὅμως ἡμερώτερα ἦν τὰ τῶν Βακτριανῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τούτων οὐ τὰ βέλτιστα λέγουσιν οἱ περὶ Ὀνησίκριτον· τοὺς γὰρ ἀπειρηκότας διὰ γῆρας ἢ νόσον ζῶντας παρα-

¹ Ἰμάου, Meineke, from conj. of Casaubon, for Ἰσάμου.

² Φρυνῶν, Tischucke, for Φαυρῶν.

³ Δάραψα, Meineke emends to Ἀδραψα (cp. Ἀδραψα in 15. 2. 10), but the spelling is doubtful.

the east and advanced as far as the Inuitis), for some were subdued by him personally and others by Demetrius, the son of Euthydemus the king of the Bactrians; and they took possession, not only of Patalena, but also, on the rest of the coast, of what is called the kingdom of Saraostus and Sigerdis. In short, Apollodorus says that Bactriana is the ornament of Ariana as a whole; and, more than that, they extended their empire even as far as the Seres and the Phryni.

2. Their cities were Bactra (also called Zariaspa, through which flows a river bearing the same name and emptying into the Oxus), and Darapsa, and several others. Among these was Eucratidia, which was named after its ruler. The Greeks took possession of it and divided it into satrapies, of which the satrapy Turiva and that of Aspionus were taken away from Eucratides by the Parthians. And they also held Sogdiana, situated above Bactriana towards the east between the Oxus River, which forms the boundary between the Bactrians and the Sogdians, and the Iaxartes River. And the Iaxartes forms also the boundary between the Sogdians and the nomads.

3. Now in early times the Sogdians and Bactrians did not differ much from the nomads in their modes of life and customs, although the Bactrians were a little more civilised; however, of these, as of the others, Onesicritus¹ does not report their best traits, saying, for instance, that those who have become helpless because of old age or sickness are thrown out

¹ See *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

⁴ Τουριολαν, Meineke emends to Ταυριαν, perhaps rightly.

⁵ For ῥοεα: Meineke reads ῥοεα.

βύλλεσθαι τρεφομένοις κυσὶν ἐπίτηδες πρὸς τοῦτο, οὗς ἐνταφιαστὰς καλεῖσθαι τῇ πατρὶ ὡς γλώττῃ, καὶ ὁρᾶσθαι τὰ μὲν ἔξω τείχους τῆς μητροπόλεως τῶν Βύκτρων καθαρὰ, τῶν δ' ἐντὸς τὸ πλεονόστεων πλήρες ἀνθρωπίνων· καταλύσαι δὲ τὸν νόμον Ἀλέξανδρον. τοιαῦτα δὲ πῶς καὶ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Κασπίους ἱστοροῦσι· τοὺς γὰρ γυνείας, ἐπειδὴν ὑπὲρ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες τυγχάνωσιν, ἐγκλεισθέντας λιμοκτονεῖσθαι. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ἀνεκτότερον καὶ τῷ Κεῖων¹ νόμῳ παραπλήσιον, καίπερ ὃν Σκυθικόν, πολὺ μέντοι Σκυθικώτερον τὸ τῶν Βακτριανῶν. καὶ δὴ εἰ² διαπορεῖν ἄξιον ἦν, ἡνίκα Ἀλέξανδρος τοιαῦτα κατελάμβανε τὰνταῦθα, τί χρὴ εἰπεῖν³ τὰ ἐπὶ τῶν πρώτων Περσῶν καὶ τῶν ἔτι πρότερον ἡγεμόνων, ὅποια εἰκὸς ἦν παρ' αὐτοῖς νεμομίσθαι;

4. Φασὶ δ' οὖν ὀκτὼ πόλεις τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐν τε τῇ Βακτριανῇ καὶ τῇ Σογδιανῇ κτίσαι, τινὰς δὲ κατασκάψαι, ὧν Καριάτας μὲν τῆς Βακτριανῆς, ἐν ᾗ Καλλισθένης συνελήφθη καὶ παρεδόθη φυλακῇ, Μαράκανδα δὲ τῆς Σογδιανῆς καὶ τὰ Κῦρα, ἔσχατον δὲ Κύρου κτίσμα, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἰαξάρτῃ ποταμῷ κείμενον, ὅπερ ἦν ὄριον τῆς Περσῶν ἀρχῆς· κατασκάψαι δὲ τὸ κτίσμα τοῦτο, καίπερ ὄντα φιλόκυρον, διὰ τὰς πυκνὰς ὑποστάσεις· ἐλεῖν δὲ καὶ πέτρας ἐρυμνὰς σφόδρα ἐκ προδοσίας, τὴν τε ἐν τῇ Βακτριανῇ, τὴν Σισιμίθρου, ἐν ᾗ εἶχεν Ὀξυάρτης τὴν θυγατέρα Ῥωξάνην, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ

¹ Κεῖων, Kramer, for οἰκείω; so the later editors.

² εἰ, after δὲ, Jones inserts.

³ εἰπεῖν, ο and Corais, for ποιεῖν.

alive as prey to dogs kept expressly for this purpose, which in their native tongue are called "undertakers," and that while the land outside the walls of the metropolis of the Bactrians looks clean, yet most of the land inside the walls is full of human bones; but that Alexander broke up the custom. And the reports about the Caspians are similar, for instance, that when parents live beyond seventy years they are shut in and starved to death. Now this latter custom is more tolerable; and it is similar to that of the Celians,¹ although it is of Scythian origin; that of the Bactrians, however, is much more like that of the Scythians. And so, if it was proper to be in doubt as to the facts at the time when Alexander was finding such customs there, what should one say as to what sort of customs were probably in vogue among them in the time of the earliest Persian rulers and the still earlier rulers?

4. Be this as it may, they say that Alexander founded eight cities in Bactriana and Sogdiana, and that he rased certain cities to the ground, among which was Caristae in Bactriana, in which Callisthenes was seized and imprisoned, and Maracanda and Cyra in Sogdiana, Cyra being the last city founded by Cyrus² and being situated on the Iaxartes River, which was the boundary of the Persian empire; and that although this settlement was fond of Cyrus, he rased it to the ground because of its frequent revolts; and that through a betrayal he took also two strongly fortified rocks, one in Bactriana, that of Sisimithres, where Oxyartes kept his daughter

¹ Cf. 10. 5. 6.

² Cyrus the Elder.

Σογδιανῇ τὴν τοῦ Ὄξου, οἱ δ' Ἀριαμάζου φασί.
τὴν μὲν οὖν Σισιμίθρου πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίων
ἱστοροῦσι τὸ ὕψος, ὀγδοήκοντα δὲ τὸν κύκλον·
ἄνω δ' ἐπίπεδον καὶ εὐγεων, ὅσον πεντακοσίους
ἄνδρας τρέφειν δυναμένην, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ξειίας τυχεῖν
πολυτελοῦς, καὶ γάμους ἀγαγεῖν Ἰωξάνης τῆς
Ὄξυάρτου θυγατρὸς τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον· τὴν δὲ τῆς
Σογδιανῆς διπλασίαν τὸ ὕψος φασί. περὶ τούτους
C 518 λείν, οὗς Ξέρξην μὲν ἰδρύσαι αὐτόθι, συνα-
πύραντας αὐτῷ ἐκόντας ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας, διὰ
τὸ παραδοῦναι τὰ χρήματα τοῦ θεοῦ τὰ ἐν
Διδύμοις καὶ τοὺς θησαυρούς· ἐκείνον δ' ἀναλεῖν
μυσταττόμενον τὴν ἱεροσυλίαν καὶ τὴν προδοσίαν.

Β. Τὸν δὲ διὰ τῆς Σογδιανῆς ῥέοντα ποταμὸν
καλεῖ¹ Πολυτίμητον Ἀριστόβουλος, τῶν Μακε-
δόνων ὄνομα² θεμένων (καθάπερ καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ
τὰ μὲν καινὰ ἔθεσαν, τὰ δὲ παρωνόμασαν),
ἄρδοντα δὲ τὴν χώραν ἐκπίπτειν εἰς ἔρημον καὶ
ἰμμώδη γῆν, καταπίνεσθαι τε εἰς τὴν ἄμμον, ὥς
καὶ τὸν Ἄριον τὸν δι' Ἀρίων ῥέοντα. τοῦ δὲ
Ὠχου ποταμοῦ πλησίον ὀρύττοντας εὐρεῖν ἐλαίου
πηγὴν λέγουσιν· εἰκὸς δέ, ὥσπερ νιτρώδη τινὰ
καὶ στύφοντα ὑγρὰ καὶ ἀσφαλτώδη καὶ θειώδη
διαρρεῖ τὴν γῆν, οὕτω καὶ λιπαρὰ εὐρίσκεσθαι, τὸ
δὲ σπάνιον ποιεῖ τὴν παραδοξίαν. ῥεῖν δὲ τὸν
Ὠχον οἱ μὲν διὰ τῆς Βακτριανῆς φασίν, οἱ δὲ

¹ καλεῖ, Forbiger, from conj. of Casaubon, for καί. icy
insert λέγει after Ἀριστόβουλος. cy omit the καί, and so
Tzschuoke and Corais.

² ὄνομα, Jones inserts, from conj. of Kramer; others,
τοῦνομα.

GEOGRAPHY, II. II. 4-5

Rhoxana, and the other in Sogdiana, that of Oxus, though some call it the rock of Ariamazes. Now writers report that that of Sisimithres is fifteen stadia in height and eighty in circuit, and that on top it is level and has a fertile soil which can support five hundred men, and that here Alexander met with sumptuous hospitality and married Rhoxana, the daughter of Oxyartes; but the rock in Sogdiana, they say, is twice as high as that in Bactriana. And near these places, they say, Alexander destroyed also the city of the Branchidae, whom Xerxes had settled there—people who voluntarily accompanied him from their home-land—because of the fact that they had betrayed to him the riches and treasures of the god at Didyma. Alexander destroyed the city, they add, because he abominated the sacrilege and the betrayal.

5. Aristobulus¹ calls the river which flows through Sogdiana Polytimetus, a name imposed by the Macedonians (just as they imposed names on many other places, giving new names to some and slightly altering the spelling of the names of others); and watering the country it empties into a desert and sandy land, and is absorbed in the sand, like the Arius which flows through the country of the Arians. It is said that people digging near the Ochus River found a spring of oil. It is reasonable to suppose that, just as nitrous² and astringent and bituminous and sulphurous liquids flow through the earth, so also oily liquids are found; but the rarity causes surprise.³ According to some, the Ochus flows through Bactriana; according to

¹ See II. 7. 3 and foot-note.

² i.e. containing soda (see II. 14. 8 and foot-note).

³ i.e., apparently, when one does happen to find them.

παρ' αὐτήν, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἕτερον τοῦ Ὀξου μέχρι τῶν ἐκβολῶν, νοτιώτερον ἐκείνου, ἀμφοτέρων δ' ἐν τῇ Ἑρκανίᾳ τὰς εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ὑπάρχειν ἐκρύσεις, οἱ δὲ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ἕτερον, συμβύλλειν δ' εἰς ἐν τὸ τοῦ Ὀξου ρεῖθρον, πολλαχοῦ καὶ ἕξ καὶ ἐπτὰ σταδίων ἔχοντα τὸ πλάτος. ὁ μέντοι Ἰαξάρτης ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους ἕτερός ἐστι τοῦ Ὀξου, καὶ εἰς μὲν τὴν αὐτὴν τελευτῶν θάλατταν, αἱ δ' ἐμβολαὶ διέχουσιν ἀλλήλων, ὥς φησι Πατροκλῆς, παρασάγγας ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα· τὸν δὲ παρασάγγην τὸν Περσικὸν οἱ μὲν ἐξήκοντα σταδίων φασίν, οἱ δὲ τριάκοντα ἢ¹ τετταράκοντα. ἀναπλεόντων δ' ἡμῶν τὸν Νεῖλον ἄλλοτ' ἄλλοις μέτροις χρώμενοι τὰς σχοίνους ὠνόμαζον ἀπὸ πόλεως ἐπὶ πόλιν, ὥστε τὸν αὐτὸν τῶν σχοίνων ἀριθμὸν ἀλλαχοῦ μὲν μείζω παρέχειν πλοῦν, ἀλλαχοῦ δὲ βραχύτερον· οὕτως ἕξ ἀρχῆς παραδεδομένον καὶ φυλαττόμενον μέχρι νῦν.

β. Μέχρι μὲν δὴ τῆς Σογδιανῆς πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα ἥλιον ἰόντι ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑρκανίας γνώριμα ὑπῆρξε τὰ ἔθνη καὶ τοῖς Πέρσαις πρότερον τὰ εἶσω² τοῦ Ταύρου καὶ τοῖς Μακεδόσι μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῖς Παρθυαίοις. τὰ δ' ἐπέκεινα ἐπ' εὐθείας ὅτι μὲν Σκυθικά ἐστιν, ἐκ τῆς ὁμοειδείας εἰκάζεται, στρατεῖαι δ' οὐ γεγονόασιν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἡμῖν γινώριμοι, καθάπερ οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς βορειοτάτους τῶν νομάδων· ἐφ' οὗς ἐπεχείρησε μὲν ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἄγειν στρα-

¹ τριάκοντα ἢ, Xylander, for τριακοσίων; so the later editors.

² εἶσω, Du Theil, for ἔσω; so Meineke and others.

GEOGRAPHY, II. II. 5-6

others, alongside it. And according to some, it is a different river from the Oxus as far as its mouth, being more to the south than the Oxus, although they both have their outlets into the Caspian Sea in Hyrcania, whereas others say that it is different at first, but unites with the Oxus, being in many places as much as six or seven stadia wide. The Iaxartes, however, from beginning to end, is a different river from the Oxus, and although it ends in the same sea, the mouths of the two, according to Patrocles, are about eighty parasangs distant from one another. The Persian parasang, according to some, is sixty stadia, but according to others thirty or forty. When I was sailing up the Nile, they used different measures when they named the distance in "schoeni" from city to city, so that in some places the same number of "schoeni" meant a longer voyage and in others a shorter;¹ and thus the variations have been preserved to this day as handed down from the beginning.

6. Now the tribes one encounters in going from Hyrcania towards the rising sun as far as Sogdiana became known at first to the Persians—I mean the tribes inside² Taurus—and afterwards to the Macedonians and to the Parthians; and the tribes situated on the far side of those tribes and in a straight line with them are supposed, from their identity in kind, to be Scythian, although no expeditions have been made against them that I know of, any more than against the most northerly of the nomads. Now Alexander did attempt to lead an expedition

¹ On the variations in the length of the "schoenus," see 17. 1. 24.

² i.e. "north of" Taurus (see 11. 1. 2).

τείαν ὅτε τὸν Βῆσσον ματῆει καὶ τὸν Σπιταμένην, ζωγρία δ' ἀναχθέντος τοῦ Βῆσσου, τοῦ δὲ Σπιταμένου· ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων διαφθαρέντος, ἐπαύσατο τῆς ἐπιχειρήσεως. οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι δ', ὅτι περιέπλευσιν τινες ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰνδικῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑρκανίαν, ὅτι δὲ δυνατόν Πατροκλῆς εἶρηκε.

C 519 7. Λέγεται δέ, διότι τοῦ Ταύρου τὸ τελευταῖον, ὃ καλοῦσιν Ἰμαῖον,¹ τῇ Ἰνδικῇ θαλίττῃ ξυνάπτον, οὐδὲν οὔτε προὔχει πρὸς ἑω τῆς Ἰνδικῆς μᾶλλον οὔτ' εἰσέχει· παρίοντι δ' εἰς τὸ βύρειον πλευρόν, αἰεὶ τι τοῦ μήκους ὑφαίρει καὶ τοῦ πλάτους ἢ θάλαττα, ὥστ' ἀποφαίνειν μείουρον² πρὸς ἑω τὴν νῦν ὑπογραφομένην μερίδα τῆς Ἀσίας, ἣν ὁ Ταῦρος ἀπολαμβάνει πρὸς τὸν ὠκεανὸν τὸν πληροῦντα τὸ Κῦσπιον πέλαγος. μήκος δ' ἐστὶ ταύτης τῆς μερίδος τὸ μέγιστον ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑρκανίας θαλάττης ἐπὶ τὸν ὠκεανὸν τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ἰμαῖον τρισμυρίων που σταδίων, παρὰ τὴν ὀρεινὴν τοῦ Ταύρου τῆς πορείας οὔσης, πλάτος δ' ἔλαττον τῶν μυρίων.³ εἴρηται γάρ, ὅτι περὶ τετρακισμυρίους σταδίους ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰσσυκοῦ κόλπου μέχρι τῆς ἑώας θαλάττης τῆς κατὰ Ἰνδοῦς, ἐπὶ δ' Ἰσσοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐσπερίων ἄκρων τῶν κατὰ Στήλας ἄλλοι τρισμύριοι· ἐστὶ δὲ ὁ μυχὸς τοῦ Ἰσσυκοῦ κόλπου μικρὸν ἢ οὐδὲν Ἀμισοῦ ἰωθινώτερος, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ Ἀμισοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑρκανίαν γῆν περὶ μυρίους ἐστὶ σταδίους, παράλληλον ὃν τῷ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰσσοῦ λεχθέντι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἰνδοῦς. λείπεται δὴ τὸ λεχθὲν μήκος ἐπὶ τὴν

¹ Ἰμαῖον, Meineke, for Ἰμαιον B, Ἰμαον other MSS.

² E has μείουρον above μείουρον; Meineke no reading.

³ See note of Grisebald, who would emend μυρίων to ἐξακισχίλιον; also Kramer's comment.

GEOGRAPHY, II. II. 6-7

against these when he was in pursuit of Bessus¹ and Spitamenes, but when Bessus was captured alive and brought back, and Spitamenes was slain by the barbarians, he desisted from his undertaking. It is not generally agreed that persons have sailed around from India to Hyrcania, but Patrocles states that it is possible.

7. It is said that the last part of the Taurus, which is called Imaius and borders on the Indian Sea, neither extends eastwards farther than India nor into it;² but that, as one passes to the northern side, the sea gradually reduces the length and breadth of the country, and therefore causes to taper towards the east the portion of Asia now being sketched, which is comprehended between the Taurus and the ocean that fills the Caspian Sea. The maximum length of this portion from the Hyrcanian Sea to the ocean that is opposite the Imaius is about thirty thousand stadia, the route being along the mountainous tract of the Taurus, and the breadth less than ten thousand; for, as has been said,³ the distance from the Gulf of Issus to the eastern sea at India is about forty thousand stadia, and to Issus from the western extremity at the Pillars of Heracles thirty thousand more.⁴ The recess of the Gulf of Issus is only slightly, if at all, farther east than Amisus, and the distance from Amisus to the Hyrcanian land is about ten thousand stadia, being parallel to that of the above-mentioned distance from Issus to India. Accordingly, there remain thirty thousand stadia as the above-mentioned length

¹ Satrap of Bactria under Darius III.

² To understand this discussion, see Map in Vol. I.

³ See 2. 1. 3 ff.

⁴ See, and compare, 1. 4. 5, 2. 1. 35, 2. 4. 3, and 11. 1. 3.

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ἕω τῆς περιωδευμένης νυνὶ μερίδος οἱ τρισμύριοι στάδιοι. πάλιν δὲ τοῦ πλάτους τοῦ μεγίστου¹ τῆς οἰκουμένης ὄντος περὶ τρισμυρίους σταδίους, χλαμυδειδούς οὔσης, τὸ διάστημα τοῦτο ἐγγὺς ἂν εἴη τοῦ μεσημβρινοῦ τοῦ διὰ τῆς Ἑρκανίας θαλάττης γραφομένου καὶ τῆς Περσικῆς, εἴπερ ἐστὶ τὸ μῆκος τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐπὶ μυριάδες· εἰ οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑρκανίας ἐπὶ Ἀρτεμίταν τὴν ἐν τῇ Βαβυλωνίᾳ στάδιοι εἰσιν ὀκτακισχίλιοι, καθάπερ εἴρηκεν Ἀπολλόδωρος ἐκ τῆς Ἀρτεμίτας,² ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τῆς κατὰ Πέρσας θαλάττης ἄλλο τοσοῦτόν ἐστι, καὶ πάλιν τοσοῦτον ἢ μικρόν ἀπολείπον εἰς τὰ ἀνταίροντα τοῖς ἄκροις τῆς Λιβυοπίας, λοιπὸν ἂν εἴη τοῦ πλάτους τῆς οἰκουμένης τοῦ λεχθέντος ἀπὸ τοῦ μυχοῦ τῆς Ἑρκανίας θαλάττης ἐπὶ τοῦ στόματος αὐτῆς ὅσον εἰρήκαμεν. μειούρου δ' ὄντος τοῦ τμήματος τούτου τῆς γῆς ἐπὶ τὰ πρὸς ἕω μέρη, γίνοιτ' ἂν τὸ σχῆμα προσόμοιον μαγειρικῇ κοπίδι, τοῦ μὲν ὅρους ἐπ' εὐθείας ὄντος, καὶ νοουμένου κατὰ τὴν ἀκμὴν τῆς κοπίδος, τῆς δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ Ἑρκανίου παραλίας ἐπὶ Τάμαρον κατὰ θύτερον πλευρὸν εἰς περιφερὴ καὶ μείουρον γραμμὴν ἀπολήγον.

8. Ἐπιμνηστέον δὲ καὶ τῶν παραδόξων ἐνίων, ἃ θρυλοῦσι περὶ τῶν τελέως βαρβάρων, οἷον τῶν περὶ τὸν Καύκασον καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὄρειν. τοῖς

C 520 μὲν γὰρ νόμιμον εἶναι φασι τὸ τοῦ Εὐριπίδου,

τὸν φύντα θρηνεῖν, εἰς ὅς' ἔρχεται κακά,
τὸν δ' αὖ θανόντα καὶ πόνων πεπαυμένον
χαίροντας εὐφημοῦντας ἐκπέμπειν δόμων·

¹ τοῦ μεγίστου, Corais, for τῆς μεγίστης; so the later editors.

² Ἀρτεμίτας, Xylander, for Ἀρτεμίτας Cx, Ἀρτεμίας other MSS.

towards the east of the portion now described. Again, since the maximum breadth of the inhabited world, which is oblong-shaped,¹ is about thirty thousand stadia, this distance would be measured near the meridian line drawn through the Hyrcanian and Persian Seas, if it be true that the length of the inhabited world is seventy thousand stadia. Accordingly, if the distance from Hyrcania to Artemita in Babylonia is eight thousand stadia, as is stated by Apollodorus of Artemita, and the distance from there to the mouth of the Persian Sea another eight thousand, and again eight thousand, or a little less, to the places that lie on the same parallel as the extremities of Ethiopia, there would remain of the above-mentioned breadth of the inhabited world the distance which I have already given,² from the recess of the Hyrcanian Sea to the mouth of that sea. Since this segment of the earth tapers towards the eastern parts, its shape would be like a cook's knife, the mountain being in a straight line and conceived of as corresponding to the edge of the knife, and the coast from the mouth of the Hyrcanian Sea to Tamarum as corresponding to the other side of the knife, which ends in a line that curves sharply to the point.

8. I must also mention some strange customs, everywhere talked about, of the utterly barbarous tribes; for instance, the tribes round the Caucasus and the mountainous country in general. What Euripides refers to is said to be a custom among some of them, "to lament the new-born babe, in view of all the sorrows it will meet in life, but on the other hand to carry forth from their homes with joy and benedictions those who are dead and at rest from their

¹ See Vol. I, p. 435, note 3.

² Six thousand (2. 1. 17).

ἑτέροις δὲ μηδένα ἀποκτείνειν τῶν ἑξαμαρτούντων τὰ μέγιστα, ἀλλ' ἐξορίζειν μόνον μετὰ τῶν τέκνων, ὑπεναντίως τοῖς Δέρβιξι· καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ μικροῖς οὗτοι σφάττουσι. σέβονται δὲ Ἰὴν οἱ Δέρβικες· θύουσι δ' οὐδὲν θῆλυ οὐδὲ ἐσθίουσι· τοὺς δὲ ὑπὲρ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότας σφάττουσι, ἀναλίσκουσι δὲ τὰς σάρκας οἱ ἀγχιστα γένους· τὰς δὲ γραίας ἀπύγχουσι, εἰτα θιάπτουσι· τοὺς δὲ ἐντὸς ἑβδομήκοντα ἐτῶν ἀποθανόντας οὐκ ἐσθίουσιν, ἀλλὰ θιάπτουσι. Σίγιννοι δὲ τὰλλα μὲν περσίζουσιν, ἵππαρίοις δὲ χρῶνται μικροῖς, δασέσιν, ἄπερ ἱππότην ὀχεῖν μὲν οὐ δύνανται, τέθριππα δὲ ζευγνύουσιν· ἡνιοχοῦσι δὲ γυναῖκες, ἐκ παίδων ἡσκημένοι, ἢ δ' ἄριστα ἡνιοχοῦσα συνοικεῖ ᾧ βούλεται. τινὰς δ' ἐπιτηδεύειν φασίν, ὅπως ὡς μακροκεφαλῶτατοι φανοῦνται, καὶ προπεπτωκότες τοῖς μετώποις, ὥσθ' ὑπερκύπτειν τῶν γυναικῶν. Ταπύρων¹ δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ τοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας μελανειμονεῖν καὶ μακροκομεῖν, τὰς δὲ γυναῖκας λευχειμονεῖν καὶ βραχυκομεῖν· οἰκοῦσι δὲ μεταξὺ Δερβίκων καὶ Ἐρκανῶν² καὶ ὁ ἀνδρειότατος κριθεὶς γαμῇ ἦν βούλεται. Κάσπιοι δὲ τοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔτη λιμοκτονήσαντες εἰς τὴν ἐρημίαν ἐκτιθέασιν, ἄπωθεν δὲ σκοπεύοντες εἰ μὲν ὑπ' ὀρνίθων κατασπωμένους ἀπὸ τῆς κλίνης ἴδωσιν, εὐδαιμονίζουσι, εἰ μὲν δὲ ὑπὸ θηρίων ἢ κυνῶν, ἥττον, εἰ μὲν δ' ὑπὸ μηδενός, κακοδαιμονίζουσι.

¹ Ταπύρων, Corais, for Ταυρίων; so Meineke.

² οἰκοῦσι δέ . . . Ἐρκανῶν appears to be a gloss from 11. 9. 1.

troubles";¹ and it is said to be a custom among others to put to death none of the greatest criminals, but only to cast them and their children out of their borders—a custom contrary to that of the Derbices, for these slaughter people even for slight offences. The Derbices worship Mother Earth; and they do not sacrifice, or eat, anything that is female; and when men become over seventy years of age they are slaughtered, and their flesh is consumed by their nearest of kin; but their old women are strangled and then buried. However, the men who die under seventy years of age are not eaten, but only buried. The Sigiinni imitate the Persians in all their customs, except that they use ponies that are small and shaggy, which, though unable to carry a horseman, are yoked together in a four-horse team and are driven by women trained thereto from childhood; and the woman who drives best cohabits with whomever she wishes. Others are said to practise making their heads appear as long as possible and making their foreheads project beyond their chins. It is a custom of the Tapyri for the men to dress in black and wear their hair long, and for the women to dress in white and wear their hair short. They live between the Derbices and the Hyrcanians. And he who is adjudged the bravest marries whomever he wishes. The Caspians starve to death those who are over seventy years of age and place their bodies out in the desert; and then they keep watch from a distance, and if they see them dragged from their biers by birds, they consider them fortunate, and if by wild beasts or dogs, less so, but if by nothing, they consider them cursed by fortune.

¹ *Frag. Oecophontes* 449 (Nauck).

1. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ βόρεια μέρη τῆς Ἀσίας ποιεῖ ὁ Ταῦρος, ἃ δὴ καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου καλοῦσιν, εἰπεῖν προσιλόμεθα πρῶτον περὶ τούτων¹ τούτων δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν αὐτοῖς ἢ ὅλα ἢ τὰ πλεῖστα. ὅσα μὲν τῶν Κασπίων πυλῶν ἐωθινώτερόν ἐστιν, ὑπλουστέραν ἔχει τὴν περιήγησιν διὰ τὴν ὠγριότητα, οὐ πολὺ τε ἂν διαφέρει τοῦδε ἢ τοῦδε τοῦ κλίματος συγκαταλεχθέντα· τὰ δ' ἐσπέρια πάντα δίδωσιν εὐπορίαν τοῦ λέγειν περὶ αὐτῶν, ὥστε δεῖ προύγειν ἐπὶ τὰ παρακείμενα ταῖς Κασπίαις πύλαις. παράκειται δὲ ἡ Μηδία πρὸς δύσιν, χώρα καὶ πολλὴ καὶ δυναστεύσασί ποτε καὶ ἐν μέσῳ τῇ Ταύρῳ κειμένη, πολυσχιδεὶ κατὰ ταῦτα ὑπάρχοντι τὰ μέρη καὶ αὐλῶνας ἐμπεριλαμβάνοντι μεγάλους, καθάπερ καὶ τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ τοῦτο συμβέβηκε.

2. Τὸ γὰρ ὄρος τοῦτο ἄρχεται μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς Καρίας καὶ Λυκίας, ἀλλ' ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὔτε πλάτος οὔτε ὕψος ἀξιόλογον δείκνυσιν, ἐξαίρεται δὲ πολὺ πρῶτον κατὰ τὰς Χελιδονίας· αὐταὶ δ' εἰσὶ νῆσοι κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Παμφύλων C 521 παραλίας· ἐπὶ δὲ τὰς ἀνατολὰς ἐκτεινόμενον² αὐλῶνας μακροὺς³ ἀπολαμβάνει τοὺς τῶν Κιλικίων· εἴτα τῇ μὲν τὸ Ἰμανὸν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ σχίζεται, τῇ δὲ ὁ Ἀντίταυρος, ἐν ᾧ τὰ Κόμανα ἱδρυταὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς ἄνω λεγομένοις Καππάδοξιν. οὗτος μὲν

¹ περὶ τούτων, Tschucke, for περὶ τούτου σε; other MSS. omit the words.

² ἐκτεινόμενον, Meineke, for ἐκτεινόμενος, from correction in D.

XII

1. Since the northern parts of Asia are formed by the Taurus,—I mean the parts which are also called "Cis-Tauran" Asia,¹ I have chosen to describe these first. These include all or most of the regions in the mountains themselves. All that lie further east than the Caspian Gates admit of a simpler description because of the wildness of their inhabitants; and it would not make much difference whether they were named as belonging to this "clima"² or that, whereas all that lie to the west afford abundant matter for description, and therefore I must proceed to the parts which are adjacent to the Caspian Gates. Adjacent to the Caspian Gates on the west is Media, a country at one time both extensive and powerful, and situated in the midst of the Taurus, which is split into many parts in the region of Media and contains large valleys, as is also the case in Armenia.

2. For this mountain has its beginning in Caria and Lycia; there, indeed, it has neither any considerable breadth nor height, but it first rises to a considerable height opposite the Chelidoniae, which are islands at the beginning of the coast of Pamphylia, and then stretching towards the east encloses long valleys, those in Cilicia, and then on one side the Amanus Mountain splits off it and on the other the Antitaurus Mountain, in which latter is situated Comana, in Upper Cappadocia, as it is called. Now

¹ See II. 1. 1-5.² See Vol. I, p. 22, foot-note 2.³ *μακροῦς* E, *μικροῦς* α, *μικροῦς* other MSS.

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οὖν ἐν τῇ Καταονίᾳ τελευτᾷ, τὸ δὲ Ἀμπνὸν ὅρος μέχρι τοῦ Εὐφράτου καὶ τῆς Μελιτηνῆς πρόεισι, καθ' ἣν ἡ Κομμαγηνὴ τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ παράκειται· ἐκδέχεται δὲ τὰ πέραν τοῦ Εὐφράτου ὄρη, συνεχῇ μὲν τοῖς προειρημένοις, πλὴν ὅσον διακόπτει ῥέων διὰ μέσων ὁ ποταμός· πολλὴν δ' ἐπίδοσιν λαμβάνει εἰς τὸ ὕψος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ πολυσχιδές. τὸ δ' οὖν νοτιώτατον μίλιστά ἐστιν ὁ Ταῦρος, ὀρίζων τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ἀπὸ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας.

3. Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἀμφότεροι ῥέουσιν οἱ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ἐγκυκλούμενοι ποταμοὶ καὶ συνάπτοντες ἀλλήλοις ἐγγὺς κατὰ τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν, εἴτα ἐκδιδόντες εἰς τὴν κατὰ Πέρσας θάλατταν, ὃ τε Εὐφράτης καὶ Τίγρις. ἔστι δὲ καὶ μείζων ὁ Εὐφράτης καὶ πλείω διέξεισι χώραν σκολιῶ τῷ ρείθρῳ, τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων ἐν τῷ προσβόρῳ μέρει τοῦ Ταύρου, ῥέων δ' ἐπὶ δύσιν διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας τῆς μεγάλης καλουμένης μέχρι τῆς μικρᾶς, ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων ταύτην, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ τὴν Ἀκιλισηνήν.¹ εἴτ' ἐπιστρέφει πρὸς νότον, συνάπτει δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστροφήν τοῖς Καππαδόκων ὁρίοις· δεξιᾷ δὲ ταῦτα ὑφεῖς καὶ τὰ τῶν Κομμαγηνῶν, ἀριστερᾷ δὲ τὴν Ἀκιλισηνὴν καὶ Σωφηνὴν τῆς μεγάλης Ἀρμενίας πρόεισιν ἐπὶ τὴν Συρίαν καὶ λαμβάνει πύλιν ἄλλην ἐπιστροφήν εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν καὶ τὸν Περσικὸν κόλπον. ὁ δὲ Τίγρις ἐκ τοῦ νοτίου μέρους τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὄρους ἐνεχθεὶς ἐπὶ τὴν Σελεύκειαν συνίπτει τῷ Εὐφράτῃ πλησίον καὶ ποιεῖ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν πρὸς αὐτόν, εἴτ' ἐκδίδωσι καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν κόλπον. διέχουσι δὲ ἀλλήλων αἱ πηγαὶ τοῦ

the Antitaurus ends in Cataonia, whereas the mountain Amanus extends to the Euphrates River and Melitinê, where Commagenê lies adjacent to Cappadocia. And it is succeeded in turn by the mountains on the far side of the Euphrates, which are continuous with those aforementioned, except that they are cleft by the river that flows through the midst of them. Here its height and breadth greatly increase and its branches are more numerous. At all events, the most southerly part is the Taurus proper, which separates Armenia from Mesopotamia.

3. Thence flow both rivers, I mean the Euphrates and the Tigris, which encircle Mesopotamia and closely approach each other in Babylonia and then empty into the Persian Sea. The Euphrates is not only the larger of the two rivers, but also, with its winding stream, traverses more country, having its sources in the northerly region of the Taurus, and flowing towards the west through Greater Armenia, as it is called, to Lesser Armenia, having the latter on its right and Acilisenê on the left. It then bends towards the south, and at its bend joins the boundaries of Cappadocia; and leaving these and the region of Commagenê on the right, and Acilisenê and Sophenê in Greater Armenia on the left, it runs on to Syria and again makes another bend into Babylonia and the Persian Gulf. The Tigris, running from the southerly part of the same mountain to Seleucia, approaches close to the Euphrates and with it forms Mesopotamia, and then flows into the same gulf as the Euphrates. The sources of the

¹ 'Ακιδιστην in margin of E, Διστην MSS., Βασιλιστην Epit., Casaubon and Corais.

τε Εὐφράτου καὶ τοῦ Τύγριος περὶ δισχιλίους καὶ πεντακοσίους σταδίους.

4. Ἀπὸ δ' οὖν τοῦ Ταύρου πρὸς ἄρκτον ἀποσχίδες πολλαὶ γεγόνασι, μία μὲν ἡ τοῦ καλουμένου Ἀντιταύρου· καὶ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα οὕτως ὠνομάζετο ὁ τὴν Σωφηνὴν ἀπολαμβάνων ἐν αὐλῶνι μεταξὺ κειμένου αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τοῦ Ταύρου. πέραν δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου κατὰ τὴν μικρὰν Ἀρμενίαν ἐφεξῆς τῇ Ἀντιταύρῳ πρὸς ἄρκτον ἐπεκτείνεται μέγα ὄρος καὶ πολυσχιδές· καλοῦσι δὲ τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ Παρυάδρην,¹ τὸ δὲ Μιοσχικὰ ὄρη, τὸ δ' ἄλλοις ὀνόμασι· ταῦτα δ' ἀπολαμβάνει τὴν Ἀρμενίαν ὅλην μέχρι Ἰβήρων καὶ Ἀλβανῶν. εἴτ' ἄλλ' ἐπανίσταται πρὸς ἑω, τὰ ὑπερκείμενα C 522 τῆς Κασπίας θαλάττης μέχρι Μηδίας, τῆς τε Ἀτροπατίου καὶ τῆς μεγάλης· καλοῦσι δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τὰ μέρη πάντα τῶν ὄρων Παραχοάθραν καὶ τὰ μέχρι τῶν Κασπίων πυλῶν καὶ ἐπέκεινα ἔτι πρὸς ταῖς ἀνατολαῖς τὰ συνύπτοντα τῇ Ἀρίᾳ. τὰ μὲν δὴ πρόσβορα ὄρη οὕτω καλοῦσι, τὰ δὲ νότια τὰ πέραν τοῦ Εὐφράτου, ἀπὸ² τῆς Καππαδοκίας καὶ τῆς Κομμαγενῆς πρὸς ἑω τείνοντα, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν αὐτὸ τοῦτο καλεῖται Ταῦρος, διορίζων τὴν Σωφηνὴν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀρμενίαν ἀπὸ τῆς Μεσοποταμίας· τινὲς δὲ Γορδουαῖα ὄρη καλοῦσιν. ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ Μάσιον, τὸ ὑπερκείμενον τῆς Νισίβιος ὄρος καὶ τῶν Τίγρα-νοκέρτων. ἔπειτα ἐξαίρεται πλέον καὶ καλεῖται Νιφάτης· ἐνταῦθα δὲ πού καὶ αἱ³ τοῦ Τύγριος

¹ Παρυάδρην, Tschucke, for Πολυάδρην; so the later editors.

² ἀπὸ, Groskurd inserts; ουκ καί.

³ αἱ, after καί, the editors insert.

Euphrates and the Tigris are about two thousand five hundred stadia distant from each other.

4. Now the Taurus has numerous branches towards the north, one of which is that of the Antitaurus, as it is called, for there too the mountain which encloses Sophienê in a valley situated between itself and the Taurus was so named. On the far side of the Euphrates, near Lesser Armenia and next to the Antitaurus towards the north, there stretches a large mountain with many branches, one of which is called Paryadres, another the Moschian Mountains, and another which is called by various names; and these comprehend the whole of Armenia as far as Iberia and Albania. Then other mountains rise towards the east, I mean those which lie above the Caspian Sea, extending as far as Media, not only the Atropatian Media but also the Greater Media. Not only all these parts of the mountains are called Parachoathrus, but also those which extend to the Caspian Gates and those which extend still farther towards the east, I mean those which border on Aria. The mountains on the north, then, bear these names, whereas those on the south, on the far side of the Euphrates, in their extent towards the east from Cappadocia and Commagênê, are, at their beginning, called Taurus proper,¹ which separates Sophienê and the rest of Armenia from Mesopotamia; by some, however, these are called the Gordyæan Mountains, and among these belongs also Masius, the mountain which is situated above Nisibis and Tigranocerta. Then the Taurus rises higher and bears the name Niphates; and somewhere here are the sources of the Tigris, on

¹ Cf. II. 12. 3.

πηγαὶ κατὰ τὸ νότιον τῆς ὀρεινῆς πλευρόν· εἴτ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Νιφάτου μᾶλλον ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ ῥάχης ἐκτεινόμενη τὸ Ζύγριον ὄρος ποιεῖ, τὸ διόριζον τὴν Μηδίαν καὶ τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν· μετὰ δὲ τὸ Ζύγριον ἐκδέχεται ὑπὲρ μὲν τῆς Βαβυλωνίας ἢ τε τῶν Ἑλυμαίων ὀρεινὴ καὶ ἢ τῶν Παραϊτακηῶν, ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς Μηδίας ἢ τῶν Κοσσαιῶν· ἐν μέσῳ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Μηδία καὶ ἡ Ἀρμενία, πολλὰ μὲν ὄρη περιλαμβάνουσα, πολλὰ δὲ ὀροπέδια, ὡσαύτως δὲ πεδία καὶ αὐλῶνας μεγάλους, συχνὰ δὲ καὶ ἔθνη τὰ περιοικούντα, μικρά, ὀρεινὰ καὶ ληστρικὰ τὰ πλείω. οὕτω μὲν τοίνυν τίθεμεν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου τὴν τε Μηδίαν, ἣς εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ Κάσπιοι πύλαι, καὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν.

5. Καθ' ἡμᾶς μὲν τοίνυν προσύρکتια ἂν εἴη τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου, Ἑρατοσθένης δέ, πεποιημένος τὴν διαίρεσιν εἰς τὰ νότια μέρη καὶ τὰ προσύρکتια καὶ τὰς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ λεγομένας σφραγίδας, τὰς μὲν βορείους καλῶν, τὰς δὲ νοτίους, ὅρια ἀποφαίνει τῶν κλιμάτων ἀμφοῖν τὰς Κασπίους πύλας· εἰκότως οὖν τὰ νοτιώτερα, πρὸς ἑω τείνοντα,¹ τῶν Κασπίων πυλῶν νότια ἂν ἀποφαίνοι, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Μηδία καὶ ἡ Ἀρμενία, τὰ δὲ βορειότερα πρόσβορα, κατ' ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην διώταξιν τούτου συμβαίνοντος. τάχα δὲ οὐκ ἐπέβαλε τούτῳ, διότι ἔξω τοῦ Ταύρου πρὸς νότον οὐδέν ἐστιν οὔτε τῆς Ἀρμενίας μέρος οὔτε τῆς Μηδίας.

¹ πρὸς ἑω τείνοντα, Krainor suspects, Meineke objects.

¹ See 2. 1. 35 and note on "Sphragides."

² See Vol. I., p. 22, foot-note 2.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 12. 4-5

the southern side of the mountainous country. Then from the Niphates the mountain-chain extends still farther and farther and forms the mountain Zagrus which separates Media and Babylonia. After the Zagrus there follows, above Babylonia, the mountainous country of the Elymaei and that of the Paractaceni, and also, above Media, that of the Cossaei. In the middle are Media and Armenia, which comprise many mountains, many plateaus, and likewise many low plains and large valleys, and also numerous tribes that live round among the mountains and are small in numbers and range the mountains and for the most part are given to brigandage. Thus, then, I am placing inside the Taurus both Media, to which the Caspian Gates belong, and Armenia.

5. According to the way in which I place them, then, these tribes would be towards the north, since they are inside the Taurus, but Eratosthenes, who is the author of the division of Asia into "Southern Asia" and "Northern Asia" and into "Sphragides,"¹ as he calls them, calling some of the "sphragides" "northern" and others "southern," represents the Caspian Gates as a boundary between the two "climata";² reasonably, therefore, he might represent as "southern" the parts that are more southerly, stretching towards the east,³ than the Caspian Gates, among which are Media and Armenia, and the more northerly as "northern," since this is the case no matter what distribution into parts is otherwise made of the country. But perhaps it did not strike Eratosthenes that no part either of Armenia or of Media lay outside the Taurus.

* "Stretching towards the east" seems to be an interpolation (see critical note).

1. Ἡ δὲ Μηδία δίχα διήρηται· καλοῦσι δὲ τὴν μὲν μεγάλην, ἥς μητρόπολις τὰ Ἐκβάτανα, μεγάλη πόλις καὶ τὸ βασιλεῖον ἔχουσα τῆς Μήδων ἀρχῆς (διατελοῦσι δὲ καὶ νῦν οἱ Παρθυαῖοι τούτῳ χρώμενοι βασιλεῖν, καὶ θερίζουσιν γε ἐνταῦθα οἱ βασιλεῖς, ψυχρὰ γὰρ ἡ Μηδία· τὸ δὲ χειμάδιον ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς ἐν Σελευκείᾳ τῇ ἐπὶ τῷ Τίγριδι πλησίον Βαβυλῶνος), ἡ δ' ἑτέρα μερίς ἐστὶν ἡ
 O 523 Ἀτροπάτιος Μηδία, τοῦνομα δ' ἔσχευ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος Ἀτροπάτου, ὃς ἐκώλυσεν ὑπὸ τοῖς Μακεδόσι γίνεσθαι καὶ ταύτην, μέρος οὖσαν μεγάλης Μηδίας· καὶ δὴ καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀναγορευθεὶς ἰδίᾳ συνέταξε καθ' αὐτὴν τὴν χώραν ταύτην, καὶ ἡ διαδοχὴ σῴζεται μέχρι νῦν ἐξ ἐκείνου, πρὸς τε τοὺς Ἀρμενίων βασιλέας ποιησάμενων ἐπιγαμίας τῶν ὕστερον καὶ Σύρων καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Παρθυαίων.

2. Κεῖται δὲ ἡ χώρα τῇ μὲν Ἀρμενίᾳ καὶ τῇ Ματιανῇ πρὸς ὄω, τῇ δὲ μεγάλῃ Μηδίᾳ πρὸς δύσιν, πρὸς ἄρκτον δ' ἀμφοτέραις· τοῖς δὲ περὶ τὸν μυχὸν τῆς Ἑρκανίας θαλάττης καὶ τῇ Ματιανῇ¹ ἀπὸ νότου παράκειται. ἔστι δ' οὐ μικρὰ κατὰ τὴν δύναμιν, ὥς φησιν Ἀπολλωνίδης, ἡ γε καὶ² μυρίους ἱππέας δύναται παρέχεσθαι, πεζῶν δὲ τέτταρας μυριάδας. λίμνην δ' ἔχει τὴν Καπαῦτα,³ ἐν ἣ ἅλεις ἐπανθοῦντες πῆττονται· εἰσὶ

¹ τῇ Ματιανῇ, Kramer, for τῆς Ματιανῆς; so Meineke.

² κατὰ before μυρίους, 2 and Cornis omit.

³ Καπαῦτα, conj. of O. Müller (Καπαῦτας, Kramer and others), for Σπαῦτα; so Forster (see his note).

XIII

1. MEDIA is divided into two parts. One part of it is called Greater Media, of which the metropolis is Rebatana, a large city containing the royal residence of the Median empire (the Parthians continue to use this as a royal residence even now, and their kings spend at least their summers there, for Media is a cold country; but their winter residence is at Seleuccia, on the Tigris near Babylon). The other part is Atropatini Media, which got its name from the commander¹ Atropates, who prevented also this country, which was a part of Greater Media, from becoming subject to the Macedonians. Furthermore, after he was proclaimed king, he organised this country into a separate state by itself, and his succession of descendants is preserved to this day, and his successors have contracted marriages with the kings of the Armenians and Syrians and, in later times, with the kings of the Parthians.

2. This country lies east of Armenia and Matianê, west of Greater Media, and north of both; and it lies adjacent to the region round the recess of the Hyrcanian Sea and to Matianê on the south. It is no small country, considering its power, as Apollonides² says, since it can furnish as many as ten thousand horsemen and forty thousand foot-soldiers. It has a harbour, Capauta,³ in which salts effloresce and solidify. These salts cause itching and are

¹ In the battle of Arbela, 331 B.C.

² Vol. III., p. 231, foot-note 2.

³ Now Lake Urmi (see II. 14. 8 and note on "Blue").

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δὲ κυνησμάδεις καὶ ἐπαλγεῖς, ἔλαιον δὲ τοῦ πάθους ἄκος, ὕδωρ δὲ γλυκὺ τοῖς καπυρωθεῖσιν¹ ἱματίοις, εἴ τις κατ' ἄγνοϊαν βίψειεν εἰς αὐτὴν πλύσεως χάριν. ἔχουσι δ' ἰσχυροὺς γείτονας τοὺς Ἀρμενίους καὶ τοὺς Παρθυαίους, ὑφ' ὧν περικόπτονται πολλίκις. ἀντέχουσι δ' ὁμοῦ καὶ ἀπολαμβάνουσι τὰ ἀφαιρεθέντα, καθάπερ τὴν Συμβάκην ἀπέλαβον παρὰ τῶν Ἀρμενίων, ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις γεγονότων, καὶ αὐτοὶ προσεληλύθασιν τῇ φιλίᾳ τῇ πρὸς Καίσαρα· θεραπεύουσι δ' ἅμα καὶ τοὺς Παρθυαίους.

3. Βασιλείειον δ' αὐτῶν θερινὸν μὲν ἐν πεδίῳ ἰδρυμένον Γάζακα² χειμερινὸν δὲ³ ἐν φρουρίῳ ἐρυμνῷ Οὐερα, ὅπερ Ἀντωνίος ἐπολιόρκησε κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Παρθυαίους στρατείαν. διέχει δὲ τοῦτο τοῦ Ἀράξου ποταμοῦ τοῦ ὀρίζοντος τὴν τε Ἀρμενίαν καὶ τὴν Ἀτροπατηνὴν σταδίους δισχιλίους καὶ τετρακοσίους, ὥς φησιν ὁ Δέλλιος,⁴ ὁ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου φίλος, συγγράψας τὴν ἐπὶ Παρθυαίους αὐτοῦ στρατείαν, ἐν ᾗ παρῆν καὶ αὐτὸς ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων. ἔστι δὲ τῆς χώρας ταύτης τὰ μὲν ἄλλα εὐδαίμονα χωρία, ἣ δὲ προσάρκτιος ὀρεινὴ καὶ τραχεῖα καὶ ψυχρά, Καδουσίῳ κατοικία τῶν ὀρεινῶν καὶ Ἀμάρδων καὶ Ταπύρων καὶ Κυρτίων καὶ ἄλλων τοιούτων, οἳ μετανίσταται εἰς καὶ ληστρικοί, καὶ γὰρ ὁ Ζάγρος καὶ ὁ Νιφίτης κατεσπαρμένα ἔχουσι τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Περσίδι Κύρτιοι καὶ Μάρδοι (καὶ γὰρ οὕτω λέγονται οἱ Ἀμαρδοὶ) καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ μέχρι νῦν ὁμωνύμως προσαγορευόμενοι τῆς αὐτῆς εἰσὶν ἰδέας.

¹ For καπυρωθεῖσιν, C. Müller conj. καταρρυτωθεῖσιν ("soiled").

painful, but this effect is relieved by olive-oil; and the water restores weathered garments, if perchance through ignorance one should dip them in it to wash them. They have powerful neighbours in the Armenians and the Parthians, by whom they are often plundered. But still they hold out against them and get back what has been taken away from them, as, for example, they got back Symbacé from the Armenians when the latter became subject to the Romans; and they themselves have attained to friendship with Caesar. But they are also paying court to the Parthians at the same time.

3. Their royal summer palace is situated in a plain at Gazaca, and their winter palace in a fortress called Vera, which was besieged by Antony on his expedition against the Parthians. This fortress is distant from the Araxes, which forms the boundary between Armenia and Atropatené, two thousand four hundred stadia, according to Delliüs, the friend of Antony, who wrote an account of Antony's expedition against the Parthians, on which he accompanied Antony and was himself a commander. All regions of this country are fertile except the part towards the north, which is mountainous and rugged and cold, the abode of the mountaineers called Cadusii, Amardi, Tapyri, Cyrtii and other such peoples, who are migrants and predatory; for the Zugrus and Niphates mountains keep these tribes scattered; and the Cyrtii in Persis, and the Mardi (for the Amardi are also thus called), and those in Armenia who to this day are called by the same name, are of the same character.

² Γάζακα, Groskurd, for Γάζα καί; so the later editors.

³ χειμερινὸν δέ, Groskurd inserts; so Meincke.

⁴ Δέλλιος, Casaubon, for Ἀδέλφιος; so the later editors.

4. Οἱ δ' οὖν Καδούσιοι πλήθει τῷ πεζῷ μικρὸν ὑπολείπονται τῶν Ἀριανῶν, ἄκοντισταὶ δ' εἰσὶν ἄριστοι, ἐν δὲ τοῖς τραχέσιν ἀνθ' ἱππέων πεζοὶ C 521 διαμάχονται. Ἀντωνίῳ δὲ χαλεπὴν τὴν στρατείαν ἐποίησεν οὐχ ἡ τῆς χώρας φύσις, ἀλλ' ὁ τῶν ὁδῶν ἡγεμίων, ὁ τῶν Ἀρμενίων βασιλεὺς Ἀρταουάσδης, ὃν εἰκῇ¹ ἐκείνος, ἐπιβουλευόντα αὐτῷ, σύμβουλον ἐποιεῖτο καὶ κύριον τῆς περὶ τοῦ πολέμου γνώμης· ἐτιμωρήσατο μὲν οὖν αὐτόν, ἀλλ' ὁψέ, ἡνίκα πολλῶν αἷτιος κατέστη κακῶν Ῥωμαίοις καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ ἐκείνος, ὅστις τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ζεύγματος ὁδὸν τοῦ κατὰ τὸν Εὐφρῆτην μέχρι τοῦ ἄψασθαι τῆς Ἀτροπατηνῆς ὀκτακισχιλίων σταδίων ἐποίησε, πλεον ἢ διπλασίαν τῆς εὐθείας, διὰ ὁρῶν καὶ ἡνοδιῶν καὶ κυκλοπορίας.

5. Ἡ δὲ μεγάλη Μηδία τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν τῆς Ἀσίας ἡγήσατο πάσης, καταλύσασα τὴν τῶν Σύρων ἀρχήν· ὕστερον δ' ὑπὸ Κύρου καὶ Περσῶν ἀφαιρεθεῖσα τὴν τοσαύτην ἐξουσίαν ἐπὶ Ἀστυάγου, διεφύλαττεν ὅμως πολὺ τοῦ πατρίου ἀξιώματος, καὶ ἦν τὰ Ἐκβρίτανα χειμῶδιον² τοῖς Πέρσαις, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἐκείνους καταλύσασι Μακεδύσι τοῖς τὴν Συρίαν ἔχουσι καὶ νῦν ἔτι τοῖς Παρθυαίων βασιλεῦσι τὴν αὐτὴν παρέχεται χρεῖαν τε καὶ ἀσφάλειαν.

6. Ὅρίζεται δ' ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς ἑω τῇ τε Παρθυαίᾳ καὶ τοῖς Κοσσαίων ὄρεσι, ληστρικῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ τοξότας μυρίους καὶ τρισχιλίους παρέσχοντὺ

¹ εἰκῇ, Meineke, for εἰκόε, which he omit.

² χειμῶδιον must be an error for θερὸν βασιλείαν, or simply βασιλείαν, unless certain words (see Corais) have fallen out of the text which make χειμῶδιον apply to Seleucia (see II. 13. 1).

4. The Cadusii, however, are but little short of the Ariani in the number of their foot-soldiers; and their javelin-throwers are excellent; and in rugged places foot-soldiers instead of horsemen do the fighting. It was not the nature of the country that made the expedition difficult for Antony, but his guide Artavasdes, the king of the Armenians, whom, though plotting against him, Antony rashly made his counsellor and master of decisions respecting the war. Antony indeed punished him, but too late, when the latter had been proved guilty of numerous wrongs against the Romans, not only he himself, but also that other guide, who made the journey from the Zeugma on the Euphrates to the borders of Atropatene eight thousand stadia long, more than twice the direct journey, guiding the army over mountains and roadless regions and circuitous routes.

5. In ancient times Greater Armenia ruled the whole of Asia, after it broke up the empire of the Syrians, but later, in the time of Astyages, it was deprived of that great authority by Cyrus and the Persians, although it continued to preserve much of its ancient dignity; and Rebatana was winter residence¹ for the Persian kings, and likewise for the Macedonians who, after overthrowing the Persians, occupied Syria; and still to-day it affords the kings of the Parthians the same advantages and security.

6. Greater Media is bounded on the east by Parthia and the mountains of the Cossaei, a predatory people, who once supplied the Elymaei, with

¹ Apparently an error of the copyist for "summer residence" or "royal residence" (cf. § 1 above and § 6 below).

ποτε Ἐλυμαίοις, συμμαχοῦντες ἐπὶ Σουσίους καὶ Βαβυλωνίους. Νέαρχος δέ φησι, τεττάρων ὄντων ληστρικῶν ἔθνων, ὧν Μῦρδοι μὲν Πέρσαις προσ-
 εχεῖς ἦσαν, Οὐξιοὶ δὲ καὶ Ἐλυμαῖοι τούτοις τε καὶ Σουσίοις, Κοσσαῖοι δὲ Μήδοις, πάντας μὲν φόρους πράττεσθαι τοὺς βασιλέας, Κοσσαίους δὲ καὶ δῶρα λαμβάνειν, ἡνίκα ὁ βασιλεὺς θερίσας ἐν Ἐκβατάνοις εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν καταβαῖνοι· καταλῦσαι δ' αὐτῶν τὴν πολλὴν τόλμαν Ἀλέξανδρον, ἐπιθέμενον χειμῶνος. τούτοις τε δὴ ὑφορίζεται πρὸς ἑῷ καὶ ἔτι τοῖς Παραιτακηνοῖς, οἷ συναπτουσι Πέρσαις, ὀρεινοὶ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ληστροκοί· ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἄρκτων τοῖς ὑπεροικουσι τῆς Ἰρκανίας θαλάττης Καδουσίους καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, οὓς ἄρτι διήλθομεν· πρὸς νότον¹ δὲ τῇ Ἀπολλωνιάτιδι, ἣν Σιτακηνὴν ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοί, καὶ τῷ Ζύγρῳ, καθ' ὃ ἡ Μασσαβατικὴ κείται, τῆς Μηδίας οὖσα, οἱ δὲ τῆς Ἐλυμαίας φασί· πρὸς δύσιν δὲ τοῖς Ἀτροπατίοις² καὶ τῶν Ἀρμενίων τισίν. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις, κτίσματα τῶν Μακεδόνων ἐν τῇ Μηδίᾳ, ὧν Λαοδίκειά τε καὶ Ἀπάμεια καὶ ἡ πρὸς Ῥάγαις³ καὶ αὐτὴ Ῥάγα, τὸ τοῦ Νικάτορος κτίσμα· ὃ ἐκεῖνος μὲν Εὐρώπὸν ὠνόμασε, Πάρθοι δὲ Ἀρσακίαν, νοτιωτέραν οὖσαν τῶν Κασπίων πυλῶν πεντακοσίους πού σταδίους, C 525 ὡς φησιν Ἀπολλύδωρος Ἀρτεμιτηνός.

¹ E has *ἑῷ* instead of *νότον*.

² Ἀτροπατίοις E, Ἀτροπίοις other MSS.

³ Ἡρακλεῖα (the name of the city to which Strabo refers, see II. 9. 1) is inserted after Ῥάγαις by Meineke, who follows conj. of Groskurd and Krainor.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 13. 6

whom they were allies in the war against the Susians and Babylonians, with thirteen thousand bowmen. Nearchus¹ says that there were four predatory tribes and that of these the Mardi were situated next to the Persians; the Uxil and Elymaei next to the Mardi and the Susians; and the Cossaei next to the Medians; and that whereas all four exacted tribute from the kings, the Cossaei also received gifts at the times when the king, after spending the summer in Ecbatana, went down into Babylonia; but that Alexander put an end to their great audacity when he attacked them in the winter time. So then, Greater Media is bounded on the east by these tribes, and also by the Paractaceni, who border on the Persians and are themselves likewise mountaineers and predatory; on the north by the Cadusii who live above the Hyrcanian Sea, and by the other tribes which I have just described; on the south by Apollioniatis, which the ancients called Sitacênê, and by the mountain Zagrus, at the place where Massabaticê is situated, which belongs to Media, though some say that it belongs to Elymæa; and on the west by the Atropatii and certain of the Armenians. There are also some Greek cities in Media, founded by the Macedonians, among which are Laodiceia, Apameia and the city² near Rhagæ, and Rhagæ³ itself, which was founded by Nicator.⁴ By him it was named Europus, but by the Parthians Arsacia; it lies about five hundred stadia to the south of the Caspian Gates, according to Apollodorus of Artemita.

¹ See *Dictionary* in Vol. I. ² Hieracleia (see II. 9. 1).

³ The name is spelled both in plural and in singular.

⁴ Seleucus Nicator, King of Syria 312-280 B.C.

7. Ἡ πολλή μὲν οὖν ὑψηλή ἐστι καὶ ψυχρά, τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ὑπερκειμένα τῶν Ἐκβατάνων ὄρη καὶ τὰ περὶ τὰς Ῥάγας καὶ τὰς Κασπίους πύλας καὶ καθόλου τὰ προσάρκτια μέρη τὰ ἐν-τεῦθεν μέχρι πρὸς τὴν Ματιανήν¹ καὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν, ἥ δ' ὑπὸ ταῖς Κασπίοις πύλαις ἐν ταπεινοῖς ἐδάφεσι καὶ κοίλοις οὖσα εὐδαίμων σφύδρα ἐστὶ καὶ páμφορος πλὴν ἐλαίας· εἰ δὲ καὶ φύεται πον, ἀλιπής τέ ἐστι καὶ ξηρά· ἵππόβοτος δὲ καὶ αὕτη ἐστὶ διαφερόντως καὶ ἡ Ἀρμενία, καλεῖται δέ τις καὶ λειμών Ἴππόβοτος, ὃν καὶ διεξίσιν οἱ ἐκ τῆς Περσίδος καὶ Βαβυλῶνος εἰς Κασπίους πύλας ὁδεύοντες, ἐν ᾗ πέντε² μυριάδας ἵππων θηλείων νέμεσθαί φασιν ἐπὶ τῶν Περσῶν, εἶναι δὲ τὰς ἀγέλας ταύτας βασιλικάς. τοὺς δὲ Νησαίους³ ἵππους, οἷς ἐχρῶντο οἱ βασιλεῖς ἀρίστοις οὖσι καὶ μεγίστοις, οἱ μὲν ἐνθένδε λέγουσι τὸ γένος, οἱ δ' ἐξ Ἀρμενίας· ἰδιόμορφοι δὲ εἰσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ Παρθικοὶ λεγόμενοι νῦν παρὰ τοὺς Ἑλλαδικούς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς παρ' ἡμῖν. καὶ τὴν βοτάνην δὲ τὴν μάλιστα τρέφουσιν τοὺς ἵππους ἀπὸ τοῦ πλεονάζειν ἐνταῦθα ἰδίως Μηδικὴν καλοῦμεν. φέρει δὲ καὶ σίλφιον ἡ χώρα, ἀφ' οὗ ὁ Μηδικὸς καλούμενος ὀπός, ἐπὶ τὸ⁴ πολὺν λειπόμενος τοῦ Κυρηναϊκοῦ, ἔστι δ' ὅτε καὶ διαφέρων ἐκείνου, εἴτε παρὰ τὰς τῶν τόπων διαφοράς, εἴτε τοῦ φυτοῦ κατ' εἶδος ἐξαλλάττοντος, εἴτε καὶ παρὰ τοὺς

¹ *no* ἡαυ Ματιανήν.

² For πέντε, Wesseling (note on Diodorus 17. 110), comparing Arrian 7. 13, conj. πεντεκαίδεκα.

³ *E* has Νησίους.

⁴ *ἐπὶ τὸ*, Jones inserts before *πολύ*; Stephanus Byz. (s.v. Μηδία) reads *ἐπὶ πολλὰ*.

7. Now most of the country is high and cold; and such, also, are the mountains which lie above Ecbatana and those in the neighbourhood of Rhagae and the Caspian Gates, and in general the northerly regions extending thence to Matianê and Armenia; but the region below the Caspian Gates, consisting of low-lying lands and hollows, is very fertile and productive of everything but the olive; and even if the olive is produced anywhere, it is dry and yields no oil. This, as well as Armenia, is an exceptionally good "horse-pasturing"¹ country; and a certain meadow there is called "Horse-pasturing," and those who travel from Persis and Babylon to Caspian Gates pass through it; and in the time of the Persians it is said that fifty thousand mares were pastured in it and that these herds belonged to the kings. As for the Nesaean horses, which the kings used because they were the best and the largest, some writers say that the breed came from here, while others say from Armenia. They are characteristically different in form, as are also the Parthian horses, as they are now called, as compared with the Helladic and the other horses in our country. Further, we call the grass that makes the best food for horses by the special name "Medic," from the fact that it abounds there. The country also produces silphium; whence the "Medic" juice, as it is called, which in general is inferior to the "Cyrenaic" juice, but sometimes is even superior to it, either owing to regional differences, or because of a variation in the species of the plant, or even owing to the people who extract and prepare

¹ "Hippobotos," a Homeric epithet of Argos (*c.g.* *Od.* 4. 99).

ὀπίζοντας καὶ σκευάζοντας, ὥστε συμμένειν πρὸς τὴν ἀπόθεσιν καὶ τὴν χρεῖαν.

8. Τοιαύτη μὲν τις ἡ χώρα· τὸ δὲ μέγεθος πάριός πῶς ἐστὶν εἰς πλάτος καὶ μῆκος· δοκεῖ δὲ μέγιστον εἶναι πλάτος¹ τῆς Μηδίας τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς τοῦ Ζύγρου ὑπερθέσεως, ἥπερ καλεῖται Μηδικὴ πύλη, εἰς Κασπίους πύλας διὰ τῆς Σιγριανῆς σταδίων τετρακισχιλίων ἑκατόν. τῷ δὲ μεγέθει καὶ τῇ δυνάμει τῆς χώρας ὁμολογεῖ καὶ ἡ περὶ τῶν φόρων ἱστορία· τῆς γὰρ Καππαδοκίας παρεχούσης τοῖς Πέρσαις κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν πρὸς τῷ ἀργυρικῷ τέλει ἵππους χιλίους καὶ πεντακοσίους, ἡμιόνους δὲ δισχιλίους, προβιάτων δὲ πέντε μυριάδας, διπλῦσια σχεδόν τι τούτων ἐτέλουν οἱ Μῆδοι.

9. Ἐθῃ² δὲ τὰ πολλὰ μὲν τὰ αὐτὰ τούτοις τε καὶ τοῖς Ἀρμενίοις διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν χώραν παραπλησίαν εἶναι. τοὺς μέντοι Μήδους ἀρχηγέτας εἶναι φασὶ καὶ τούτοις καὶ ἔτι πρότερον Πέρσαις τοῖς ἔχουσιν αὐτοὺς καὶ διαδεξαμένοις τὴν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐξουσίαν. ἡ γὰρ νῦν λεγομένη Περσικὴ στολὴ καὶ ὁ τῆς τοξικῆς καὶ ἵππικῆς ζῆλος καὶ ἡ περὶ τοὺς βασιλέας θεραπεία καὶ κόσμος καὶ C 526 σεβασμὸς θεοπρεπὴς παρὰ τῶν ἀρχομένων εἰς τοὺς Πέρσας παρὰ Μήδων ἀφίκται. καὶ ὅτι τοῦτ' ἀληθές, ἐκ τῆς ἐσθῆτος μάλιστα δῆλον· τιῦρα γὰρ τις καὶ κίταρις καὶ πῖλος καὶ χεριδωτοί

¹ πλάτος, Meinake amends to μῆκος, presumably in view of Strabo's general use of the two terms (see 2. 1. 32).

² Ἐθῃ σζ, Ἐθῃς other MSS.

³ i.e. robe (cf. Lat. "stola").

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the juice in such a way as to conserve its strength for storage and for use.

8. Such is the nature of the country. As for its size, its length and breadth are approximately equal. The greatest breadth of Media seems to be that from the pass that leads over the Zagrus, which is called Media Gate, to the Caspian Gates through Sigriane, four thousand one hundred stadia. The reports on the tributes paid agree with the size and the power of the country; for Cappadocia paid the Persians yearly, in addition to the silver tax, fifteen hundred horses, two thousand mules, and fifty thousand sheep, whereas Media paid almost twice as much as this.

9. As for customs, most of theirs and of those of the Armenians are the same, because their countries are similar. The Medes, however, are said to have been the originators of customs for the Armenians, and also, still earlier, for the Persians, who were their masters and their successors in the supreme authority over Asia. For example, their "Persian" stolê,¹ as it is now called, and their zeal for archery and horsemanship, and the court they pay to their kings, and their ornaments, and the divine reverence paid by subjects to kings, came to the Persians from the Medes. And that this is true is particularly clear from their dress; for tiara,² citaris,³ pilus,⁴ tunics with sleeves reaching to the hands, and

¹ The royal tiara was high and erect and encircled with a diadem, while that of the people was soft and fell over on one side.

² A kind of Persian head-dress. Aristophanes (*Birds* 407) compares a cock's comb to it.

⁴ A felt skull-cap, like a fez.

χιτώνες καὶ ἀναξυρίδες ἐν μὲν τοῖς ψυχροῖς τόποις καὶ προσβόροις, ἐπιτήδειά ἐστι φορήματα, οἰοί εἰσιν οἱ Μηδικοί· ἐν δὲ τοῖς νοτίοις ἥκιστα· οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι τὴν πλείστην οἴκησιν ἐπὶ τῇ Ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάττῃ κέκτηνται, μεσημβρινώτεροι καὶ Βαβυλωνίων ὄντες καὶ Σουσίων· μετὰ δὲ τὴν κατάλυσιν τὴν τῶν Μήδων προσεκτήσαντό τινα καὶ τῶν προσαπτομένων Μηδία. ἀλλ' οὕτως ἐφάνη σεμνὰ καὶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ προσχήματος οἰκεῖα τὰ ἔθνη τοῖς νικήσασιν καὶ¹ τὰ τῶν νικηθέντων, ὥστ' ἱππὶ γυμνητῶν καὶ ψιλῶν θηλυστολεῖν ὑπέμειναν, καὶ κατηρεφεῖς εἶναι τοῖς σκεπάσμασι.

10. Τινὲς δὲ Μήδειαν καταδείξαι τὴν ἐσθῆτα ταύτην φασί, δυναστεύσασαν ἐν τοῖς τόποις, καθάπερ καὶ Ἰάσωνα, καὶ ἐπικρυπτομένην τὴν ὄψιν, ὅτε ἀντὶ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐξίοι· τοῦ μὲν² Ἰάσονος ὑπομνήματα εἶναι τὰ Ἰασόνια ἡρῶα, τιμώμενα σφόδρα ὑπὸ τῶν Βαρβάρων (ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ὄρος μέγα ὑπὲρ τῶν Κασπίων πυλῶν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ, καλούμενον Ἰασόνιον), τῆς δὲ Μηδείας τὴν ἐσθῆτα καὶ τοῦνομα τῆς χώρας. λέγεται δὲ καὶ Μήδος, υἱὸς αὐτῆς, διαδέξασθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπώνυμον αὐτοῦ καταλιπεῖν. ὁμολογεῖ δὲ τούτοις καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν Ἰασόνια καὶ τὸ τῆς χώρας ὄνομα καὶ ἄλλα πλείω, περὶ ὧν ἐροῦμεν.

11. Καὶ τοῦτο δὲ Μηδικόν, τὸ βασιλέα αἰρεῖσθαι τὸν ἀνδρειότατον, ἀλλ' οὐ πᾶσιν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὀρείοις· μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι πολλὰς

¹ καί, before τὰ, so and Meineke omit.

trousers, are indeed suitable things to wear in cold and northerly regions, such as the Medes wear, but by no means in southerly regions; and most of the settlements possessed by the Persians were on the Red Sea, farther south than the country of the Babylonians and the Susians. But after the overthrow of the Medes the Persians acquired in addition certain parts of the country that reached to Media. However, the customs even of the conquered looked to the conquerors so august and appropriate to royal pomp that they submitted to wear feminine robes instead of going naked or lightly clad, and to cover their bodies all over with clothes.

10. Some say that Medeia introduced this kind of dress when she, along with Jason, held dominion in this region, even concealing her face whenever she went out in public in place of the king; and that the Jasonian hero-chapels, which are much revered by the barbarians, are memorials of Jason (and above the Caspian Gates on the left is a large mountain called Jasonium), whereas the dress and the name of the country are memorials of Medeia. It is said also that Medus her son succeeded to the empire and left his own name to the country. In agreement with this are the Jasonia of Armenia and the name of that country¹ and several other things which I shall discuss.

11. This, too, is a Medic custom—to choose the bravest man as king; not, however, among all Medes, but only among the mountaineers. More general is the custom for the kings to have many

¹ See II. 4. 8.

² Mainake inserta οὐρ after μῆν.

εἶναι γυναῖκας. τοῖς δ' ὀρείοις τῶν Μήδων καὶ πᾶσιν ἔθος τοῦτο, ἐλάττους δὲ τῶν πέντε οὐκ ἔξεστιν· ὥς δ' αὐτως τὰς γυναῖκας φασιν ἐν καλῷ τίθεσθαι ὅτι πλείστους νέμειν ἄνδρας,¹ τῶν πέντε δὲ ἐλάττους συμφορὰν ἡγεῖσθαι. τῆς δ' ἄλλης Μηδίας εὐδαιμονούσης τελέως, λυπρὰ ἔστιν ἢ προσάρκτιος ὀρεινῇ· σιτοῦνται γοῖν ἀπὸ ἀκροδρύων, ἔκ τε μήλων ξηρῶν κοπέντων ποιοῦνται μάζας, ἀπὸ δ' ἀμυγδαίλων φωχθέντων ἄρτους, ἐκ δὲ ῥιζῶν τινῶν οἶνον ἐκθλίβουσι, κρέασι δὲ χρῶνται θηρείοις, ἡμερα δὲ οὐ τρέφουσι θρέμματα. τοσαῦτα καὶ περὶ Μήδων φάμεν· περὶ δὲ τῶν νομίμων² κοινῇ τῆς συμπύσης Μηδίας, ἐπειδὴ ταῦτά³ τοῖς Περσικοῖς γεγένηται διὰ τὴν τῶν Περσῶν ἐπικράτειαν, ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐκείνων λόγῳ φήσομεν.⁴

XIV

1. Τῆς δ' Ἀρμενίας τὰ μὲν νότια προβέβληται τὸν Ταῦρον, διείργοντα αὐτὴν ἀφ' ὅλης τῆς μεταξὺ
C 527 Εὐφράτου καὶ τοῦ Τύγριος, ἣν Μεσοποταμίαν καλοῦσι, τὰ δὲ ἑωθινὰ τῇ Μηδίᾳ συνάπτει τῇ μεγάλῃ καὶ τῇ Ἀτροπατηνῇ· προσάρκτια δὲ

¹ ὅτι πλείστα νέμει τοὺς ἄνδρας Groskurd, and so Meineke, omitting the τοὺς; Kramer conj. ὅτι πλείστα ἔχοντας νέμειν ἄνδρας (see Kramer's note, and C. Müller's *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1018).

² νομίμων margin of α and the editors, for νομαδικῶν.

³ ταῦτά, Cornia, for ταῦτα; so the later editors.

⁴ φήσομεν, Casaubon, for θήσομεν; so the later editors.

wives; this is the custom of the mountaineers of the Medes, and all Medes, and they are not permitted to have less than five; likewise, the women are said to account it an honourable thing to have as many husbands as possible and to consider less than five a calamity.¹ But though the rest of Media is extremely fertile, the northerly mountainous part has poor soil; at any rate, the people live on the fruits of trees, making cakes out of apples that are sliced and dried, and bread from roasted almonds; and they squeeze out a wine from certain roots; and they use the meat of wild animals, but do not breed tame animals. Thus much I add concerning the Medes. As for the institutions in common use throughout the whole of Media, since they prove to have been the same as those of the Persians because of the conquest of the Persians, I shall discuss them in my account of the latter.

XIV

1. As for Armenia, the southern parts of it have the Taurus situated in front of them,² which separates it from the whole of the country between the Euphrates and the Tigris, the country called Mesopotamia; and the eastern parts border on Greater Armenia and Atropatené; and on the north

¹ So the Greek of all MSS. ; but the editors since Du Theil regard the Greek text as corrupt, assuming that the women in question did not have plural husbands. Accordingly, some emend the text to make it say, "for their husbands to have as many wives as possible and consider less than five a calamity" (see critical note).

² The Greek implies that Armenia is *protected* on the south by the Taurus.

ἔστι τὰ ὑπερκείμενα τῆς Κασπίας θαλάττης ὄρη
τὰ τοῦ Παραχούθρα καὶ Ἀλβανοὶ καὶ Ἰβηρες
καὶ ὁ Καύκασος ἐγκυκλούμενος τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα
καὶ συνάπτων τοῖς Ἀρμενίοις, συνάπτων δὲ καὶ
τοῖς Μοσχικοῖς ὄρεσι καὶ Κολχικοῖς μέχρι τῶν
καλουμένων Τιβαρανῶν· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐσπέρας
ταῦτα ἔστι τὰ ἔθνη καὶ ὁ Παρναύδης¹ καὶ ὁ
Σκυδίσσης μέχρι τῆς μικρᾶς Ἀρμενίας καὶ τῆς
τοῦ Εὐφράτου ποταμίας, ἣ διειργεῖ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν
ἀπὸ τῆς Καππαδοκίας καὶ τῆς Κομμαγενῆς.

2. Ὁ γὰρ Εὐφράτης ἀπὸ τῆς βορείου πλευρᾶς
τοῦ Ταύρου τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ρεῖ
πρὸς δύσιν διὰ τῆς Ἀρμενίας, εἰτ' ἐπιστρέφει
πρὸς νότον καὶ διακόπτει τὸν Ταύρον μεταξύ τῶν
Ἀρμενίων τε καὶ Καππαδόκων καὶ Κομμαγενῶν,
ἐκπεσῶν δ' ἔξω καὶ γενόμενος κατὰ τὴν Συρίαν
ἐπιστρέφει πρὸς χειμερινὰς ἀνατολὰς μέχρι Βαβυ-
λῶνος καὶ ποιεῖ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν πρὸς τὸν
Τίγριν· ἀμφότεροι δὲ τελευτῶσιν εἰς τὸν Περσικὸν
κόλπον. τὰ μὲν δὴ κύκλω τοιαῦτα, ὀρεῖνὰ σχεδόν
τι πάντα καὶ τραχέα, πλὴν τῶν πρὸς τὴν Μηδίαν
κεκλιμένων ὀλίγων. πάλιν δὲ τοῦ λεχθέντος
Ταύρου τὴν ἀρχὴν λαμβάνοντος ἀπὸ τῆς περαίας
τῶν Κομμαγενῶν καὶ τῶν Μελιτηνῶν, ἣν ὁ
Εὐφράτης ποιεῖ, Μάσιον μὲν ἔστι τὸ ὑπερκείμενον
ὄρος τῶν ἐν τῇ Μεσοποταμίᾳ Μυγδόνων ἐκ νότου,
ἐν οἷς ἡ Νίσιβις ἔστιν· ἐκ δὲ τῶν πρὸς ἄρκτον²
μερῶν ἡ³ Σωφηνὴ κεῖται μεταξύ τοῦ τε Μασίου
καὶ τοῦ Ἀντιταύρου. οὗτος δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Εὐφράτου

¹ Παρόδης is the reading of the MSS.

² πρὸς ἄρκτον, Kramer, for πρὸς ἄρκτων B, προσἄρκτων other MSS.

are the mountains of Parachoathras that lie above the Caspian Sea, and Albania, and Iberia, and the Caucasus, which last encircles these nations and borders on Armenia, and borders also on the Moschian and Colchian mountains as far as the Tibarani, as they are called; and on the west are these nations and the mountains Paryadres and Seydises in their extent to Lesser Armenia and the river-land of the Euphrates, which latter separates Armenia from Cappadocia and Commagenê.

2. For the Euphrates, having its beginnings on the northern side of the Taurus, flows at first towards the west through Armenia, and then bends towards the south and cuts through the Taurus between Armenia, Cappadocia, and Commagenê, and then, after falling outside the Taurus and reaching the borders of Syria, it bends towards the winter-sunrise¹ as far as Babylon, and with the Tigris forms Mesopotamia; and both rivers end in the Persian Gulf. Such, then, is our circuit of Armenia, almost all parts being mountainous and rugged, except the few which verge towards Media. But since the above-mentioned Taurus² takes a new beginning on the far side of the Euphrates opposite Commagenê and Melitenê, countries formed by that river, Mt. Masius is the mountain which lies above the Mygdonians of Mesopotamia on the south, in whose country is Nisibis, whereas Sophenê is situated in the northern parts, between Masius and Antitaurus. The Antitaurus takes its beginning at the Euphrates

¹ See Vol. I, p. 103, note 2.

² Cf. 11. 12. 4.

³ 4 22 and the editors insert.

καὶ τοῦ Ταύρου τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβὼν τελευτᾷ πρὸς τὰ ἑῷα τῆς Ἀρμενίας, ἀπολαμβάνων μέσῃν τὴν Σωφηνήν, ἐκ θατέρου δὲ μέρους ἔχων τὴν Ἀκιλίστην μεταξὺ ἰδρυμένην τοῦ Ἀντιταύρου¹ τε καὶ τῆς τοῦ Εὐφράτου ποταμίας,² πρὶν ἢ κάμπτειν αὐτὴν³ ἐπὶ νότον. βασιλείου δὲ τῆς Σωφηνῆς Καρκαθιόκερτα. τοῦ δὲ Μασίου ὑπέρκειται πρὸς ἑὸ πολὺ κατὰ τὴν Ἰορδυνήν⁴ ὁ Νιφάτης, εἴθ' ὁ Ἄβος, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ ὁ Εὐφράτης ῥεῖ καὶ ὁ Ἀράξης, ὁ μὲν πρὸς δύσιν, ὁ δὲ πρὸς ἀνατολὰς· εἴθ' ὁ Νίβαρος μέχρι τῆς Μηδίας παρατείνει.

3. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Εὐφράτης εἴρηται ὃν τρόπον ῥεῖ· ὁ δὲ Ἀράξης, πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολὰς ἐνεχθεὶς μέχρι τῆς Ἀτροπατηνῆς, κάμπτει πρὸς δύσιν καὶ πρὸς ἄρκτους καὶ παραρρεῖ τὰ⁵ Ἀζαρα πρῶτον, εἴτ' Ἀρτάξата, πόλεις Ἀρμενίων· ἔπειτα διὰ τοῦ Ἀραξηνοῦ πεδίου πρὸς τὸ Κάσπιον ἐκδίδωσι πῆλαγος.

Ο 528 4. Ἐν αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ πολλὰ μὲν ὄρη, πολλὰ δὲ ὀροπέδια, ἐν οἷς οὐδ' ἄμπελος φύεται ῥαδίως, πολλοὶ δ' αὐλῶνες, οἱ μὲν μέσως, οἱ δὲ καὶ σφόδρα εὐδαίμονες, καθάπερ τὸ Ἀραξηνὸν πεδίον, δι' οὗ ὁ Ἀράξης ποταμὸς ῥέων εἰς τὰ ἄκρα τῆς Ἀλβανίας καὶ τὴν Κασπίαν ἐκπίπτει θάλασσαν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ Σακασηνή, καὶ αὐτὴ τῇ Ἀλβανίᾳ πρόσχωρος καὶ τῇ Κύρῳ ποταμῷ, εἴθ' ἡ Γωγαρηνή· πᾶσα γὰρ ἡ χώρα

¹ Ἀντιταύρου, Du Theil, for Ταύρου; so Casaubon and G. Müller.

² ποταμίας, Corais from conj. of Salmasius, for μεσοποταμίας; so the later editors.

³ πρ., Tzschucke, and Corais read αὐτόν.

and the Taurus and ends towards the eastern parts of Armenia, thus on one side¹ enclosing the middle of Sophenê,² and having on its other side Acilisenê, which is situated between the Antitaurus³ and the river-land⁴ of the Euphrates, before that river bends towards the south. The royal city of Sophenê is Caranthiocerta. Above Mt. Masius, far towards the east opposite Gordyenê, lies Mt. Niphates; and then comes Mt. Abus, whence flow both the Euphrates and the Araxes, the former towards the west and the latter towards the east; and then Mt. Nibarus, which stretches as far as Media.

3. I have already described the course of the Euphrates. As for the Araxes, it first flows towards the east as far as Atropatenê, and then bends towards the west and towards the north and flows first past Azara and then past Artaxata, Armenian cities, and then, passing through the Araxene Plain, empties into the Caspian Sea.

4. In Armenia itself there are many mountains and many plateaus, in which not even the vine can easily grow; and also many valleys, some only moderately fertile, others very fertile, for instance, the Araxene Plain, through which the Araxes River flows to the extremities of Albania and then empties into the Caspian Sea. After these comes Sacasenê, this too bordering on Albania and the Cyrus River; and then comes Gogarenê. Indeed, the whole of

¹ See critical note.

² i.e. "enclosing Sophenê in a valley between itself (the Antitaurus) and the Taurus" (II. 12. 4).

³ See critical note.

⁴ See critical note.

⁵ Γορδυνηήν, Corais, for Γορδυληνήν Ε, Γοργυδιλήν 2, Γοργυδ-ληνήν other MSS.

⁶ τῶ, the editors, for τῇ.

αὕτη καρποῖς τε καὶ τοῖς ἡμέροις δένδρεσι καὶ τοῖς αἰεθαλέσι πληθύνει, φέρει δὲ καὶ ἐλαίαν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ Φαυνηνὴ¹ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἐπαρχία καὶ ἡ Κωμισσηνὴ καὶ Ὀρχιστηνὴ, πλείστην ἰππείαν παρέχουσα· ἡ δὲ Χυρξηνὴ καὶ Καμβυσηνὴ προσβορώταται εἰσι καὶ νιφόβολοι μάλιστα, συνάπτουσαι τοῖς Καυκασίοις ὄρεσι καὶ τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ καὶ τῇ Κολχίδι· ὅπου φασὶ κατὰ τὰς ὑπερβολὰς τῶν ὀρῶν πολλὰί τις καὶ συνοδίας ὕλας² ἐν τῇ χιόνι καταπίνεσθαι νιφετῶν γινωμένων ἐπὶ πλεον· ἔχειν δὲ καὶ βακτηρίας πρὸς τοὺς τοιοῦτους κινδύνους³ παρεξαίροντας εἰς τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἀναπνοῆς τε χάριν καὶ τοῦ διαμηνύειν τοῖς ἐπιούσιν, ὥστε βοηθείας τυγχάνειν, ἀπορύττεσθαι καὶ σώζεσθαι. ἐν δὲ τῇ χιόνι βώλους πηγνυσθαί φασι κοίλας περιεχοῦσας χρηστὸν ὕδωρ ὡς ἐν χιτῶνι, καὶ ζῶα δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ γεννᾶσθαι· καλεῖ δὲ σκώληκας Ἀπολλωνίδης, Θεοφάνης δὲ θρίπας· κὰν τούτοις ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι χρηστὸν ὕδωρ, περισχισθέντων⁴ δὲ τῶν χιτῶνων πίνεσθαι· τὴν δὲ γένεσιν τῶν ζώων τοιαύτην εἰκάζουσιν, οἷαν τὴν τῶν κωνώπων ἐκ τῆς ἐν τοῖς μετάλλοις φλογὸς καὶ τοῦ φεψύλου.⁵

Β. Ἱστοροῦσι δὲ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν, μικρὰν πρότερον οὔσαν, αὐξηθῆναι διὰ τῶν περὶ Ἀρταξίαν καὶ Ζαριάδριν,⁶ οἱ πρότερον μὲν ἦσαν Ἀντιόχου

¹ Φαυνη (Φαυνη σιαν) seems corrupt; perhaps Φαυνη (Tzschucke, Corais) is right (cp. Φαυνίτις below), if not Φαυνη (see Kramer's note).

² The words τῶν ὀρῶν after ὕλας are omitted by *qxy* and Corais. Strabo probably wrote ἐμὸρων (conj. of Corais) or ἑδαίρων (conj. of Meineke).

³ Meineke inserts *αἱ* after κινδύνους.

this country abounds in fruits and cultivated trees and evergreens, and even bears the olive. There is also Phaucnê,¹ a province of Armenia, and Comisenê, and Orchistenê, which last furnishes the most cavalry. Chorzenê and Cambysenê are the most northerly and the most subject to snows, bordering on the Caucasian mountains and Iberia and Colchis. It is said that here, on the passes over the mountains, whole caravans are often swallowed up in the snow when unusually violent snowstorms take place, and that to meet such dangers people carry staves, which they raise to the surface of the snow in order to get air to breathe and to signify their plight to people who come along, so as to obtain assistance, be dug out, and safely escape. It is said that hollow masses of ice form in the snow which contain good water, in a coat of ice as it were; and also that living creatures breed in the snow (Apollonides² calls these creatures "scoleces"³ and Theophanes⁴ "thripes"⁵); and that good water is enclosed in these hollow masses which people obtain for drinking by slitting open the coats of ice; and the genesis of these creatures is supposed to be like that of the gnats which spring from the flames and sparks at mines.

5. According to report, Armenia, though a small country in earlier times, was enlarged by Artaxias and Zariadris, who formerly were generals of

¹ See critical note. ² See Vol. III, p. 234, foot-note 2.

³ "Worms" or "larvae." ⁴ See foot-note on II. 2. 2.

⁵ Worm-worms.

⁴ περιχισθέντων B. *Epil.*, περιχισθέντων other MSS.

⁵ φεψάλου E. *Epil.*, πετάλλου Dk, πετάλου other MSS.

⁶ Ζαριάδρις, Tyrwhitt, for Ζαριάδην; so the later editors.

τοῦ μεγάλου στρατηγοί, βασιλεύσαντες δ' ὥστε-
 ρον μετὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ἦτταν, ὁ μὲν τῆς Σωφηνῆς
 καὶ τῆς Ἀκισσηνῆς¹ καὶ Ὀδομαντίδος καὶ ἄλλων
 τινῶν, ὁ δὲ τῆς περὶ Ἀρτάξата, συνηύξησαν, ἐκ
 τῶν περικειμένων ἐθνῶν ὑποτεμόμενοι μέρη, ἐκ
 Μήδων μὲν τὴν τε Κασπιανὴν καὶ Φαννίτιν καὶ
 Βασοροπέδαν, Ἰβήρων δὲ τὴν τε παρῳρείαν τοῦ
 Παρυΐδρου² καὶ τὴν Χορσηνὴν³ καὶ Γωγαρηνίην,
 πέραν οὖσαν τοῦ Κύρου, Χαλύβων δὲ καὶ Μοσυ-
 νοίκων Καρηνίτιν⁴ καὶ Ξερσηνὴν, ἃ τῇ μικρᾷ
 Ἀρμενίᾳ ἐστὶν ὁμορα ἢ καὶ μέρη αὐτῆς ἐστὶ,
 Καταόνων δὲ Ἀκιλισσηνὴν⁵ καὶ τὴν περὶ τὸν
 Ἀντίταυρον, Σύρων δὲ Ταρωνίτιν,⁶ ὥστε πάντας
 ὁμογλώττους εἶναι.

6. Πόλεις δ' ἐστὶ τῆς Ἀρμενίας Ἀρτάξата τε,
 ἣν καὶ Ἀρταξιάσατα καλοῦσιν, Ἀννίβα κτίσαν-
 O 529 τος Ἀρταξία τῷ βασιλεῖ, καὶ Ἀρξата, ἀμφό-
 τεραι ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀράξῃ, ἣ μὲν Ἀρξата πρὸς τοῖς
 ὄροις τῆς Ἀτροπατίας,⁷ ἣ δὲ Ἀρτάξата πρὸς τῷ
 Ἀραξηνῷ⁸ πεδίῳ, συνωκισμένη καλῶς καὶ βασι-
 λειον οὔσα τῆς χώρας. κεῖται δ' ἐπὶ χειρρονησιύ-
 ζοντος ἀγκῶνος, τὸ τεῖχος κύκλῳ προβεβλημένον
 τὸν ποταμὸν πλὴν τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ, τὸν ἰσθμὸν δ' ἔχει
 τάφρῳ καὶ χάρακι κεκλεισμένον. οὐ πολὺ δ'

¹ Ἀκισσηνῆς (Ἀκιλισσηνῆς editors before Kramer) is very doubtful (see Kramer's note).

² Παρυΐδρου, Xylander, for Παριδρου; so the later editors.

³ Χορσηνὴν, Xylander, for Χορσονὴν; so the later editors.

⁴ Καρηνίτιν, Kramer, for Καρηνίτην; so the later editors.

⁵ Ἀκιλισσηνὴν, Tzschucke, for Ἀκισσηνὴν; so the later editors.

⁶ Ταρωνίτιν, Kramer, for Ταμωνίτις; so the later editors.

⁷ Ἀτροπατίας, the editors, for Ἀτροπάτης C, Ἀτροπάτας other MSS.

Antiochus the Great,¹ but later, after his defeat, reigned as kings (the former as king of Sophenê, Acisenê, Odomantis, and certain other countries, and the latter as king of the country round Artaxata), and jointly enlarged their kingdoms by cutting off for themselves parts of the surrounding nations,—I mean by cutting off Caspianê and Phau-nitis and Basoropeda from the country of the Medes; and the country along the side of Mt. Paryadres and Chorzenê and Gogarenê, which last is on the far side of the Cyrus River, from that of the Iberians; and Carenitis and Xerxenê, which border on Lesser Armenia or else are parts of it, from that of the Chalybians and the Mosynoeci; and Acilisenê and the country round the Antitaurus from that of the Cataonians; and Taronitis from that of the Syrians; and therefore they all speak the same language, as we are told.

6. The cities of Armenia are Artaxata, also called Artaxiasata, which was founded by Hannibal² for Artaxias the king, and Arxata, both on the Araxes River, Arxata being near the borders of Atropatia, whereas Artaxata is near the Araxene plain, being a beautiful settlement and the royal residence of the country. It is situated on a peninsula-like elbow of land and its walls have the river as protection all round them, except at the isthmus, which is enclosed by a trench and a palisade. Not

¹ Reigned as king of Syria 223-187 B.C.

² The Carthaginian.

³ 'Αραξηνή, Tzachucke, for 'Αραξηνή ΔΑ, 'Αραξηνή other MSS.; so the later editors.

ἀπωθέν ἐστι τῆς πόλεως¹ τὰ Τιγράνου καὶ Ἀρταουάσδου γαζοφυλάκια, φρούρια ἐρυμνί, Βάβυρσά τε καὶ Ὀλανή² ἣν δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ. Ἀρταγέρης³ δὲ ἀπέστησε μὲν Ἀδῶρ⁴ ὁ φρούραρχος, ἐξεῖλον δ' οἱ Καίσαρος στρατηγοί, πολιορκήσαντες πολὺν χρόνον, καὶ τὰ τεῖχη περιεῖλον.

7. Ποταμοὶ δὲ πλείους μὲν εἰσιν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, γνωριμώτατοι δὲ Φῦσις μὲν καὶ Λύκος εἰς τὴν Ποντικὴν ἐκπίπτοντες θάλατταν (Ἐρατοσθένους δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ Λύκου τίθησι Θερμώδοντα οὐκ εὖ), εἰς δὲ τὴν Κασπίαν Κύρος καὶ Ἀράξης, εἰς δὲ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν ὁ τε Εὐφράτης καὶ ὁ Τίγρις.

8. Εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ λίμναι κατὰ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν μεγάλαι, μία μὲν ἡ Μαντιανή, Κυανὴ⁵ ἐρμηνευθεῖσα, μεγίστη, ὥς φασι, μετὰ τὴν Μαιῶτιν, ἀλμυροῦ ὕδατος, διήκουσα μέχρι τῆς Ἀτροπατίας, ἔχουσα καὶ ἀλοπήγια· ἡ δὲ Ἀρσηνη, ἣν καὶ Θωπίτιν⁶ καλοῦσιν· ἔστι δὲ νιτρίτις, τὰς δ' ἐσθῆτας ῥύπτει⁷ καὶ διαξαίνει· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἄποτον ἐστι τὸ ὕδωρ. φέρεται δὲ δι' αὐτῆς

¹ ἀπὶ, after πόλεως, Meineke omits; the editors before Kramer amended it to καί.

² Meineke emends Ἀρταγέρης to Ἀρτάγειρα, perhaps rightly.

³ Meineke emends Ἀδῶρ to Ἀδων, perhaps rightly.

⁴ Κυανὴ E, Κυανειανή other MSS.

⁵ Θωπίτιν, Kramer, for Θωῆτιν; so the later editors.

⁶ ῥύπτει (ῥήπτει C, ῥύττει π), Eustathius, for ῥίττει; so Xylander (op. 11. 13. 2).

⁷ Father and son respectively, kings of Armenia.

⁸ See critical note.

⁹ See critical note.

¹⁰ Mantianē (apparently the word should be spelled "Matianē"; see 11. 8. 8 and 11. 13. 2) is the lake called

far from the city are the treasures of Tigranes and Artavasdes,¹ the strong fortresses Babyrsa and Olanê. And there were other fortresses on the Euphrates. Of these, Artageras² was caused to revolt by Ador,³ its commandant, but Caesar's generals sacked it after a long siege and destroyed its walls.

7. There are several rivers in the country, but the best known are the Phasis and the Lycus, which empty into the Pontic Sea (Eratosthenes wrongly writes "Thermodon" instead of "Lycus"), whereas the Cyrus and the Araxes empty into the Caspian Sea, and the Euphrates and the Tigris into the Red Sea.

8. There are also large lakes in Armenia; one the Mantianê, which being translated means "Blue";⁴ it is the largest salt-water lake after Lake Maeotis, as they say, extending as far as Atropatia; and it also has salt-works. Another is Arsenê, also called Thopitis.⁵ It contains soda,⁶ and it cleanses and restores clothes;⁷ but because of this ingredient the water is also unfit for drinking.

"Capauta" in II. 13. 2, Capauta meaning "Blue" and corresponding to the old Armenian name Kapoit-azow (Blue Lake), according to Tozer (note *ad loc.*), quoting Kiepert.

¹ On the position of this lake see Tozer (note *ad loc.*).

² The Greek word "nitron" means "soda" (carbonate of soda, our washing soda), and should not be confused with our "nitro" (potassium nitrate), nor yet translated "potash" (potassium carbonate). Southgate (*Narrative of a Tour through Armenia, Kurdistan, etc.*, Vol. II, p. 306, Eng. ed.) says that "a chemical analysis of a specimen shows it to be alkaline salts, composed chiefly of carbonate of soda and chloride" (*chlorite* in Tozer is a typographical error) "of sodium" (salt).

⁷ See II. 13. 3.

ὁ Τίγρις ἀπὸ τῆς κατὰ τὸν Νιφύτην ὀρεινῆς ὀρμηθεὶς, ἄμικτον φυλάττων τὸ ρεῦμα διὰ τὴν ὀξύτητα, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τοῦνομα, Μήδων τίγριν καλοῦντων τὸ τόξευμα· καὶ οὗτος μὲν ἔχει πολυειδεῖς ἰχθῦς, οἱ δὲ λιμναῖοι ἐνὸς εἶδους εἰσὶ· κατὰ δὲ τὸν μυχὸν τῆς λίμνης εἰς βάραθρον ἐμπεσὼν ὁ ποταμὸς καὶ πολὺν τόπον ἐνεχθεὶς ὑπὸ γῆς ἀνατέλλει κατὰ τὴν Χαλωνίτην· ἐκείθεν δ' ἤδη πρὸς τὴν Ὀπιν καὶ τὸ τῆς Σεμιράμιδος καλούμενον διατείχισμα ἐκείνους τε καταφέρεται, τοὺς Ἰορδυαίους ἐν δεξιᾷ ἀφείς καὶ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ὅλην, καὶ ὁ Εὐφράτης τοῦναντίον ἐν ἰριστερίᾳ ἔχων τὴν αὐτὴν χώραν· πλησιύσαντες δὲ ἀλλήλοις καὶ ποιήσαντες τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν, ὁ μὲν διὰ Σελευκείας φέρεται πρὸς τὸν Περσικὸν κόλπον, ὁ δὲ διὰ Βαβυλῶνος, καθύπερ εἰρηταί που ἐν τοῖς πρὸς Ἐρατοσθένην καὶ Ἱππαρχον λόγοις.

9. Μέταλλα δ' ἐν μὲν τῇ Συσπρίτιδι¹ ἐστὶ χρυσοῦ κατὰ τὰ Κάβαλλα, ἐφ' ἃ Μένωνα ἔπεμψεν Ἀλέξανδρος μετὰ στρατιωτῶν, ἀνήχθη² δ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἐγχωρίων· καὶ ἄλλα δ' ἐστὶ μέταλλα, καὶ δὴ³ τῆς σάνδυκος⁴ καλουμένης, ἣν δὴ καὶ Ἀρμένιον καλοῦσι χρώμα, ὁμοιον κάλχη. οὕτω δ' ἐστὶν ἵπποβότος σφόδρα ἡ χώρα, καὶ οὐχ

¹ Συσπρίτιδι, Groskurd, for Ὑσπρίτιδι; so Kramer (see his note), Meineke, and C. Müller (*Ind. Var. Lat.* p. 1018).

² For ἀνέχθη (ἀνείχθη C), Casaubon conj. ἀννήθη, Tzschucke ἀνεδείχθη or ἐδείχθη, Groskurd ἀπήχθη; Corais reads ἀνεψέχθη and Meineke ἀνήχθη.

³ δὴ, Tzschucke and Corais emend to τό.

⁴ σάνδυκος, Salmasius, for σάνδικος; so the later editors.

¹ There must have been a second Chalontis, one "not far from Gordyaca" (see 16. 1. 21), as distinguished from

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The Tigris flows through this lake after issuing from the mountainous country near the Niphates; and because of its swiftness it keeps its current unmixed with the lake; whence the name Tigris, since the Median word for "arrow" is "tigris." And while the river has fish of many kinds, the fish in the lake are of one kind only. Near the recess of the lake the river falls into a pit, and after flowing underground for a considerable distance rises near Chalontia.¹ Thence the river begins to flow down towards Opis and the wall of Semiramis, as it is called, leaving the Gordiæans and the whole of Mesopotamia on the right, while the Euphrates, on the contrary, has the same country on the left. Having approached one another and formed Mesopotamia, the former flows through Seleucia to the Persian Gulf and the latter through Babylon, as I have already said somewhere in my arguments against Eratosthenes and Hipparchus.²

9. There are gold mines in Syspiritis near Caballa, to which Menon was sent by Alexander with soldiers, and he was led up³ to them by the natives. There are also other mines, in particular those of sandyx,⁴ as it is called, which is also called "Armenian" colour, like chalcê.⁵ The country is so very good that in eastern Assyria, or else there is an error in the name.

¹ 2. 1. 27.

² "Led up" (or "inland") seems wrong. The verb has been emended to "destroyed," "imprisoned," "hanged" (Meineke), and other such words, but the translator knows of no evidence either to support any one of these emendations or to encourage any other.

³ An earthy ore containing arsenic, which yields a bright red colour.

⁴ i.e. purple dye. The usual spelling is calchê.

C 530 ἦττον τῆς Μηδίας, ὥστε οἱ Νησαῖοι¹ Ἴπποι καὶ ἐνταῦθα γίνονται, οἷσπερ οἱ Περσῶν βασιλεῖς ἐχρῶντο· καὶ ὁ σατράπης τῆς Ἀρμενίας τῷ Πέρσῃ κατ' ἔτος δισμυρίους πῶλους τοῖς Μιθρακίνοις² ἔπεμπεν. Ἀρταουάσδης δὲ Ἀντωνίῳ χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης ἱππείας αὐτὴν τὴν κατάφρακτον ἑξακισχιλίαν Ἴππον ἐκτάξας ἐπέδειξεν, ἡνίκα εἰς τὴν Μηδίαν ἐνέβαλε σὺν αὐτῷ. ταύτης δὲ τῆς ἱππείας οὐ Μῆδοι μόνοι καὶ Ἀρμένιοι ζηλωταὶ γεγόνασιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Ἀλβανοί, καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι καταφράκτοις χρῶνται.

10. Τοῦ δὲ πλούτου καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς χώρας σημεῖον οὐ μικρόν, ὅτι Πομπηίου Τυγράνῃ τῷ πατρὶ τῷ Ἀρταουάσδου τάλαντα ἐπιγράψαντος ἑξακισχίλια ἀργυρίου, διένειμεν αὐτίκα ταῖς δυνάμεσι τῶν Ῥωμαίων, στρατιῶτῃ μὲν κατ' ἄνδρα πεντήκοντα δραχμάς,³ ἑκατοντάρχη δὲ χιλίας, ἱππάρχῳ⁴ δὲ καὶ χιλιάρχῳ τάλαντον.

11. Μέγεθος δὲ τῆς χώρας Θεοφάνης ἀποδίδωσιν εὖρος μὲν σχοῖνων ἑκατόν, μῆκος δὲ διπλάσιον, τιθεὶς τὴν σχοῖνον τετταράκοντα σταδίων· πρὸς ὑπερβολὴν δ' εἴρηκεν· ἐγγυτέρω δ' ἐστὶ τῆς ἀληθείας μῆκος μὲν θέσθαι τὸ ὑπ' ἐκείνου λεχθὲν εὖρος,⁵ εὖρος δὲ τὸ ἡμῖν ἢ μικρῷ πλεῖον. ἢ μὲν δὴ φύσις τῆς Ἀρμενίας καὶ δύναμις τοιαύτη.

¹ E has Νησαῖοι.

² Μιθρακίνοις, Kramer, for Μιθρακήνοις O, Μιθρακάνοις Elioziog, Μιθριακοῖς Corais, Μιθραῖνοις Groskurd.

³ καὶ ἑκατόν, after δραχμας, Corais would omit; so the later editors.

⁴ ἱππάρχῳ, Du Theil, for ἐνδάρχῳ; so the later editors.

⁵ εὖρος, Groskurd inserts; so the later editors.

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for "horse-pasturing," not even inferior to Media,¹ that the Nesaean horses, which were used by the Persian kings, are also bred there. The satrap of Armenia used to send to the Persian king twenty thousand foals every year at the time of the Mithracina.² Artavasdes,³ at the time when he invaded Media with Antony, showed him, apart from the rest of the cavalry, six thousand horses drawn up in battle array in full armour. Not only the Medes and the Armenians pride themselves upon this kind of cavalry, but also the Albanians, for they too use horses in full armour.

10. As for the wealth and power of the country, the following is no small sign of it, that when Pompey imposed upon Tigranes, the father of Artavasdes, a payment of six thousand talents of silver, he forthwith distributed to the Roman forces as follows: to each soldier fifty drachmas, to each centurion a thousand drachmas, and to each hipparch and chiliarch a talent.

11. The size of the country is given by Theophrastus:⁴ the breadth one hundred "schoeni," and the length twice as much, putting the "schoenus" at forty stadia;⁵ but his estimate is too high; it is nearer the truth to put down as length what he gives as breadth, and as breadth the half, or a little more, of what he gives as breadth. Such, then, is the nature and power of Armenia.

¹ See 11. 13. 7.

² The annual festival in honour of the Persian Sun-god Mithras.

³ See 11. 18. 4.

⁴ See foot-note on 11. 2. 2.

⁵ On the variations in the meaning of "schoenus," see 17. 1. 24.

12. Ἀρχαιολογία δέ τις ἐστὶ περὶ τοῦ ἔθνους τοῦδε τοιαύτη· Ἄρμενος ἐξ Ἀρμενίου, πόλεως Θετταλικῆς, ἣ κεῖται μεταξύ Φερῶν καὶ Λαρίσης ἐπὶ τῇ Βοίβῃ, καθύπερ εἴρηται, συνεστράτευσεν Ἰάσονι εἰς τὴν Ἀρμενίαν· τούτου φασὶν ἐπώνυμον τὴν Ἀρμενίαν οἱ περὶ Κυρσίλου τὸν Φαρσάλιον καὶ Μήδιον τὸν Λαρισαῖον, ἄνδρες συνεστρατευκότες Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, τῶν δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Ἀρμένου τοὺς μὲν τὴν Ἀκιλισηνὴν οἰκῆσαι τὴν ὑπὸ τοῖς Σωφηνοῖς πρότερον οὔσαν, τοὺς δὲ ἐν τῇ Συσπρίτιδι ἕως τῆς Καλαχηνῆς καὶ τῆς Ἀδιαβηνῆς ἔξω τῶν Ἀρμενικῶν ὄρων.¹ καὶ τὴν ἐσθῆτα δὲ τὴν Ἀρμενικὴν Θετταλικὴν φασιν, οἶον τοὺς βαθεῖς χιτῶνας, οὓς καλοῦσι Θετταλικούς² ἐν ταῖς τραγωδίαις, καὶ ζωννύουσι περὶ τὰ στήθη, καὶ ἐφαπτίδας, ὡς καὶ τῶν τραγῳδῶν μμησαμένων τοὺς Θετταλούς, ἔδει μὲν γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐπιθέτου κόσμον τοιούτου τινός, οἱ δὲ Θετταλοὶ μάλιστα βαθυστολοῦντες, ὡς εἰκός, διὰ τὸ πάντων εἶναι Ἑλλήνων βορειοτάτους καὶ ψυχροτάτους νέμεσθαι τόπους ἐπιτηδειοτάτην παρέσχοντο μίμησιν τῇ τῶν ὑποκριτῶν διασκευῇ³ ἐν τοῖς ἀναπλάσμασιν· καὶ τὸν τῆς ἱππικῆς ζῆλόν φασιν εἶναι Θετταλικὸν καὶ τούτοις ὁμοίως καὶ Μήδοις· τὴν δὲ Ἰάσονος στρατείαν καὶ τὰ Ἰασόνια μαρτυρεῖ, ὧν τινὰ οἱ δυνάσται κατεσκεύασαν⁴ παραπλησίως ὥσπερ τὸν ἐν Ἀβδήροις νεῶν τοῦ Ἰάσονος Παρμενίων.

¹ ὄρων, Xylander, for ὄρων; so the later editors.

² Θετταλικούς, Cornis from conj. of Du Theil, for Αἰτωλικούς; so the later editors.

³ τῇ . . . διασκευῇ, Kramer, for τὴν . . . διασκευῇ, omitting δὲ after διασκευῇ; so the later editors.

12. There is an ancient story of the Armentian race to this effect: that Armenus of Arminenium, a Thessalian city, which lies between Pherae and Larisa on Lake Boebe, as I have already said,¹ accompanied Jason into Armenia; and Cyrsilus the Pharsalian and Medius the Larisaeon, who accompanied Alexander, say that Armenia was named after him, and that, of the followers of Armenus, some took up their abode in Acilisenê, which in earlier times was subject to the Sopheni, whereas others took up their abode in Syapiritis, as far as Calachenê and Adiabênê, outside the Armenian mountains. They also say that the clothing of the Armentians is Thessalian, for example, the long tunics, which in tragedies are called Thessalian and are girded round the breast; and also the cloaks that are fastened on with clasps, another way in which the tragedians imitated the Thessalians, for the tragedians had to have some alien decoration of this kind; and since the Thessalians in particular wore long robes, probably because they of all the Greeks lived in the most northerly and coldest region, they were the most suitable objects of imitation for actors in their theatrical make-ups. And they say that their style of horsemanship is Thessalian, both theirs and alike that of the Medes. To this the expedition of Jason and the Jasonian monuments bear witness, some of which were built by the sovereigns of the country, just as the temple of Jason at Abdera was built by Parmenion.

¹ 11. 4. 8.

² κατεσκεύασαν, Casaubon, for κατέσκευαν; so the later editors.

καὶ Μήδων, θηριώδεις ἄνθρώπους καὶ ὑπειθεῖς, ὀρεινοὺς, περισκυθιστάς¹ τε καὶ ὑποκεφαλίστάς· τοῦτο γὰρ δηλοῦσιν οἱ Σαραπαῖραι. εἰρηται δὲ καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς Μηδείας ἐν τοῖς Μηδικοῖς· ὥστ' ἐκ πάντων τούτων εἰκάζουσι καὶ τοὺς Μήδους καὶ Ἀρμενίους συγγενεῖς πῶς τοῖς Θερταλοῖς εἶναι καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Ἰάσονος καὶ Μηδείας.

15. Ὁ μὲν δὴ παλαιὸς λόγος οὗτος, ὃ δὲ τούτου νεώτερος καὶ κατὰ Πέρσας εἰς τὸ ἐφεξῆς μέχρι εἰς ἡμᾶς, ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ πρόποι ἂν μέχρι τοσούτου λαμβάνει, ὅτι κατεῖχον τὴν Ἀρμενίαν Πέρσαι καὶ Μακεδόνας, μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ τὴν Συρίαν ἔχοντες καὶ τὴν Μηδίαν· τελευταῖος δ' ἱππῆρξεν Ὀρόντης ἀπόγονος Ἰδάρνου, τῶν ἑπτὰ Περσῶν ἐνός· εἰθ' ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀντιόχου τοῦ μεγάλου στρατηγῶν τοῦ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους πολεμήσαντος διηρέθη δίχα, Ἀρταξίου τε καὶ Ζαριάνδριος· καὶ ἦρχον οὗτοι, τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπιτρέψαντος· ἡττηθέντος δ' ἐκείνου, προσθέμενοι Ῥωμαίοις καθ'

C 532 αὐτοὺς ἐτάττοντο, βασιλεῖς προσαγορευθέντες. τοῦ μὲν οὖν Ἀρταξίου Τιγράνης ἦν ἀπόγονος καὶ εἶχε τὴν ἰδίως λεγομένην Ἀρμενίαν, αὕτη δ' ἦν προσεχὴς τῇ τε Μηδίᾳ καὶ Ἀλβανοῖς καὶ Ἰβηρσι μέχρι Κολχίδος καὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τῷ Ἰνδοῦ Κappaδοκίας, τοῦ δὲ Ζαριάνδριος ὁ Σωφηνὸς Ἀρτάνης² ἔχων τὰ νότια μέρη καὶ τούτων τὰ πρὸς δύσιν μᾶλλον. κατελύθη δ' οὗτος ὑπὸ τοῦ Τιγράνου, καὶ πάντων κατέστη κύριος ἐκείνος. τύχαις δ' ἐχρήσατο ποικίλαις, κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν

¹ see read περισκελιστάς.

² For Ἀρτάνης Steph. Byz., s.v. Σωφηνή, writes Ἀρσάνης, and

Medes, a fierce and intractable people, mountaineers, scalpers, and beheaders, for this last is the meaning of "Saraparae." I have already discussed Medeia in my account of the Medes;¹ and therefore, from all this, it is supposed that both the Medes and the Armenians are in a way kinsmen to the Thes-salians and the descendants of Jason and Medeia.

15. This, then, is the ancient account; but the more recent account, and that which begins with Persian times and extends continuously to our own, might appropriately be stated in brief as follows: The Persians and Macedonians were in possession of Armenia; after this, those who held Syria and Media; and the last was Orontes, the descendant of Hydarnes, one of the seven Persians;² and then the country was divided into two parts by Artaxias and Zariadris, the generals of Antiochus the Great, who made war against the Romans; and these generals ruled the country, since it was turned over to them by the king; but when the king was defeated, they joined the Romans and were ranked as autonomous, with the title of king. Now Tigranes was a descendant of Artaxias and held what is properly called Armenia, which lay adjacent to Media and Albania and Iberia, extending as far as Colchis and Cappadocia on the Euxine, whereas the Sophenian Artanes,³ who held the southern parts and those that lay more to the west than these, was a descendant of Zariadris. But he was overcome by Tigranes, who established himself as lord of all. The changes of fortune experienced by

¹ 11. 13. 10. ² See Herodotus 3. 70. ³ See critical note.

so Groskurd; Tyrwhitt emends to 'Apuerlas, making *Σαφηνός* a proper name (op. 12. 2. 1).

γὰρ ὠμίρευσε παρὰ Πάρθοις, ἔπειτα δι' ἐκείνων
 ἔτυχε καθόδου, λαβόντων μισθὸν ἐβδομήκοντα
 αὐλῶνας τῆς Ἀρμενίας· αὐξηθεὶς δὲ καὶ ταῦτα
 ἀπέλαβε τὰ χωρία καὶ τὴν ἐκείων ἐπόρθησε,
 τὴν τε περὶ Νίνον¹ καὶ τὴν περὶ Ἀρβηλαῖ
 ὑπηκόους δ' ἔσχε καὶ τὸν Ἀτροπατηνὸν καὶ τὸν
 Γορδυαῖον, μεθ' ὧν καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν Μεσοποτα-
 μίαν, ἔτι δὲ τὴν Συρίαν αὐτὴν καὶ Φοινίκην,
 διαβὰς τὸν Εὐφράτην, ἀνὰ κρύτος εἶλεν. ἐπὶ
 τοσοῦτον δ' ἐξαρθεὶς καὶ πόλιν ἔκτισε² πλησίον
 τῆς Ἰβηρίας³ μεταξύ ταύτης τε καὶ τοῦ κατὰ
 τὸν Εὐφράτην Ζεύγματος, ἣν ὠνόμασε Ἰγγρανό-
 κερτα, ἐκ διώδεκα ἐρημωθεῖσων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πόλεων
 Ἑλληνίδων ἀνθρώπους συναγαγών. ἔφθη δ'
 ἐπελθὼν Λεύκολλος ὁ τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ πολεμήσας
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν οἰκήτορας εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκάστου
 ἀπέλυσε, τὸ δὲ κτίσμα, ἡμιτελὲς ἔτι ὄν, κατέ-
 σπασε προσβαλὼν καὶ μικρὰν κώμην κατέλιπεν,
 ἐξήλασε δὲ καὶ τῆς Συρίας αὐτὸν καὶ τῆς Φοι-
 νίκης. διαδεξάμενος δ' Ἀρταουάσδης ἐκείνον
 τέως μὲν νῦν ἔχει, φίλος ὢν Ῥωμαίοις, Ἀντώνιον
 δὲ προδιδούς Παρθυαίοις ἐν τῷ πρὸς αὐτοὺς
 πολέμῳ, δίκας ἔτισεν, ἀναχθεὶς γὰρ εἰς Ἀλε-
 ξάνδρειαν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, δέσμιος πομπευθεὶς διὰ
 τῆς πόλεως τέως μὲν ἐφρουρεῖτο, ἔπειτ' ἀννῆρέθη.

¹ περὶ Νίνον, Xylander, for περίαν; so the later editors.

² ἔκτισε, Xylander, for νέει; so the later editors.

³ Ἰβηρίας seems corrupt; for conjectures see C. Müller, *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1019.

¹ This cannot be the country Iberia; and, so far as is known, the region in question had no city of that name.

GEOGRAPHY, II. 14. 15

Tigranes were varied, for at first he was a hostage among the Parthians; and then through them he obtained the privilege of returning home, they receiving as reward therefor seventy valleys in Armenia; but when he had grown in power, he not only took these places back but also devastated their country, both that about Ninus and that about Arbela; and he subjugated to himself the rulers of Atropenē and Gordyaea, and along with these the rest of Mesopotamia, and also crossed the Euphrates and by main strength took Syria itself and Phoenicia; and, exalted to this height, he also founded a city near Iberia,¹ between this place and the Zeugma on the Euphrates; and, having gathered peoples thither from twelve Greek cities which he had laid waste, he named it Tigranocerta; but Leucullus, who had waged war against Mithridates, arrived before Tigranes finished his undertaking and not only dismissed the inhabitants to their several home-lands but also attacked and pulled down the city, which was still only half finished, and left it a small village;² and he drove Tigranes out of both Syria and Phoenicia. His successor Artavasdes³ was indeed prosperous for a time, while he was a friend to the Romans, but when he betrayed Antony to the Parthians in his war against them he paid the penalty for it, for he was carried off prisoner to Alexandria by Antony and was paraded in chains through the city; and for a time he was kept in prison, but was afterwards

Kramer conjectures "Nisibis" (op. 11. 12. 4); but O. Muller, more plausibly, "Carrhae." Cp. the reference to "Carrhae" in 16. 2. 23.

¹ 69 B.C.

² See 11. 12. 4.

συνάπτοντος τοῦ Ἀκτιακοῦ πολέμου. μετ' ἐκείνων δὲ πλείους ἐβασίλευσαν ὑπὸ Καίσαρι καὶ Ῥωμαίοις ὄντες· καὶ νῦν ἔτι συνέχεται τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον.

16. Ἄπαντα μὲν οὖν τὰ τῶν Περσῶν ἱερὰ καὶ Μῆδοι καὶ Ἀρμένιοι τετιμήκασι, τὰ δὲ τῆς Ἀναίτιδος¹ διαφερόντως Ἀρμένιοι, ἔν τε ἄλλοις ἰδρυσάμενοι τόποις, καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀκιλισηνῇ. ἀνατιθέασι δ' ἐνταῦθα δούλους καὶ δούλας. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐ θαυμαστόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ θυγατέρας οἱ ἐπιφανέστατοι τοῦ ἔθνους ἀνιερούσι παρθένους, αἷς νόμος ἐστὶ καταπορνευθείσαις πολὺν χρόνον παρὰ τῇ θεῇ μετὰ ταῦτα δίδοσθαι πρὸς γάμον, οὐκ ἀπαξιούντος τῇ τοιαύτῃ συνοικεῖν οὐδενός. C 533 τοιοῦτον δέ τι καὶ Ἡρόδοτος λέγει τὸ περὶ τὰς Λυδίας· πορνεύειν γὰρ ἀπάσας. οὕτω δὲ φιλοφρόνως χρώνται τοῖς ἐρασταῖς, ὥστε καὶ ξενίαν παρέχουσι καὶ δῶρα ἀντιδιδόασι πλείω πολλάκις ἢ λαμβάνουσιν, ἅτ' ἐξ εὐπόρων οἰκῶν ἐπιχορηγούμεναι· δέχονται δὲ οὐ τοὺς τυχόντας τῶν ξένων, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα τοὺς ἀπὸ ἴσου ἀξιώματος.

¹ Ἀναίτιδος, Xylander, following Epit. and Kustathius (Dionysius 846), for Ταναίτιδος; so the later editors.

slain, when the Actian war broke out. After him several kings reigned, these being subject to Cæsar and the Romans; and still to-day the country is governed in the same way.

16. Now the sacred rites of the Persians, one and all, are held in honour by both the Medes and the Armenians; but those of Anatis are held in exceptional honour by the Armenians, who have built temples in her honour in different places, and especially in Acilisené. Here they dedicate to her service male and female slaves. This, indeed, is not a remarkable thing; but the most illustrious men of the tribe actually consecrate to her their daughters while maidens; and it is the custom for these first to be prostituted in the temple of the goddess for a long time and after this to be given in marriage; and no one disdains to live in wedlock with such a woman. Something of this kind is told also by Herodotus¹ in his account of the Lydian women, who, one and all, he says, prostitute themselves. And they are so kindly disposed to their paramours that they not only entertain them hospitably but also exchange presents with them, often giving more than they receive, inasmuch as the girls from wealthy homes are supplied with means. However, they do not admit any man that comes along, but preferably those of equal rank with themselves.



BOOK XII

1. Καὶ ἡ Καππαδοκία¹ ἐστὶ πολυμερὴς τε καὶ συχνὰς δεδεγμένη μεταβολάς. οἱ δ' οὖν ὁμόγλωττοι μάλιστα εἰσιν οἱ ἡφοριζύμενοι πρὸς νότον μὲν τῷ Κιλικίῳ λεγομένῳ Ταύρῳ, πρὸς ἑω δὲ τῇ Ἀρμενίᾳ καὶ τῇ Κολχίδι καὶ τοῖς μεταξὺ ἑτερογλώττοις ἔθνεσι, πρὸς ἄρκτον δὲ τῷ Εὐξείνῳ μέχρι τῶν ἐκβολῶν τοῦ Ἄλυσος, πρὸς δύσιν δὲ τῷ τε τῶν Παφλαγόνων ἔθνει καὶ Γαλατῶν τῶν τὴν Φρυγίαν ἐποικησάντων² μέχρι Λυκαόνων καὶ Κιλικίων τῶν τὴν τραχείαν Κιλικίαν νεμομένων.

2. Καὶ αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν ὁμογλώττων οἱ παλαιοὶ τοὺς Κατίονας καθ' αὐτοὺς ἔταττον, ἀντιδιαρροῦντες τοῖς Καππάδοξιν, ὡς ἑτεροεθνέσι, καὶ ἐν τῇ διαριθμῇσι τῶν ἐθνῶν μετὰ τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἐτίθεσαν τὴν Καταονίαν, εἰτα τὸν Εὐφράτην καὶ τὰ πέραν ἔθνη, ὥστε καὶ τὴν Μελιτηνὴν ὑπὸ τῇ Καταονίᾳ τάττειν, ἥ μεταξὺ κεῖται ταύτης τε καὶ τοῦ Εὐφράτου, συνάπτουσα τῇ Κομμαγενῇ, μέρος τε τῆς Καππαδοκίας ἐστὶ δέκατον κατὰ τὴν εἰς δέκα στρατηγίας διαίρεσιν τῆς χώρας. οὕτω γὰρ

C 534 δὴ οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς βασιλεῖς οἱ πρὸ Ἀρχελαίου

¹ Before ἐστὶ Corais and Meiske insert δ'.

² ἐποικησάντων, Corais, for μεταικησάντων; so the later editors.

BOOK XII

I

1.¹ CAPPADOCIA, also, is a country of many parts and has undergone numerous changes. However, the inhabitants who speak the same language are, generally speaking, those who are bounded on the south by the "Cilician" Taurus, as it is called, and on the east by Armenia and Colchis and by the intervening peoples who speak a different group of languages, and on the north by the Ruxine as far as the outlets of the Halys River, and on the west both by the tribe of the Paphlagonians and by those Galatae who settled in Phrygia and extended as far as the Lycanians and those Cilicians who occupy Cilicia Tracheia.²

2. Now as for the tribes themselves which speak the same language, the ancients set one of them, the Cataonians, by themselves, contradistinguishing them from the Cappadocians, regarding the latter as a different tribe; and in their enumeration of the tribes they placed Cataonia after Cappadocia, and then placed the Euphrates and the tribes beyond it so as to include in Cataonia Melitenê, which lies between Cataonia and the Euphrates, borders on Commagenê, and, according to the division of Cappadocia into ten prefectures, is a tenth portion of the country. Indeed, it was in this way that the kings in my time who preceded Archelaüs held

¹ From Xylander to Meineke the editors agree that a portion of text at the beginning of this Book is missing.

² "Rugged" Cilicia.

διατεταγμένην εἶχον τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῆς Καππαδοκίας· δέκατον δ' ἐστὶ μέρος καὶ ἡ Καταονία. καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ εἶχε στρατηγὸν ἐκατέρα ἴδιον· οὔτε δ' ἐκ τῆς διαλέκτου διαφορᾶς τινὸς ἐν τούτοις πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους Καππαδόκας ἐμφαινομένης, οὔτε ἐκ¹ τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν,² θαυμαστὸν πῶς ἠφάνισται τελέως τὰ σημεῖα τῆς ἰλλοεθνίας. ἦσαν δ' οὖν διωρισμένοι, προσεκτίσατο δ' αὐτοὺς Ἀριαράθης ὁ πρῶτος προσαγορευθεὶς Καππαδόκων βασιλεύς.

3. Ἔστι δ' ὥσπερ χερρονήσου μεγάλης ἰσθμὸς οὗτος, σφειγγόμενος θαλάτταις δυσί, τῇ τε τοῦ Ἰσσικοῦ κόλπου μέχρι τῆς τραχείας Κιλικίας καὶ τῇ τοῦ Εὐξείνου μεταξὺ Σινώπης τε καὶ τῆς τῶν Τιβαρηνῶν παραλίας· ἐντὸς δὲ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ λέγομεν χερρόνησον τὴν προσεσπέριον τοῖς Καππαδόξιν ἅπασαν, ἣν Ἡρόδοτος μὲν ἐντὸς Ἄλως καλεῖ· αὕτη γάρ ἐστιν, ἣς ἠρξεν ἀπίσης Κροῖσος, λέγει δ' αὐτὸν ἐκείνος τύραννον ἐθνέων τῶν ἐντὸς Ἄλως ποταμοῦ. οἱ δὲ νῦν τὴν ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου καλοῦσιν Ἀσίαν, ὁμωνύμως τῇ ὅλῃ ἡπείρῳ ταύτην Ἀσίαν προσαγορεύοντες. περιέχεται δ' ἐν αὐτῇ πρῶτα μὲν ἔθνη τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνατολῆς Παφλαγόνες τε καὶ Φρύγες καὶ Λυκάονες, ἔπειτα Βιθυνοὶ καὶ Μυσοὶ καὶ ἡ Ἐπίκτητος, ἔτι δὲ Τρωᾶς καὶ Ἑλλησποντία, μετὰ δὲ τούτους ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ μὲν Ἑλλήνων οἳ τε Αἰολεῖς καὶ Ἴωνες, τῶν δ' ἄλλων Κᾶρες τε καὶ Λύκιοι, ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσογαίᾳ Λυδοί. περὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἄλλων ἐροῦμεν ὕστερον.

¹ τῆς, before τῶν ἄλλων, is rightly omitted by az.

² ἐθνῶν c instead of ἐθνῶν; so the editors.

their several prefectures over Cappadocia. And Cataonia, also, is a tenth portion of Cappadocia. In my time each of the two countries had its own prefect; but since, as compared with the other Cappadocians, there is no difference to be seen either in the language or in any other usages of the Cataonians, it is remarkable how utterly all signs of their being a different tribe have disappeared. At any rate, they were once a distinct tribe, but they were annexed by Ariamthes, the first man to be called king of the Cappadocians.

3. Cappadocia constitutes the isthmus, as it were, of a large peninsula bounded by two seas, by that of the Issian Gulf as far as Cilicia Tracheia and by that of the Euxine as far as Sinopë and the coast of the Tibareni. I mean by "peninsula" all the country which is west of Cappadocia this side the isthmus, which by Herodotus is called "the country this side the Halys River"; for this is the country which in its entirety was ruled by Croesus, whom Herodotus calls the tyrant of the tribes this side the Halys River.¹ However, the writers of to-day give the name of Asia to the country this side the Taurus, applying to this country the same name as to the whole continent of Asia. This Asia comprises the first nations on the east, the Paphlagonians and Phrygians and Lycaonians, and then the Bithynians and Mysians and the Epictetus,² and, besides these, the Troad and Hellespontia, and after these, on the sea, the Aeolians and Ionians, who are Greeks, and, among the rest, the Carians and Lycians, and, in the interior, the Lydians. As for the other tribes, I shall speak of them later.

¹ 1. 6, 23. ² The territory later "Acquired" (2. 5. 31).

4. Τὴν δὲ Καππαδοκίαν εἰς δύο σατραπείας μερισθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν παραλαβόντες Μακεδόνες περιεῖδον¹ τὰ μὲν ἑκόντες τὰ δ' ἄκοντες εἰς βασιλείας ἀντὶ σατραπειῶν περι-
στᾶσαν ὧν τὴν μὲν ἰδίως Καππαδοκίαν ὠνόμα-
σαν καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ καὶ νῇ Δία μεγάλην
Καππαδοκίαν, τὴν δὲ Ἰόντον, οἱ δὲ τὴν πρὸς τῷ
Ἰόντῳ Καππαδοκίαν. τῆς δὲ μεγάλης Καππι-
δοκίας νῦν μὲν οὐκ ἴσμεν πῶς τὴν² διάταξιν· τελευ-
τήσαντος γὰρ τὸν βίον Ἀρχελάου τοῦ βασιλεύ-
σαντος, ἔγνω Καῖσῦρ τε καὶ ἡ σύγκλητος ἐπαρχίαν
εἶναι Ῥωμαίων αὐτήν. ἐπ' ἐκείνου δὲ καὶ τῶν
πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέων εἰς δέκα στρατηγίας διηρη-
μένης τῆς χώρας, πέντε μὲν ἐξητιάζοντο αἱ πρὸς
τῷ Ταύρῳ, Μελιτηνῇ, Καταονία, Κιλικία, Τυα-
νίτις, Γαρσαυρίτις· πέντε δὲ λοιπαὶ Λαουιανσηνῇ,³
Σαργαραυσηνῇ,⁴ Σαραουνηνῇ, Χαμανηνῇ, Μορι-
μηνῇ.⁵ προσεγένετο δ' ὕστερον παρὰ Ῥωμαίων
ἐκ τῆς Κιλικίας τοῖς⁶ πρὸ Ἀρχελάου καὶ ἐνδεκῇ
C 535 στρατηγία, ἡ περὶ Καστάβαλιν τε καὶ Κύβιστρα
μέχρι τῆς Ἀντιπάτρου τοῦ ληστοῦ Δέρβης, τῷ
δὲ Ἀρχελάῳ καὶ ἡ τραχεῖα περὶ Ἐλαιουῖσαν
Κιλικία καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τὰ πειρατήρια συστήσαμένη.

¹ περιεῖδον, Xylander, for περιεῖλον; so the later editors.

² πῶς τὴν, Tyrwhitt, for πρῶτην; so the editors.

³ Λαουιανσηνῇ, Kramer, for Λαουσανσηνῇ¹, Λαουινανσηνῇ other MSS.

⁴ Σαργαραυσηνῇ, Tzschucke, for Σαργανσηνῇ.

⁵ Μοριμηνῇ, Tzschucke, for Ῥιμμηνηνῇ D'Hior, Ῥιμμηνῇ Cuz, Μοριμηνῇ Bril.

4. Cappadocia was divided into two satrapies by the Persians at the time when it was taken over by the Macedonians; the Macedonians willingly allowed one part of the country, but unwillingly the other, to change to kingdoms instead of satrapies; and one of these kingdoms they named "Cappadocia Proper" and "Cappadocia near Taurus," and even "Greater Cappadocia," and the other they named "Pontus," though others named it Cappadocia Pontica. As for Greater Cappadocia, we at present do not yet know its administrative divisions,¹ for after the death of king Archelaüs Caesar² and the senate decreed that it was a Roman province. But when, in the reign of Archelaüs and of the kings who preceded him, the country was divided into ten prefectures, those near the Taurus were reckoned as five in number, I mean Melitenê, Cataonia, Cilicia, Tyanitis, and Garsauritis; and Laviansenê, Sargarausenê, Saravenê, Chamanenê, and Morimenê as the remaining five. The Romans later assigned to the predecessors of Archelaüs an eleventh prefecture, taken from Cilicia, I mean the country round Castabala and Cybistra, extending to Derbê, which last had belonged to Antipater the pirate; and to Archelaüs they further assigned the part of Cilicia Tracheia round Elaeussa, and also all the country that had organised the business of piracy.

¹ A.D. 17.² Tiberius Caesar.³ τοῖς Ε, τῶς other MSS.

II

1. Ἔστι δ' ἡ μὲν Μελιτηνὴ παραπλησίᾳ τῇ Κομμαγηνῇ, πᾶσα γάρ ἐστι τοῖς ἡμέροις δένδροις κατάφυτος, μόνῃ τῆς ἄλλης Καππαδοκίας, ὥστε καὶ ἔλαιον φέρειν καὶ τὸν Μοναρίτην οἶνον τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς ἐνάμιλλον· ἀντίκειται δὲ τῇ Σωφηνῇ, μέσον ἔχουσα τὸν Εὐφράτην ποταμὸν καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ¹ ἡ Κομμαγηνὴ, ὁμορος οὖσι. ἔστι δὲ φρούριον ἀξιόλογον τῶν Καππαδύκων ἐν τῇ περαίᾳ Τόμισα. τοῦτο δ' ἐπρίθη μὲν τῷ Σωφηνῷ τυλιάντων ἑκατόν, ὕστερον δὲ ἐδωρήσατο Λεύκολλος τῇ Καππίδοκι συστρατεύσαντι ἀριστεῖον κατὰ τὸν πρὸς Μιθριδάτην πόλεμον.

2. Ἡ δὲ Καταονία πλατὺ καὶ κοῖλόν ἐστι πεδίον πᾶμφορον πλὴν τῶν ἀειθαλῶν. περίκειται δ' ὄρη ἄλλα τε καὶ Ἀμανὸς ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς νότον μέρους, ἀπόσπασμα δὲ τοῦ Κιλικίου Ταύρου, καὶ ὁ Ἀντίταυρος, εἰς τὰναντία ἀπερρωγός. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Ἀμανὸς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιλικίαν καὶ τὴν Συριακὴν ἐκτείνεται θύλατταν πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέραν ἀπὸ τῆς Καταονίας καὶ τὸν νότον, τῇ δὲ τιαυτῇ διαστίσει περικλείει τὸν Ἰσικὸν κόλπον ἅπαντα καὶ τὰ μεταξὺ τῶν Κιλικίων πεδία πρὸς τὸν Ταύρον· ὁ δ' Ἀντίταυρος ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους ἐγκέκλιται καὶ μικρὸν ἐπιλαμβάνει τῶν ἀνατολῶν, εἴτ' εἰς τὴν μεσόγαιαν τελευτᾷ.

3. Ἐν δὲ τῷ Ἀντιταύρῳ τούτῳ βαθεῖς καὶ στενοὶ εἰσιν αὐλῶνες, ἐν οἷς ἰδρυταὶ τὰ Κόμανα καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἐννοῦς ἱερόν, ἦν² ἐκεῖνοι Μᾶ ὀνομά-

¹ καί, Xylander inserta.

² ἦν, Groskurd, for δ; so Meineke.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 2. 1-3

II

1. MELITENÊ is similar to Commagenê, for the whole of it is planted with fruit-trees, the only country in all Cappadocia of which this is true, so that it produces, not only the olive, but also the Monarite wine, which rivals the Greek wines. It is situated opposite to Sophenê; and the Euphrates River flows between it and Commagenê, which latter borders on it. On the far side of the river is a noteworthy fortress belonging to the Cappadocians, Tomisa by name. This was sold to the ruler of Sophenê for one hundred talents, but later was presented by Leucullus as a meed of valour to the ruler of Cappadocia who took the field with him in the war against Mithridates.

2. Cataonia is a broad hollow plain, and produces everything except evergreen-trees. It is surrounded on its southern side by mountains, among others by the Amanus, which is a branch of the Cilician Taurus, and by the Antitaurus, which branches off in the opposite direction; for the Amanus extends from Cataonia to Cilicia and the Syrian Sea towards the west and south, and in this intervening space it surrounds the whole of the Gulf of Issus and the intervening plains of the Cilicians which lie towards the Taurus. But the Antitaurus inclines to the north and takes a slightly easterly direction, and then terminates in the interior of the country.

3. In this Antitaurus are deep and narrow valleys, in which are situated Comana and the temple of Enyo,¹ whom the people there call "Ma." It is

¹ Goddess of war (*Iliad* 5. 333).

ζουσι· πόλις δ' ἐστὶν ἀξιόλογος, πλεῖστον μέντοι τὸ¹ τῶν θεοφυρήτων πλήθος καὶ τὸ τῶν ἱεροδούλων ἐν αὐτῇ. Κατάιονες δέ εἰσιν οἱ ἐνοικούντες, ἄλλως μὲν ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ τεταγμένοι, τοῦ δὲ ἱερέως ὑπακούοντες τὸ πλεον· ὁ δὲ τοῦ θ' ἱεροῦ κύριός ἐστι καὶ τῶν ἱεροδούλων, οἳ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἐπιδημίαν πλείους ἦσαν τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων, ἄνδρες ὁμοῦ γυναιξί. πρύσκειται δὲ τῷ ἱερῷ καὶ χώρα πολλή, καρποῦται δ' ὁ ἱερεὺς τὴν πρόσδοον, καὶ ἔστιν οὗτος δεύτερος κατὰ τιμὴν ἐν² τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ μετὰ τὸν βασιλέα· ὥς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῦ αὐτοῦ γένους ἦσαν οἱ ἱερεῖς τοῖς βασιλεῦσι. τὰ δὲ ἱερὰ ταῦτα δοκεῖ Ὀρέστης μετὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς Ἰφυγενείας κομίσαι δεῦρο ἀπὸ τῆς Ταυρικῆς Σκυθίας, τὰ τῆς Ταυροπόλου Ἀρτέμιδος, ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὴν πένθιμον κόμην ἀποθέσθαι, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ τοῦνομα τῇ πόλει. διὰ C 536 μὲν οὖν τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ὁ Σίριος ρεῖ ποταμός, καὶ διὰ τῶν συναγκειῶν³ τοῦ Ταυρου διεκπεραιούται πρὸς τὰ τῶν Κιλικῶν πεδία καὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον πέλαγος.

4. Διὰ δὲ τῆς Κατασνίας ὁ Πύραμος πλωτός, ἐκ μέσου τοῦ πεδίου τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων· ἔστι δὲ βόθρος ἀξιόλογος, δι' οὗ καθορᾶν⁴ ἔστι τὸ ὕδωρ ὑποφερόμενον κρυπτῶς μέχρι πολλοῦ διαστήματος ὑπὸ γῆς, εἰτ' ἀνατέλλον εἰς τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν· τῷ δὲ καθιέντι ἀκύντιον ἀνωθεν εἰς τὸν βόθρον ἢ βία τοῦ ὕδατος ἀντιπράττει τοσοῦτον, ὥστε μόλις

¹ τδ, inverted by ε.

² ἐν, Corais insarlis.

³ συναγκειῶν, the editors, for συναγγέλων σαα, συναγκίλων other MSS.

⁴ καθορᾶν, Tyrwhitt, for καθαρεύ; so the editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 2. 3-4

a considerable city; its inhabitants, however, consist mostly of the divinely inspired people and the temple-servants who live in it. Its inhabitants are Cataonians, who, though in a general way classed as subject to the king, are in most respects subject to the priest. The priest is master of the temple, and also of the temple-servants, who on my sojourn there were more than six thousand in number, men and women together. Also, considerable territory belongs to the temple, and the revenue is enjoyed by the priest. He is second in rank in Cappadocia after the king; and in general the priests belonged to the same family as the kings. It is thought that Orestes, with his sister Iphigeneia, brought these sacred rites here from the Tauric Scythia, the rites in honour of Artemis Tauropolis, and that here they also deposited the hair¹ of mourning; whence the city's name. Now the Sarus River flows through this city and passes out through the gorges of the Taurus to the plains of the Cilicians and to the sea that lies below them.

4. But the Pyramus, a navigable river with its sources in the middle of the plain, flows through Cataonia. There is a notable pit in the earth through which one can see the water as it runs into a long hidden passage underground and then rises to the surface. If one lets down a javelin from above into the pit,² the force of the water resists so strongly that the javelin can hardly be immersed in it. But

¹ In Greek, "Komē," the name of the city being "Komana," or, translated into English, "Comana."

² At the outlet, of course.

βαπτίζεσθαι ἀπλέτῳ¹ δὲ βύθει καὶ πλύτει πολὺς ἐνεχθεὶς ἐπειδὴν συνάψῃ τῷ Ταύρῳ, παράδοξον λαμβάνει τὴν συναγωγὴν, παράδοξος δὲ καὶ ἡ διακοπὴ τοῦ ὄρους ἐστὶ, δι' ἧς ἄγεται τὸ ρεῖθρον· καθὼς γὰρ ἐν ταῖς ῥήγμα λαβούσαις πέτραις καὶ σχισθείσαις δίχα τὰς κατὰ τὴν ἑτέραν ἐξοχὰς ὁμολόγους εἶναι συμβαίνει ταῖς κατὰ τὴν ἑτέραν εἰσοχαῖς, ὥστε καὶ συναρμοσθῆναι δύνασθαι, οὕτως εἶδομεν καὶ τὰς ὑπερκειμένας τοῦ ποταμοῦ πέτρας ἐκατέρωθεν σχεδὸν τι μίχρι τῶν ἀκρωρείων ἀνατεινούσας ἐν διαστίσει δυεῖν ἢ τριῶν πλέθρων, ἀντικείμενα ἔχουσας τὰ κοῖλα ταῖς ἐξοχαῖς· τὸ δὲ ἔδαφος τὸ μεταξὺ πᾶν πέτρινον, βαθύ τι καὶ στενὸν τελέως ἔχον διὰ μέσου ῥήγμα, ὥστε καὶ κύμα καὶ λαγὼν διαίλλεσθαι. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ρεῖθρον τοῦ ποταμοῦ, ἄχρι χείλους πλήρες, ὀχέτῳ² πλύτει προσεικὺς, διὰ δὲ τὴν σκολιότητα καὶ τὴν ἐκ τοσούτου συναγωγὴν καὶ τὸ³ τῆς φύραγγος βύθος εὐθὺς τοῖς πόρρωθεν προσιοῦσιν ὁ ψόφος βροντῇ προσπίπτει παραπλήσιος· διεκβαίνων δὲ τὰ ὄρη τοσαύτην κατάγει χοῦν ἐπὶ θάλατταν, τὴν μὲν ἐκ τῆς Καταονίας, τὴν δὲ ἐκ τῶν Κιλικίων πεδίων, ὥστε ἐπ' αὐτῷ καὶ χρησμός ἐκπεπτωκὼς φέρεται τοιοῦτος·

Ἔσσεται ἐσσομένοις, ὅτε Πύραμος ἀργυροδίνης,⁴
ἡμίονα προχόων,⁵ ἱερὴν εἰς Κύπρον ἵκηται.

¹ ἀπλέτῳ, corr. in C, for ἀπλότῳ; but Corais, from conj. of Tyrwhitt, writes ἀπὸ τῷ.

² ὀχέτῳ, Corais, for ὀχέτῳ; so the later editors, though Kramer conj. ὅδ' after ὀχέτῳ.

³ διὰ, after τὸ, Meineke, from conj. of Kramer, deletes; others exchange the positions of the two words.

although it flows in great volume because of its immense depth and breadth, yet, when it reaches the Taurus, it undergoes a remarkable contraction; and remarkable also is the cleft of the mountain through which the stream is carried; for, as in the case of rocks which have been broken and split into two parts, the projections on either side correspond so exactly to the cavities on the other that they could be fitted together, so it was in the case of the rocks I saw there, which, lying above the river on either side and reaching almost to the summit of the mountain at a distance of two or three plethra from each other, had cavities corresponding with the opposite projections. The whole intervening bed is rock, and it has a cleft through the middle which is deep and so extremely narrow that a dog or hare could leap across it. This cleft is the channel of the river, is full to the brim, and in breadth resembles a canal; but on account of the crookedness of its course and its great contraction in width and the depth of the gorge, a noise like thunder strikes the ears of travellers long before they reach it. In passing out through the mountains it brings down so much silt to the sea, partly from Cataonia and partly from the Cilician plains, that even an oracle is reported as having been given out in reference to it, as follows: "Men that are yet to be shall experience this at the time when the Pyramus of the silver eddies shall silt up its sacred sea-beach and come to Cyprus."¹ Indeed,

¹ Cf. quotation of the same oracle in 1. 3. 7.

² ἄρρυσόδινος, Meineke, following *Epitome* and *Uracula Sibyll.* p. 515, for εὐρυσόδινος.

³ προχέων, for προχέου, as read in this text in 1. 3. 8.

παραπλήσιον γάρ τι κάκει συμβαίνει καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ, τοῦ Νείλου προσεξηπειροῦντος αἰεὶ τὴν θάλατταν τῇ προσχώσει· καθὼ καὶ Ἡρόδοτος μὲν δῶρον τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὴν Αἰγυπτον εἶπεν, ὁ ποιητῆς δὲ τὴν Φάρον πελαγίαν ὑπάρξει, πρότερον οὐχ' ὥς¹ νυνὶ πρόσγειον οὔσαν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ.

C 537 5.² Τρίτη δ' ἐστὶν ἱερωσύνη Διὸς Δακίηου,³ λειπομένη ταύτης, ἀξιόλογος δ' ὁμως. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶ λάκκος ἀλμυροῦ ὕδατος, ἀξιολόγου λίμνης ἔχων περίμετρον, ὀφρύσι κλειόμενος ὑψηλαῖς τε καὶ ὀρθαῖς, ὥστ' ἔχειν κατάβασιν κλιμακώδη· τὸ δ' ὕδωρ οὐτ' αὖξισθαί φασιν, οὐτ' ἀπύρρυσιν ἔχειν οὐδαμοῦ φανερίν.

6. Πόλιν δ' οὔτε τὸ τῶν Καταόνων ἔχει πεδίον οὔθ' ἡ Μελιτηνὴ, φρούρια δ' ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρῶν, τά τε Ἀζίμορα καὶ τὸ Δάσταρkon, ὃ περιρρεῖται τῷ Καρμύλα ποταμῷ. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἱερὸν τὸ τοῦ Κατάονος Ἀπόλλωνος, καθ' ὅλον τιμώμενον τὴν Καππαδοκίαν, ποιησαμένων ἀφιδρύματα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. οὐδὲ αἱ ἄλλαι στρατηγίαι πόλεις ἔχουσι πλὴν δυεῖν· τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν στρατηγιῶν ἐν μὲν τῇ Σαργαραυσσηνῇ⁴ πολίχνιον ἐστὶν Ἡρπα καὶ ποταμὸς Καρμύλας,⁵ ὃς καὶ αὐτὸς εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἐκδίδωσιν· ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἄλλαις ὃ τε Ἄργος, ἔρυμα ὑψηλὸν πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ, καὶ τὰ Νῶρα, ὃ

¹ οὐχ' ὥς, Corais, for οὐτω; so Meineke.

² § 5 seems to belong after § 6, as Kramer points out. Meineke transposes it in his text.

³ Δακίηου, Jones, from conj. of C. Müller, for Δακίη οὐ. Tyrwhitt conj. Δακίηου. Meineke, citing Marcellinus 23. 6, and Philostratus *Vit. Apollonii*, emends to Ἀσβαμαίου.

⁴ Σαργαραυσήνη, Tzschucke, for Σαργαραυσίνη.

⁵ Καρμύλας, Corais, for Κάρμαλος.

something similar to this takes place also in Egypt, since the Nile is always turning the sea into dry land by throwing out silt. Accordingly, Herodotus¹ calls Egypt "the gift of the Nile," while Homer² speaks of Pharos as "being out in the open sea," since in earlier times it was not, as now, connected with the mainland of Egypt.³

5.⁴ The third in rank is the priesthood of Zeus Daciëus,⁵ which, though inferior to that of Enyo, is noteworthy. At this place there is a reservoir of salt water which has the circumference of a considerable lake; it is shut in by brows of hills so high and steep that people go down to it by ladder-like steps. The water, they say, neither increases nor anywhere has a visible outflow.

6. Neither the plain of the Cataonians nor the country Melitenë has a city, but they have strongholds on the mountains, I mean Azanora and Dastarcum; and round the latter flows the Carmalas River. It contains also a temple, that of the Cataonian Apollo, which is held in honour throughout the whole of Cappadocia, the Cappadocians having made it the model of temples of their own. Neither do the other prefectures, except two, contain cities; and of the remaining prefectures, Sargarausenë contains a small town Herpa, and also the Carmalas River, this too⁶ emptying into the Cilician Sea. In the other prefectures are Argos, a lofty stronghold near the Taurus, and Nora, now called Neroassus, in which

¹ 2. 5.

² *Od.* 4. 354.

³ i.e. "has become, in a sense, a peninsula" (1. 3. 17).

⁴ See critical note.

⁵ At Morimenes (see next paragraph).

⁶ Like the Sarus (12. 2. 3).

νῦν καλεῖται Νηροασσός, ἐν ᾧ Εὐμένης πολιορκούμενος ἀντέσχε πολὺν χρόνον· καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ Σισίνου ὑπῆρξε χρηματοφυλάκιον τοῦ ἐπιθεμένου τῇ Καππαδόκων ἀρχῇ. τούτου δ' ἦν καὶ τὰ Κάδθηνα, βασίλειον καὶ πόλεως κατασκευὴν ἔχον· ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ὄρων¹ τῶν Λυκαονικῶν τὴ Γαρσαύειρα² κωμόπολις· λέγεται³ ὑπάρξαι ποτὲ καὶ αὕτη μητρόπολις τῆς χώρας. ἐν δὲ τῇ Μοριμνηῇ τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ ἐν Οὐηνάσοις Διός, ἱεροδούλων κατοικίαν ἔχον τρισχιλίων σχεδόν τι καὶ χώραν ἱερὰν εὐκαρπον, παρέχουσαν πρόσοδον ἐνιαύσιον ταλάντων πεντεκαίδεκα τῷ ἱερεῖ· καὶ οὗτός⁴ ἔστι διὰ βίου, καθάπερ καὶ ὁ ἐν Κομάνοις, καὶ δευτερεύει κατὰ τιμὴν μετ' ἐκείνον.

7. Δύο δὲ ἔχουσι μόνον στρατηγίαι πόλεις, ἡ μὲν Τυανίτις τὰ Τύανα, ὑποπεπτωκυῖαν τῷ Ταύρῳ τῷ κατὰ τὰς Κιλικίας πύλας, καθ' ἧς εὐπετέσταται καὶ κοινόταται πᾶσιν εἰσιν αἱ εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν καὶ τὴν Συρίαν ὑπερβολαί· καλεῖται δὲ Εὐσέβεια ἢ πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ· ἀγαθὴ δὲ καὶ πεδιάς ἢ πλείστη. τὰ δὲ Τύανα ἐπίκειται χώματι Σεμιρύμιδος τετειχισμένῳ καλῶς. οὐ πολὺ δ' ἄπωθεν ταύτης ἐστὶ τὰ τε Καστάβαλα καὶ τὰ Κύβιστρα, ἔτι μᾶλλον τῷ ὄρει πλησιάζοντα πολίσματα· ὧν ἐν τοῖς Κασταβάλοις ἐστὶ τὸ τῆς Περσείας Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερόν, ὅπου φασὶ τὰς ἱερείας γυμνοῖς τοῖς ποσὶ δι' ἀνθρακίης βαδίζειν ἀπαθείς· κἄνταῦθα δέ τινες τὴν αὐτὴν θρυλοῦσιν ἱστορίαν τὴν περὶ τοῦ Ὀρέστου καὶ τῆς Ταυροπόλου, Περσείαν κεκληῖσ-

¹ ὄρων, Corais, for ὄρων.

² CDhitzow read τὰ γὰρ Ζαύειρα (cp. Γάρσαύειρα in 12. 2. 10).

³ After λέγεται Meineke inserta 3'.

Eumenes held out against a siege for a long time. In my time it served as the treasury of Sisines, who made an attack upon the empire of the Cappadocians. To him belonged also Cadena, which had the royal palace and had the aspect of a city. Situated on the borders of Lycaonia is also a town called Garsauria. This too is said once to have been the metropolis of the country. In Morimenê, at Venasa, is the temple of the Venasian Zeus, which has a settlement of almost three thousand temple-servants and also a sacred territory that is very productive, affording the priest a yearly revenue of fifteen talents. He, too, is priest for life, as is the priest at Comana, and is second in rank after him.

7. Only two prefectures have cities, Tyanitis the city Tyana, which lies below the Taurus at the Cilician Gates, where for all is the easiest and most commonly used pass into Cilicia and Syria. It is called "Eusebeia near the Taurus"; and its territory is for the most part fertile and level. Tyana is situated upon a mound of Semiramis,¹ which is beautifully fortified. Not far from this city are Castabala and Cybistra, towns still nearer to the mountain. At Castabala is the temple of the Persian Artemis, where the priestesses, it is said, walk with naked feet over hot embers without pain. And here, too, some tell us over and over the same story of Orestes and Tauropolus,² asserting that she was

¹ Numerous mounds were ascribed to Semiramis (see 16. 1. 3).

² i.e. Artemis Tauropolus (see 12. 2. 3).

³ After *εἰς τὸν Μοινοῦ* inserts δ'.

θαι φάσκοντες διὰ τὸ πέραθεν κομισθῆναι. ἐν μὲν δὴ τῇ Τυανίτιδι στρατηγία τῶν λεχθεισῶν δέκα ἐστὶ πόλεις¹ τὰ Τύανα (τὰς δ' ἐπικτήτους οὐ συναριθμῶ ταύταις, τὰ Καστάβαλα καὶ τὰ Κύβιστρα καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ τραχείᾳ Κιλικίᾳ, ἐν ἣ τὴν Ἐλαιοῦσαν νησίον εὐκαρπον² συνέκτισεν Ἀρχέλαος ἀξιολόγως, καὶ τὸ πλεον ἐνταῦθα διέτριβεν), ἐν δὲ τῇ Κιλικίᾳ καλουμένη τὰ Μύζακα,

C 538 ἡ μητρόπολις τοῦ ἔθνους³ καλεῖται δ' Εὐσέβεια καὶ αὕτη, ἐπὶ κλησιν ἡ πρὸς τῷ Ἀργαίῳ κείται γὰρ ὑπὸ τῷ Ἀργαίῳ ὄρει πάντων ὑψηλοτάτη καὶ ἀνέκλειπτον χιόνι τὴν ἀκρώρειαν ἔχουσι, ὑφ' ἧς φασὶν οἱ ἀναβαίνοντες (οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶν ὀλίγοι) κατοπτεύεσθαι ταῖς αἰθρίαις ἄμφω τὰ πελάγη, τό τε Ποντικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἰσικόν. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἄλλα ἀφυῇ πρὸς συνοικισμὸν ἔχει πόλεως, ἀννδρὸς τε γὰρ ἐστὶ καὶ ἀνώχυρος διὰ τε τὴν ὀλιγωρίαν τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἀτείχιστος (τάχα δὲ καὶ ἐπίτηδες, ἵνα μὴ, ὥς ἐρύματι πεποιθότες τῷ τείχει σφόδρα, ληστεύοιεν⁴ πεδίον οἰκοῦντες λόφους ὑπερδεξίους ἔχοντες καὶ ἀνεμβαλεῖς).⁴ καὶ τὰ κύκλῳ δὲ χωρία ἔχει τελέως ἄφορα καὶ ἀγεώργητα, καίπερ ὄντα πεδινά· ἄλλ' ἐστὶν ἀμμόκη καὶ ὑπόπετρα. μικρὸν δ' ἔτι προῖοῦσι καὶ πυρίληπτα πεδία καὶ μεστὰ βόθρων⁵ πυρὸς ἐπὶ σταδίου πολλούς, ὥστε πόρρωθεν ἡ κομιδὴ

¹ πόλεις, Jones, for πέλισμα.

² Instead of εὐκαρπον E has εὐκαιρον.

³ ληστεύοιεν, Kylander, for πιστεύοιεν; so the later editors.

⁴ ἀνεμβαλεῖς, L. Kayser (*Neue Jahrbücher* 60, 262), for ἐμβαλεῖς. Meineke follows MSS.; Kramer suggests emending καὶ το εὐκ; Müller-Dübner insert οὐκ after καὶ. π, however, omits καὶ ἐμβαλεῖς.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 2. 7

called "Perasian" because she was brought "from the other side."¹ So then, in the prefecture Tyanitis, one of the ten above mentioned is Tyana (I am not enumerating along with these prefectures those that were acquired later, I mean Castabala and Cybistra and the places in Cilicia Tracheia,² where is Blaeussa, a very fertile island, which was settled in a noteworthy manner by Archelaus, who spent the greater part of his time there), whereas Mazaca, the metropolis of the tribe, is in the Cilician prefecture, as it is called. This city, too, is called "Eusebeia," with the additional words "near the Argæus," for it is situated below the Argæus, the highest mountain of all, whose summit never fails to have snow upon it; and those who ascend it (those are few) say that in clear weather both seas, both the Pontus and the Issian Sea, are visible from it. Now in general Mazaca is not naturally a suitable place for the founding of a city, for it is without water and unfortified by nature; and, because of the neglect of the prefects, it is also without walls (perhaps intentionally so, in order that people inhabiting a plain, with hills above it that were advantageous and beyond range of missiles, might not, through too much reliance upon the wall as a fortification, engage in plundering). Further, the districts all round are utterly barren and untilled, although they are level; but they are sandy and are rocky underneath. And, proceeding a little farther on, one comes to plains extending over many stadia that are volcanic and full of fire-pits; and therefore the necessities of life must be

¹ "perathen."

² Cf. 12. 1. 4.

³ Βάβρων, Xylantor, for Βάβρων (Βάραθρα hi, and D man. sec.); so the later editors.

τῶν ἐπιτηδίων. καὶ τὸ δοκοῦν δὲ πλεονέκτημα παρακείμενον ἔχει κίνδυνον· ἀξύλον γὰρ ὑπαρχούσης σχεδὸν τι τῆς συμπάσης Καππαδοκίας, ὁ Ἀργαῖος ἔχει περικείμενον δρυμόν, ὥστε ἐγγύθεν ὁ ξυλισμὸς πάρεστιν, ἀλλ' οἱ ὑποκείμενοι τῷ δρυμῷ τόποι καὶ αὐτοὶ πολλαχρῶ πυρὰ ἔχουσιν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὑφυδροὶ εἰσι ψυχρῶ ὕδατι, οὔτε τοῦ πυρὸς οὔτε τοῦ ὕδατος εἰς τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἐκκύπτουτος. ὥστε καὶ ποίειν τὴν πλείστην· ἔστι δ' ὅπου καὶ ἐλώδεις ἔστι τὸ ἔδαφος, καὶ νύκτωρ ἐξάπτονται φλόγες ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἔμπειροι φυλαττόμενοι τὸν ξυλισμὸν ποιοῦνται, τοῖς δὲ πολλοῖς κίνδυνός ἐστι, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς κτήνεσιν, ἐμπίπτουσιν εἰς ἀδήλους βόθρους πυρός.

8. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ποταμὸς ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῷ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, Μέλας καλούμενος, ὅσον τετταράκοντα σταδίους διέχων τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ταπεινότηρῳ τῆς πόλεως χωρίῳ τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων. ταύτῃ μὲν οὖν ἄχρηστος αὐτοῖς ἐστίν, οὐχ ὑπερδέξιον ἔχων τὸ ρεῦμα, εἰς ἔλη δὲ καὶ λίμνας διαχεόμενος κακοῖ τὸν ἀέρα τοῦ θέρους τὸν περὶ τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τὸ λατομεῖον δὲ ποιεῖ δύσχρηστον, καίπερ εὐχρηστον ὄν· πλαταμῶνες γάρ εἰσιν, ἀφ' ὧν τὴν λιθίαν ἔχειν ἄφθονον συμβαίνει τοῖς Μαζακηνοῖς πρὸς τὰς οἰκοδομίας, καλυπτόμεται δ' ὑπὸ τῶν ὑδάτων αἱ πλύκες ἀντιπρίττονσι. καὶ ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ ἔλη πανταχοῦ πυρίληπτα. Ἀριαράθης δ' ὁ βασιλεὺς, τοῦ Μέλανος κατὰ τινὰ στενὰ ἔχοντος τὴν εἰς τὸν Εὐφράτην¹ διέξοδον, ἐμφράξας ταῦτα λίμνην πελαγίαν ἀπέ-

¹ Εὐφράτην is an error for Ἄλυν.

brought from a distance. And further, that which seems to be an advantage is attended with peril, for although almost the whole of Cappadocia is without timber, the Argæus has forests all round it, and therefore the working of timber is close at hand; but the region which lies below the forests also contains fires in many places and at the same time has an underground supply of cold water, although neither the fire nor the water emerges to the surface; and therefore most of the country is covered with grass. In some places, also, the ground is marshy, and at night flames rise therefrom. Now those who are acquainted with the country can work the timber, since they are on their guard, but the country is perilous for most people, and especially for cattle, since they fall into the hidden fire-pits.

8. There is also a river in the plain before the city; it is called Melas, is about forty stadia distant from the city, and has its sources in a district that is below the level of the city. For this reason, therefore, it is useless to the inhabitants, since its stream is not in a favourable position higher up, but spreads abroad into marshes and lakes, and in the summer-time vitiates the air round the city, and also makes the stone-quarry hard to work, though otherwise easy to work; for there are ledges of flat stones from which the Mazæci obtain an abundant supply of stone for their buildings, but when the slabs are concealed by the waters they are hard to obtain. And these marshes, also, are everywhere volcanic. Ariarathes the king, since the Melas had an outlet into the Euphrates¹ by a certain narrow defile, dammed this and converted the neighbouring plain

¹ "Euphrates" is obviously an error for "Halys."

C 539 δειξε τὸ πλησίον πεδίον, ἐνταῦθα δὲ νησιδίας
 τινας, ὡς τὰς Κυκλάδας, ἀπολαβόμενος δια-
 τριβὰς ἐν αὐταῖς ἐποιεῖτο μεираκιώδεις· ἐκραγὲν
 δ' ἰθρόως τὸ ἔμφραγμα, ἐξέκλυσε πᾶν τὸ ὕδωρ,
 πληρωθεὶς δ' ὁ Εὐφράτης¹ τῆς τε τῶν Καππα-
 δόκων πολλὴν παρέσυρε καὶ κατοικίας καὶ
 φυτείας ἠφάνισε πολλὰς, τῆς τε τῶν Γαλατῶν
 τῶν τὴν Φρυγίαν ἐχόντων οὐκ ὀλίγην ἐλυμήνατο,
 ἀντὶ δὲ τῆς βλάβης ἐπράξαντο ζημίαν αὐτὸν
 τάλαντα τριακόσια, Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιτρέψαντες τὴν
 κρίσιν. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ συνέβη καὶ περὶ Ἰρρα· καὶ
 γὰρ ἐκεῖ τὸ τοῦ Καρμίλα ρεῦμα ἐνέφραξεν, εἰτ'
 ἐκραγέντος τοῦ στομίου καὶ τῶν Κιλικίων τινὰ
 χωρία τὰ περὶ Μαλλὸν διαφθείραντος τοῦ ὕδατος,
 δίκας ἔτισεν τοῖς ἡδικηθεῖσιν.

9. Ἀφυές δ' οὖν κατὰ πολλὰ τὸ τῶν Μα-
 ζακηνῶν χωρίον ὃν² πρὸς κατοικίαν μάλιστα οἱ
 βασιλεῖς ἐλέσθαι δοκοῦσιν, ὅτι τῆς χώρας
 ἀπύσης τόπος ἦν μεσαίτατος οὗτος τῶν ξύλα
 ἐχόντων ἅμα καὶ λίθον πρὸς τὰς οἰκοδομίας καὶ
 χάρτον, οὗ πλεῖστον ἐδέοντο κτηνοτροφούντες·
 τρόπον γάρ τινα στρατόπεδον ἦν αὐτοῖς ἢ πόλις.
 τὴν δ' ἄλλην ἀσφάλειαν τὴν αὐτῶν τε καὶ
 σωμάτων ἐκ τῶν ἐρυμάτων³ εἶχον τῶν ἐν τοῖς
 φρουρίοις, ἃ πολλὰ ὑπάρχει, τὰ μὲν βασιλικά,
 τὰ δὲ τῶν φίλων. ἀφέστηκε δὲ τὰ Μάζακα
 τοῦ μὲν Πόντου περὶ ὀκτακοσίους σταδίους πρὸς
 νότον, τοῦ δ' Εὐφράτου μικρὸν ἐλάττους ἢ

¹ Εὐφράτης is an error for Ἄλως.

² ὃν, Cornia, for δ.

³ Corsis emends αὐτῶν to αὐτῶν and inserts τῶν before σωμάτων; and he emends ἐκ τῶν ἐρυμάτων to καὶ τῶν χρημάτων (so Meineke). Kramer proposes merely to omit αὐτῶν το σωμάτων.

into a sea-like lake, and there, shutting off certain isles—like the Cyclades—from the outside world, passed his time there in boyish diversions. But the barrier broke all at once, the water streamed out again, and the Euphrates,¹ thus filled, swept away much of the soil of Cappadocia, and obliterated numerous settlements and plantations, and also damaged no little of the country of the Galatians who held Phrygia. In return for the damage the inhabitants, who gave over the decision of the matter to the Romans, exacted of him a fine of three hundred talents. The same was the case also in regard to Herpa; for there too he dammed the stream of the Carnalis River; and then, the mouth having broken open and the water having ruined certain districts in Cilicia in the neighbourhood of Mallus, he paid damages to those who had been wronged.

9. However, although the district of the Mazaceni is in many respects not naturally suitable for habitation, the kings seem to have preferred it, because of all places in the country this was nearest to the centre of the region which contained timber and stone for buildings, and at the same time provender, of which, being cattle-breeders, they needed a very large quantity, for in a way the city was for them a camp. And as for their security in general, both that of themselves and of their slaves, they got it from the defences in their strongholds, of which there are many, some belonging to the king and others to their friends. Mazaca is distant from Pontus² about eight hundred stadia to the south, from the Euphrates slightly less

¹ Again an error for "Italy."

² i.e. the country, not the sea.

διπλασίους, τῶν Κιλικίων δὲ πυλῶν ὁδὸν ἡμερῶν ἕξ καὶ τοῦ Κυρίνου¹ στρατοπέδου διὰ Τυάωνων κατὰ μέσσην δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν κεῖται τὰ Τύανα, διέχει δὲ Κυβίστρων τριακοσίους σταδίους. χρώνται δὲ οἱ Μαζακηνοὶ τοῖς Χαρώνδα νόμοις, αἰρούμενοι καὶ νομοφδόν, ὅς ἐστιν αὐτοῖς ἐξηγητὴς τῶν νόμων, καθάπερ οἱ παρὰ Ῥωμαίοις νομικοί. διέθηκε δὲ φαύλως αὐτοὺς Τιγράνης ὁ Ἀρμένιος, ἥνικα τὴν Καππαδοκίαν κατέδραμεν· ἅπαντας γὰρ ἀναστάτους ἐποίησεν εἰς τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν καὶ τὰ Τιγρανόκερτα ἐκ τούτων συνώκισε τὸ πλεόν· ὕστερον δ' ὑπανῆλθον οἱ δυνάμενοι μετὰ τὴν τῶν Τιγριανοκέρτων ἄλωσιν.

10. Μέγεθος δὲ τῆς χώρας κατὰ πλάτος μὲν τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ Πόντου πρὸς τὸν Ταύρον ὅσον χίλιοι καὶ ὀκτακόσιοι στάδιοι, μῆκος δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Λυκαονίας καὶ Φρυγίας μέχρι Εὐφράτου πρὸς τὴν ἑω καὶ τὴν Ἀρμενίαν περὶ τρισχιλίους. ἀγαθὴ δὲ καὶ καρποῖς, μάλιστα δὲ σίτῃ καὶ βοσκήμασι παντοδαποῖς, νοτιωτέρα δ' οὖσα τοῦ Πόντου ψυχροτέρα ἐστίν· ἡ δὲ Βαγαδανία,² καίπερ πεδίας οὖσα καὶ νοτιωτάτη πασῶν (ὑποπέπτωκε γὰρ τῷ Ταύρῳ), μήλις τῶν καρπύμων τι φέρει δένδρων, ὀναγρόβοτος³ δ' ἐστὶ καὶ αὕτη καὶ ἡ πολλὴ τῆς ἄλλης, καὶ μάλιστα C 510 ἡ περὶ Γαρσαύιρα⁴ καὶ Λυκαονίαν καὶ Μοριμνηνῇ. ἐν δὲ τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ γίνεται καὶ ἡ λεγομένη Σινωπικὴ μίλτος, ἀρίστη τῶν πασῶν· ἐνάμιλλος

¹ Κυρίνου, Meineke emends to Κύρου.

² Βαγαδανία, Meineke, for Γαβανία E, Γαβαδανία other MSS. ; Βαγαδανία, Tzschucke, Corsini, Kramer.

than double that distance, and from the Cilician Gates and the camp of Cyrus a journey of six days by way of Tyana. Tyana is situated at the middle of the journey and is three hundred stadia distant from Cybistra. The Mazaceni use the laws of Charondas, choosing also a Nomodus,¹ who, like the juriconsults among the Romans, is the expounder of the laws. But Tigranes, the Armenian, put the people in bad plight when he overran Cappadocia, for he forced them, one and all, to migrate into Mesopotamia; and it was mostly with these that he settled Tigranocerta.² But later, after the capture of Tigranocerta, those who could returned home.

10. The size of the country is as follows: In breadth, from Pontus to the Taurus, about one thousand eight hundred stadia, and in length, from Lycaonia and Phrygia to the Euphrates towards the east and Armenia, about three thousand. It is an excellent country, not only in respect to fruits, but particularly in respect to grain and all kinds of cattle. Although it lies farther south than Pontus, it is colder. Bagadania, though level and farthest south of all (for it lies at the foot of the Taurus), produces hardly any fruit-bearing trees, although it is grazed by wild asses, both it and the greater part of the rest of the country, and particularly that round Garsanira and Lycaonia and Morimenê. In Cappadocia is produced also the ruddle called "Sinopean," the best in the

¹ "Law-chanter."

² Cf. 11. 14. 15.

³ *ὀναυπάβορος* (*ὀναυπάβορος*, Casaubon and later editors), Jones, for *ἀναπάβορος*.

⁴ *Γαρσάνιρα* *Diction.* For variants see C. Müller, *Ind. Var.* Lect. p. 1020 and op. *Γαρσάνιρα* in 12. 2. 6.

δ' ἐστὶν αὐτῇ καὶ ἡ Ἰβηρικὴ ὠνομάσθη δὲ Σινωπικὴ, διότι κατὰγειν ἐκεῖσε εἰώθεσαν¹ οἱ ἔμποροι, πρὶν ἢ τὸ τῶν Ἐφεσίων ἐμπόριον μέχρι τῶν ἐνθάδε ἀνθρώπων διῆχθαι. λέγεται δὲ καὶ κρυστίλλου πλῆκας καὶ ὀνυχίτου λίθου πλησίον τῆς τῶν Γαλατῶν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀρχελίου μεταλλευτῶν εὐρήσθαι.² ἦν δέ τις τύπος καὶ λίθου λευκοῦ, τῷ ἐλέφαντι κατὰ τὴν χρύαν ἐμφεροῦς, ὥσπερ ἁκόνας τινὰς οὐ μεγάλας ἐκφέρων, ἐξ ὧν τὰ λαβρία τοῖς μαχαιρίοις κατεσκευάζον· ἄλλος³ δ' εἰς τὰς⁴ διόπτρας βώλους μεγάλας ἐκδιδούς, ὥστε καὶ ἔξω κομίζεσθαι. ὄριον δ' ἐστὶ τοῦ Πόντου καὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας ὀρεινὴ τις παρίλληλος τῷ Ταύρῳ, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχουσα ὑπὸ τῶν ἐσπερίων ἁκρῶν τῆς Χαμμανηνῆς, ἐφ' ἣς ἱδρύται φρούριον ἀπότομον Δασμένδα,⁵ μέχρι τῶν ἐωθινῶν τῆς Λαουιανσηνῆς.⁶ στρατηγίαι δ' εἰσὶ τῆς Καππαδοκίας ἢ τε Χαμμανηνῆ⁷ καὶ ἡ Λαουιανσηνῆ.⁸

11. Συνέβη δέ, ἡνίκα πρῶτον Ῥωμαῖοι τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν διώκουν, νικήσαντες Ἀντίοχον, καὶ φιλίας καὶ συμμαχίας ἐποιοῦντο πρὸς τε τὰ ἔθνη καὶ τοὺς βασιλεῖας, τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις βασιλεῦσιν αὐτοῖς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς δοθῆναι τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην, τῷ δὲ Καππαδόκι καὶ αὐτῷ δὲ τῷ ἔθνει κοινῇ. ἐκλιπόντος δὲ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γένους, οἱ μὲν

¹ εἰώθεσαν, Groskuntl, for εἰώθασιν; so the later editors.

² εὐρήσθαι, Cornis, for εὐρέσθαι; so the later editors.

³ CDhltw read ἄλλος.

⁴ εἰς τὰς, Cornis, for εἰς τὰς; so the later editors.

⁵ For the variant spellings of this name, see C. Müller (l.c.).

world, although the Iberian rivals it. It was named "Sinopean"¹ because the merchants were wont to bring it down thence to Sinopê before the traffic of the Ephesians had penetrated as far as the people of Cappadocia. It is said that also slabs of crystal and of onyx stone were found by the miners of Archelaus near the country of the Galatians. There was a certain place, also, which had white stone that was like ivory in colour and yielded pieces of the size of small whetstones; and from these pieces they made handles for their small swords. And there was another place which yielded such large lumps of transparent stone² that they were exported. The boundary of Pontus and Cappadocia is a mountain tract parallel to the Taurus, which has its beginning at the western extremities of Chammanenê, where is situated Dasmenda, a stronghold with sheer ascent, and extends to the eastern extremities of Laviansenê. Both Chammanenê and Laviansenê are prefectures in Cappadocia.

11. It came to pass, as soon as the Romans, after conquering Antiochus, began to administer the affairs of Asia and were forming friendships and alliances both with the tribes and with the kings, that in all other cases they gave this honour to the kings individually, but gave it to the king of Cappadocia and the tribe jointly. And when the royal family died out, the Romans, in accordance

¹ See 8. 2. 6.

² Apparently the *lapis specularis*, or a variety of mica, or isinglass, used for making window-panes.

⁶ For variant spellings, see C. Müller (*l.c.*).

⁷ For variant spellings, see C. Müller (*l.c.*).

⁸ For variant spellings, see C. Müller (*l.c.*).

STRABO

Ῥωμαῖοι συνεχώρουν αὐτοῖς αὐτονομεῖσθαι κατὰ τὴν συγκατεμένην φιλίαν τε καὶ συμμαχίαν πρὸς τὸ ἔθνος, οἱ δὲ πρεσβευσάμενοι τὴν μὲν ἐλευθερίαν παρηγοῦντο (οὐ γὰρ δύνασθαι φέρειν αὐτὴν ἔφασαν), βασιλέα δ' ἤξιον αὐτοῖς ἀποδειχθῆναι. οἱ δέ, θαυμάσαντες εἰ τινες οὕτως εἶεν ἀπειρηκότες πρὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν,¹ ἐπέτρεψαν δ' οὖν² αὐτοῖς ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἐλέσθαι κατὰ χειροτονίαν, ὃν ἂν βούλωνται³ καὶ εἵλοντο Ἀριοβαρζίνην, εἰς τριγωνίαν δὲ προελθόντος τοῦ γένους ἐξέλιπε κατεστάθη δ' ὁ Ἀρχέλαος, οὐδὲν προσήκων αὐτοῖς, Ἀντωνίου καταστήσαντος. ταῦτα καὶ περὶ τῆς μεγάλης Καππαδοκίας· περὶ δὲ τῆς τρυχείας Κιλικίας, τῆς προστεθείσης αὐτῇ, βέλτιόν ἐστιν ἐν τῷ περὶ τῆς ὅλης Κιλικίας λόγῳ διελθεῖν.

III

1. Τοῦ δὲ Πόντου καθίστατο μὲν Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐπάτωρ βασιλεύς. εἶχε δὲ τὴν ἀφοριζομένην τῷ Ἄλυϊ μέχρι Τιβαρανῶν καὶ Ἀρμενίων καὶ τῆς ἐντὸς Ἄλυσος τὰ μέχρι Ἀμάστρεως καὶ τινων τῆς Παφλαγονίας μερῶν. προσεκτίσαστο δ' οὗτος καὶ τὴν μέχρι Ἡρακλείας παραλίαν ἐπὶ τὰ δυσμικὰ μέρη, τῆς Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Πλατωνικοῦ πατρίδος, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν ἀντία μέχρι Κολχίδος καὶ τῆς μικρᾶς Ἀρμενίας, ἣ δὴ καὶ προσέθηκε τῷ Πόντῳ. καὶ δὴ καὶ Πομπήιος καταλύσας ἐκεῖνον

¹ Meineke, following conj. of Kramer, indicates a lacuna before ἐπέτρεψαν.

² δ' οὖν omitted by editors before Kramer.

³ βούλωνται, restored by Kramer, instead of βούλοιτο.

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with their compact of friendship and alliance with the tribe, conceded to them the right to live under their own laws; but those who came on the embassy not only begged off from the freedom (for they said that they were unable to bear it), but requested that a king be appointed for them. The Romans, amazed that any people should be so tired of freedom,¹—at any rate, they permitted them to choose by vote from their own number whomever they wished. And they chose Ariobarzanes; but in the course of the third generation his family died out; and Archelaus was appointed king, though not related to the people, being appointed by Antony. So much for Greater Cappadocia. As for Cilicia Tracheia, which was added to Greater Cappadocia, it is better for me to describe it in my account of the whole of Cilicia.²

III

1. As for Pontus, Mithridates Eupator established himself as king of it; and he held the country bounded by the Halys River as far as the Tibaruni and Armenia, and held also, of the country this side the Halys, the region extending to Amastris and to certain parts of Paphlagonia. And he acquired, not only the sea-coast towards the west as far as Heracleia, the native land of Heracleides the Platonic philosopher, but also, in the opposite direction, the sea-coast extending to Colchis and Lesser Armenia; and this, as we know, he added to Pontus. And in fact this country was comprised within these

¹ Something seems to have fallen out of the text here.

² 14. 5. 1.

STRABO

ἐν τούτοις τοῖς ὄροις οὖσαν τὴν χώραν ταύτην παρέλαβε· τὰ μὲν πρὸς Ἀρμενίαν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Κολχίδα τοῖς συναγωνισαμένοις δυνύσταις κατένειμε, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ εἰς ἔνδεκα πολιτείας διεῖλε καὶ τῇ Βιθυνία προσέθηκεν, ὥστ' ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ἐπαρχίαν γενέσθαι μίαν. μεταξύ τε τῶν Παφλαγόνων τῶν μεσογαίων τινὰς βασιλεύεσθαι παρέδωκε τοῖς ἀπὸ Πυλαιμένους, καθίπερ καὶ τοὺς Γαλίτας τοῖς ἀπὸ γένους τετράρχαις. ὕστερον δ' οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμόνες ἄλλους καὶ ἄλλους ἐποίησαντο μερισμούς, βασιλέας τε καὶ δυνύστας καθιστίνυτες καὶ πόλεις τὰς μὲν ἐλευθεροῦντες, τὰς δὲ ἐγχειρίζοντες τοῖς δυνύσταις, τὰς δ' ὑπὸ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ῥωμαίων ἐῶντες. ἡμῖν δ' ἐπιούσι τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα, ὥς νῦν ἔχει, λεγέσθω, μικρὰ καὶ τῶν προτέρων ἐφαπτομένοις, ὅπου τοῦτο χρήσιμον. ἀρξόμεθα δὲ ἀπὸ Ἰρακλείας, ἥπερ δυσμικωτάτη ἐστὶ τούτων τῶν τόπων.

2. Εἰς δὴ τὸν Εὐξείνιον πόντον εἰσπλέουσιν ἐκ τῆς Προποντίδος ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μὲν τὰ προσεχῇ τῷ Βυζαντίῳ κεῖται, Θρακῶν δ' ἐστὶ, καλεῖται δὲ τὰ Ἀριστερὰ τοῦ Πόντου· ἐν δεξιᾷ δὲ τὰ προσεχῇ Χαλκηδόνι, Βιθυνῶν δ' ἐστὶ τὰ πρῶτα, εἴτα Μαριανδυνῶν (τινὲς δὲ καὶ Καυκῶνων φασίν), εἴτα Παφλαγόνων μέχρι Ἄλυσος, εἴτα Καππαδόκων τῶν πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς μέχρι Κολχίδος· ταῦτα δὲ πάντα καλεῖται τὰ Δεξιὰ τοῦ Εὐξείνου πόντου. ταύτης δὲ τῆς παραλίας ἀπάσης ἐπῆρξεν Εὐπάτωρ, ἀρξόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς

¹ Between Pontus and Bithynia.

boundaries when Pompey took it over, upon his overthrow of Mithridates. The parts towards Armenia and those round Colchis he distributed to the potentates who had fought on his side, but the remaining parts he divided into eleven states and added them to Bithynia, so that out of both there was formed a single province. And he gave over to the descendants of Pylaemenes the office of king over certain of the Paphlagonians situated in the interior between them,¹ just as he gave over the Galatians to the hereditary tetrarchs. But later the Roman prefects made different divisions from time to time, not only establishing kings and potentates, but also, in the case of cities, liberating some and putting others in the hands of potentates and leaving others subject to the Roman people. As I proceed I must speak of things in detail as they now are, but I shall touch slightly upon things as they were in earlier times whenever this is useful. I shall begin at Heracleia, which is the most westerly place in this region.

2. Now as one sails into the Euxine Sea from the Propontis, one has on his left the parts which adjoin Byzantium (these belong to the Thracians, and are called "the Left-hand Parts" of the Pontus), and on his right the parts which adjoin Chalcedon. The first of these latter belong to the Bithynians, the next to the Mariandyni (by some also called Caucones), the next to the Paphlagonians as far as the Halys River, and the next to the Pontic Cappadocians and to the people next in order after them as far as Colchis. All these are called the "Right-hand Parts" of the Pontus. Now Eupator reigned over the whole of this sea-coast, beginning at Colchis

Κολχίδος μέχρι Ἡρακλείας, τὰ δ' ἐπέκεινα τὰ μέχρι τοῦ στόματος καὶ τῆς Χαλκηδόνος τῷ Βιθυνῶν βασιλεῖ συνέμενε. καταλυθέντων δὲ τῶν βασιλείων, ἐφύλαξαν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς αὐτοὺς ὅρους, ὥστε τὴν Ἡράκλειαν προσκείσθαι τῷ Πόντῳ, τὰ δ' ἐπέκεινα Βιθυνοῖς προσχωρεῖν.

3. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Βιθυνοὶ διότι πρότερον Μυσοὶ ὄντες μετωνομίσθησαν οὕτως ἀπὸ τῶν Θρακῶν τῶν ἐποικησάντων, Βιθυνῶν τε καὶ Θυνῶν, ὁμολογεῖται παρὰ τῶν πλείστων, καὶ σημεῖα τίθενται τοῦ μὲν τῶν Βιθυνῶν ἔθνους τὸ μέχρι νῦν ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ λέγεσθαι τινας Βιθυνούς, τοῦ δὲ τῶν Θυνῶν τὴν Θυνιάδα ἄκτῃν τὴν πρὸς Ἀπολλωνίᾳ καὶ Σαλμυδησῶ. καὶ οἱ Βέβρυκες δὲ οἱ τούτων προεποικήσαντες τὴν Μυσίαν Θράκας, ὡς εἰκάζω C 542 ἐγώ. εἴρηται δ', ὅτι καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ Μυσοὶ Θρακῶν ἀποικοὶ εἰσι τῶν νῦν λεγομένων Μοισῶν. ταῦτα μὲν οὕτω λέγεται.

4. Τοὺς δὲ Μαριανδυνοὺς καὶ τοὺς Καύκωνας οὐχ ὁμοίως ἅπαντες λέγουσι· τὴν γὰρ δὴ Ἡράκλειαν ἐν τοῖς Μαριανδυνοῖς ἰδρῦσθαι φασί, Μιλησίων κτίσμα, τίνες δὲ καὶ πόθεν, οὐδὲν¹ εἴρηται, οὐδὲ διάλεκτος, οὐδ' ἄλλη διαφορὰ ἐθνικὴ περὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φαίνεται, παραπλήσιοι δ' εἰσὶ τοῖς Βιθυνοῖς· ἔοικεν οὖν καὶ τοῦτο Θράκιον ὑπάρξαι τὸ φύλον. Θεόπομπος δὲ Μαριανδυνόν φησι μέρους τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἄρξαντα ὑπὸ πολλῶν δυναστευομένης, ἐπελθόντα τὴν τῶν

¹ οὐδέν, Meineke amends to οὐδενί.

and extending as far as Heracleia, but the parts farther on, extending as far as the mouth of the Pontus and Chalcedon, remained under the rule of the king of Bithynia. But when the kings had been overthrown, the Romans preserved the same boundaries, so that Heracleia was added to Pontus and the parts farther on went to the Bithynians.

3. Now as for the Bithynians, it is agreed by most writers that, though formerly Mysians, they received this new name from the Thracians—the Thracian Bithynians and Thynians—who settled the country in question, and they put down as evidences of the tribe of the Bithynians that in Thrace certain people are to this day called Bithynians, and of that of the Thynians, that the coast near Apollonia and Salmydessus is called Thynias. And the Bebryces, who took up their abode in Mysia before these people, were also Thracians, as I suppose. It is stated that even the Mysians themselves are colonists of those Thracians who are now called Moesians.¹ Such is the account given of these people.

4. But all do not give the same account of the Mariandyni and the Caucones; for Heracleia, they say, is situated in the country of the Mariandyni, and was founded by the Milesians; but nothing has been said as to who they are or whence they came, nor yet do the people appear characterised by any ethnic difference, either in dialect or otherwise, although they are similar to the Bithynians. Accordingly, it is reasonable to suppose that this tribe also was at first Thracian. Theopompus says that Mariandynus ruled over a part of Paphlagonia, which was under the rule of many potentates, and then invaded and took possession of the country of the

Βεβρύκων κατασχεῖν, ἣν δ' ἐξέλιπεν, ἐπώνυμον ἑαυτοῦ καταλιπεῖν. εἴρηται δὲ καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι πρῶτοι τὴν Ἡράκλειαν κτίσαντες Μιλήσιοι τοὺς Μαριανδυνοὺς εἰλωτεύειν ἠνύγκασαν τοὺς προκατέχοντας τὸν τόπον, ὥστε καὶ πιπράσκεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, μὴ εἰς τὴν ὑπερορίαν δέ (συμβῆναι γὰρ ἐπὶ τούτοις), καθάπερ Κρησὶ μὲν ἐθήτευεν ἡ Μυῖα¹ καλουμένη σύνοδος, Θερταλοῖς δὲ οἱ Πενέσται.

5. Τοὺς δὲ Καύκωνας, οὓς ἱστοροῦσι τὴν ἐφεξῆς οἰκῆσαι παραλίαν τοῖς Μαριανδυνοῖς μέχρι τοῦ Παρθενίου ποταμοῦ, πόλιν ἔχοντας τὸ Τίειον,² οἱ μὲν Σκύθας φασίν, οἱ δὲ τῶν Μακεδόνων τινάς, οἱ δὲ τῶν Πελασγῶν· εἴρηται δέ που καὶ περὶ τούτων πρότερον. Καλλισθένης δὲ καὶ ἔγραφε τὰ ἔπη ταῦτα εἰς τὸν Διάκοσμον, μετὰ τὸ

Κρῶμνάν τ' Αἰγιαλὸν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθίνους τιθεῖς

Καύκωνας δ' αὐτ' ἦγε Πολυκλέος υἱὸς Ἀμύμων, οἱ περὶ Παρθέμιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματ' ἔναιον·

παρήκειν γὰρ ἡφ' Ἡρακλείας καὶ Μαριανδυνῶν μέχρι Λευκοσύρων, οὓς καὶ ἡμεῖς Καππάδοκας προσαγορεύομεν, τό τε τῶν Καυκῶνων γένος τὸ περὶ τὸ Τίειον³ μέχρι Παρθενίου καὶ τὸ τῶν Ἐρετῶν τὸ συνεχές μετὰ τὸν Παρθέμιον τῶν ἔχόντων τὸ Κύτωρον, καὶ νῦν δ' ἔτι Καυκωνίτας εἶναι τινας περὶ τὸν Παρθέμιον·

¹ Μυῖα, the editors, for Μινῖα and Μινῶα.

² Τίειον, the editors, for Τήιον.

³ Τίειον, the editors, for Τήιον.

⁴ Literally, "synod."

⁵ 8. 3. 17.

Bebryces, but left the country which he had abandoned named after himself. This, too, has been said, that the Milesians who were first to found Heracleia forced the Mariandyni, who held the place before them, to serve as Helots, so that they sold them, but not beyond the boundaries of their country (for the two peoples came to an agreement on this), just as the Mnoan class,¹ as it is called, were serfs of the Cretans and the Penestæ of the Thessalians.

5. As for the Cauconians, who, according to report, took up their abode on the sea-coast next to the Mariandyni and extended as far as the Parthenius River, with Ticium as their city, some say that they were Scythians, others that they were a certain people of the Macedonians, and others that they were a certain people of the Pelasgians. But I have already spoken of these people in another place.² Callisthenes in his treatise on *The Marshalling of the Ships* was for inserting³ after the words "Cromna, Aegialus, and lofty Erythini"⁴ the words "the Cauconians were led by the noble son of Polycles—they who lived in glorious dwellings in the neighbourhood of the Parthenius River," for, he adds, the Cauconians extended from Heracleia and the Mariandyni to the White Syrians, whom we call Cappadocians, and the tribe of the Cauconians round Ticium extended to the Parthenius River, whereas that of the Heneti, who held Cytorum, were situated next to them after the Parthenius River, and still to-day certain "Cauconitæ"⁵ live in the neighbourhood of the Parthenius River.

¹ i.e. in the Homeric text.

⁴ *Iliad* 2. 855. On the site of the Erythini ("reddish cliffs"), see Leaf, *Troy*, p. 282.

⁵ Called "Cauconitæ" in 8. 3. 17.

6. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Ἡράκλεια πόλις ἐστὶν εὐλίμενος καὶ ἄλλως ἀξιόλογος, ἥ γε καὶ ἀποικίας ἐστὲν ἔχουσα· ἐκείνης γὰρ ἡ τε Χερρόνησος ἀποικὸς καὶ ἡ Κύλλαις· ἦν τε αὐτόνομος, εἴτ' ἐτυραννήθη χρόνους τινάς, εἴτ' ἡλευθέρωσεν ἑαυτὴν πάλιν· ὕστερον δ' ἐβασιλεύθη, γενομένη ὑπὸ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις· ἐδέξατο δ' ἀποικίαν Ῥωμαίων ἐπὶ μέρει τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῆς χώρας. λαβὼν δὲ παρ' Ἀντωνίου C 513 τὸ μέρος τοῦτο τῆς πόλεως Ἀδιατόριξ ὁ Δομνεκλείου, τετράρχου Γαλατῶν, υἱός, ὃ κατεῖχον οἱ Ἡρακλειῶται, μικρὸν πρὸ τῶν Ἀκτιακῶν ἐπέθετο νύκτωρ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ ἀπέσφαξεν αὐτούς, ἐπιτρεψαντος, ὡς ἔφασκεν ἐκεῖνος, Ἀντωνίου· θριαμβευθεὶς δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀκτίῳ νίκην, ἐσφάγη μεθ' υἱοῦ. ἡ δὲ πόλις ἐστὶ τῆς Ποντικῆς ἐπαρχίας τῆς συντεταγμένης τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ.

7. Μεταξὺ δὲ Χαλκηδόνης καὶ Ἡρακλείας ῥέουσι ποταμοὶ πλείους, ὧν εἰσὶν ὃ τε Ψύλλης καὶ ὁ Κάλπας καὶ ὁ Σαγγάριος, οὓς μέμνηται καὶ ὁ ποιητής. ἔχει δὲ τὰς πηγὰς κατὰ Σαγγίαν κώμην ἀφ' ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντά πον σταδίων οὗτος Πισσινοῦντος.¹ διέξεισι δὲ τῆς ἐπικτήτου Φρυγίας τὴν πλείω, μέρος δέ τι καὶ τῆς Βιθυνίας, ὥστε καὶ τῆς Νικομηδείας ἀπέχειν² μικρὸν πλείους ἢ τριακοσίους σταδίους, καθ' ὃ συμβύλλει ποταμὸς αὐτῷ Γάλλος, ἐκ Μόδρων τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχων τῆς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ Φρυγίας. αὕτη δ' ἐστὶν ἡ αὕτη τῇ ἐπικτήτῳ, καὶ εἶχον αὐτὴν οἱ Βιθυνοὶ πρότερον. αὐξηθεὶς δὲ καὶ γενόμενος πλωτός,

¹ Οἱ ἄλλοι γὰρ Πισσινοῦντος.

² ἀπέχειν, Corais, for ἀποσχεῖν; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 3. 6-7

6. Now *Heracleia* is a city that has good harbours and is otherwise worthy of note, since, among other things, it has also sent forth colonies; for both *Chersonesus*¹ and *Callatis* are colonies from it. It was at first an autonomous city, and then for some time was ruled by tyrants, and then recovered its freedom, but later was ruled by kings, when it became subject to the Romans. The people received a colony of Romans, sharing with them a part of their city and territory. But *Adiatorix*, the son of *Domnecleius*, tetrarch of the Galatians, received from Antony that part of the city which was occupied by the *Heracleiotae*; and a little before the Battle of Actium he attacked the Romans by night and slaughtered them, by permission of Antony, as he alleged. But after the victory at Actium he was led in triumph and slain together with his son. The city belongs to the Pontic Province which was united with *Bithynia*.

7. Between *Chalcedon* and *Heracleia* flow several rivers, among which are the *Psillis* and the *Calpas* and the *Sangarius*, which last is mentioned by the poet.² The *Sangarius* has its sources near the village *Sangia*, about one hundred and fifty stadia from *Pessinus*. It flows through the greater part of *Phrygia Epictetus*, and also through a part of *Bithynia*, so that it is distant from *Nicomedeia* a little more than three hundred stadia, reckoning from the place where it is joined by the *Gallus* River, which has its beginnings at *Modra* in *Phrygia* on the *Hellespont*. This is the same country as *Phrygia Epictetus*, and it was formerly occupied by the *Bithynians*. Thus increased, and now having

¹ See 7. 4. 2.

² *Iliad* 3. 187, 16. 719.

καίπερ πάλαι ἄπλωτος ὦν, τὴν Βιθυνίαν ὀρίζει πρὸς ταῖς ἐκβολαῖς. πρόκειται δὲ τῆς παραλίας ταύτης καὶ ἡ Θυνία νῆσος. ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἰρακλειώτιδι γίνεται τὸ ἀκόνιτον¹ διέχει δὲ ἡ πόλις αὕτη τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Χαλκηδονίου σταδίους χιλίους πού καὶ πεντακοσίους, τοῦ δὲ Σαγγαρίου πεντακοσίους.

8. Τὸ δὲ Τίειόν ἐστι πολίχμιον οὐδὲν ἔχον μνήμης ἄξιον, πλὴν ὅτι Φιλέταιρος ἐντεῦθεν ἦν, ὁ ἀρχηγέτης τοῦ τῶν Ἀτταλικῶν βασιλέων γένους· εἰθ' ὁ Παρθένιος ποταμὸς διὰ χωρίων ἀνθρώπων φερόμενος καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τοῦ ὀνόματος τούτου τετυχηκώς, ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων· ἔπειτα ἡ Παφλαγονία καὶ οἱ Ἐνετοί. ζητοῦσι δέ, τίνας λέγει τοὺς Ἐνετοὺς ὁ ποιητής, ὅταν φῇ·

Παφλαγόνων δ' ἠγεῖτο Πυλαιμένεος λάσιον κῆρ
ἐξ Ἐνετῶν, ὅθεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων.

οὐ γὰρ δείκνυσθαί φασι νῦν Ἐνετοὺς ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ· οἱ δὲ κώμην ἐν τῷ Αἰγιαλῷ φασὶ δέκα σχοίνους ἀπὸ Ἀμάστρεως διέχουσιν. Ζηνόδοτος δὲ ἐξ Ἐνετῆς γράφει, καὶ φησι δηλοῦσθαι τὴν νῦν Ἀμισόν· ἄλλοι δὲ φύλόν τι τοῖς Καππάδοξιν ὕμoron στρατεῦσαι μετὰ Κιμμερίων, εἰτ' ἐκπεσεῖν εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν. τὸ δὲ μάλισθ' ὁμολογούμενόν ἐστιν, ὅτι ἀξιολογώτατον ἦν τῶν Παφλαγόνων φύλον οἱ Ἐνετοί, ἐξ οὗ ὁ Πυλαιμένης ἦν·

¹ "parthenius" (lit. "maidenly") was the name of a flower used in making garlands.

² *Iliad* 2. 851.

³ Sc. "called Eneti," or Enetā.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 3. 7-8

become navigable, though of old not navigable, the river forms a boundary of Bithynia at its outlets. Off this coast lies also the island Thynia. The plant called aconite grows in the territory of Heracleia. This city is about one thousand five hundred stadia from the Chalcedonian temple and five hundred from the Sangarius River.

8. Ticium is a town that has nothing worthy of mention except that Philetaerns, the founder of the family of Attalic Kings, was from there. Then comes the Parthenius River, which flows through flowery districts and on this account came by its name;¹ it has its sources in Paphlagonia itself. And then comes Paphlagonia and the Eneti. Writers question whom the poet means by "the Eneti," when he says, "And the rugged heart of Pylæmenes led the Paphlagonians, from the land of the Eneti, whence the breed of wild mules";² for at the present time, they say, there are no Eneti to be seen in Paphlagonia, though some say that there is a village³ on the Aegialus⁴ ten schoeni⁵ distant from Amastris. But Zenodotus writes "from Enetè,"⁶ and says that Homer clearly indicates the Amisus of to-day. And others say that a tribe called Eneti, bordering on the Cappadocians, made an expedition with the Cimmerians and then were driven out to the Adriatic Sea.⁷ But the thing upon which there is general agreement is, that the Eneti, to whom Pylæmenes belonged, were the most notable tribe of the Paphlagonians, and that,

¹ i.e. Shore. ² A variable measure (see 17. 1. 24).

³ i.e. instead of "from the Eneti" (cf. 12. 3. 25).

⁷ For a discussion of the Eneti, see Leaf, *Troy*, pp. 285 ff. (cf. 1. 3. 21, 3. 2. 13, and 12. 3. 25).

καὶ δὴ καὶ συνεστράτευσαν οὗτοι αὐτῷ πλεῖστοι, ὑποβαλόντες δὲ τὸν ἡγεμόνα διέβησαν εἰς τὴν Θράκην μετὰ τὴν Τροίας ἄλωσιν, πλανώμενοι δ' εἰς τὴν νῦν Ἑνετικὴν ἀφίκοντο. τινὲς δὲ καὶ

C 514 Ἀντήνορα καὶ τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ κοινωνῆσαι τοῦ στόλου τούτου φασὶ καὶ ἰδρυθῆναι κατὰ τὸν μυχὸν τοῦ Ἀδρίου, καθάπερ ἐμνήσθημεν ἐν τοῖς Ἰταλικοῖς. τοὺς μὲν οὖν Ἑνετοὺς διὰ τούτ' ἐκλιπεῖν εἰκὸς καὶ μὴ δείκνυσθαι ἐν τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ.

9. Τοὺς δὲ Παφλαγόνας πρὸς ἑω μὲν ὀρίζει ὁ Ἄλυσ ποταμός, ὡς¹ ῥέων ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας μετὰ Σύρων τε καὶ Παφλαγόνων² ἐξίησι³ κατὰ τὸν Ἡρόδοτον εἰς τὸν Εὐξείνιον καλούμενον πόντον, Σύρους λέγοντα τοὺς Καππαδόκας· καὶ γὰρ ἔτι καὶ νῦν Λευκόσυροι καλοῦνται, Σύρων καὶ τῶν ἔξω τοῦ Ταύρου λεγομένων· κατὰ δὲ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐντὸς τοῦ Ταύρου σύγκρισιν, ἐκείνων ἐπικεκαυμένων τὴν χροάν, τούτων δὲ μὴ, τοιαύτην τὴν ἐπωπυμίαν γενέσθαι συνέβη· καὶ Πίνδαρός φησιν, ὅτι αἱ Ἀμαζόνες Σύριον εὐρυαίχμαν διέπον⁴ στρατόν, τὴν ἐν τῇ Θεμισκύρᾳ κατοικίαν οὕτω δηλῶν. ἡ δὲ Θεμισκυρά ἐστίν τῶν Ἀμισηνῶν, αὕτη δὲ Λευκοσύρων τῶν μετὰ τὸν Ἄλυν. πρὸς ἑω μὲν τοῖνυν ὁ Ἄλυσ ὄριον τῶν Παφλαγόνων, πρὸς νότον δὲ Φρύγες καὶ οἱ ἐποικήσαντες Γαλάται, πρὸς δύσιν δὲ Βιθυνοὶ καὶ Μαριανδυνοὶ (τὸ γὰρ τῶν Καυκίωνων γένος ἐξέφθαρται τελέως πάντοθεν),

¹ δε, Coraia inserta (see Herod. 1. 6); so the later editors.

² καί, before ἐξίησι, Meineke objecta.

³ But Herodotus reads ἐξίει.

⁴ διέπον acc. and Meineke, for διέπον C, διέπον In, διέπον other MSS. and editors.

furthermore, these made the expedition with him in very great numbers, but, losing their leader, crossed over to Thrace after the capture of Troy, and on their wanderings went to the Enetian country,¹ as it is now called. According to some writers, Antenor and his children took part in this expedition and settled at the recess of the Adriatic, as mentioned by me in my account of Italy.² It is therefore reasonable to suppose that it was on this account that the Eneti disappeared and are not to be seen in Paphlagonia.

9. As for the Paphlagonians, they are bounded on the east by the Halys River, "which," according to Herodotus,³ "flows from the south between the Syrians and the Paphlagonians and empties into the Euxine Sea, as it is called"; by "Syrians," however, he means the "Cappadocians," and in fact they are still to-day called "White Syrians," while those outside the Taurus are called "Syrians." As compared with those this side the Taurus, those outside have a tanned complexion, while those this side do not, and for this reason received the appellation "white." And Pindar says that the Amazons "swayed a 'Syrian' army that reached afar with their spears," thus clearly indicating that their abode was in Themiscyra. Themiscyra is in the territory of the Amiseni; and this territory belongs to the White Syrians, who live in the country next after the Halys River. On the east, then, the Paphlagonians are bounded by the Halys River; on the south by Phrygians and the Galatians who settled among them; on the west by the Bithynians and the Mariandyni (for the race of the Cauconians has

¹ See 3. 2. 13 and 5. 1. 4.² 5. 1. 4.³ 1. 6.

πρὸς ἄρκτον δὲ ὁ Εὐξεινός ἐστι. τῆς δὲ χώρας ταύτης διηρημένης εἰς τε τὴν μεσόγαίαν καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, διατείνουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ "Αλυσος μέχρι Βιθυνίας ἐκατέραν, τὴν μὲν παραλίαν ἕως τῆς Ἡρακλείας εἶχεν ὁ Εὐπάτωρ, τῆς δὲ μεσογαίας τὴν μὲν ἐγγυτάτῳ ἔσχεν, ἣς τινὰ καὶ πέραν τοῦ "Αλυσος διέτεινε· καὶ μέχρι δεῦρο τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἡ Ποντικὴ ἐπαρχία ἀφώρισται· τὰ λοιπὰ δ' ἦν ὑπὸ δυνάσταις καὶ μετὰ τὴν Μιθριδάτου κατάλυσιν. περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ Παφλαγονῶν ἐρούμεν ὕστερον τῶν μὴ ὑπὸ τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ, νῦν δὲ πρόκειται τὴν ὑπ' ἐκείνῳ χώραν, κληθεῖσαν δὲ Πόντον, διελθεῖν.

10. Μετὰ δὴ τὸν Παρθένιον ποταμὸν ἔστιν Ἄμαστρις, ὁμώνυμος τῆς συνωκικυίας πόλις· ἰδρύται δ' ἐπὶ χερρουήσου λιμένας ἔχουσα τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ ἐκατέρωθεν· ἦν δ' ἡ Ἄμαστρις γυνὴ μὲν Διονυσίου, τοῦ Ἡρακλείας τυράννου, θυγάτηρ δὲ Ὀξυάθρου, τοῦ Δαρείου ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ κατὰ Ἀλέξανδρον· ἐκείνη μὲν οὖν ἐκ τεττάρων κατοικίων συνώκισε¹ τὴν πόλιν, ἔκ τε Σησάμου καὶ Κυτῶρου καὶ Κρώμνης (ὧν καὶ Ὀμηρος μέμνηται ἐν τῷ Παφλαγονικῷ διακόσμῳ), τετάρτης δὲ τῆς Τειείου·² ἀλλ' αὕτη μὲν ταχὺ ἀπέστη τῆς κοινωρίας, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι συνέμειναν, ὧν ἡ Σήσαμος ἀκρόπολις τῆς Ἀμάστρεως λέγεται. τὸ δὲ Κύτωρον ἐμπόριον ἦν ποτὲ Σινωπέων, ὠνόμασται δ' ἀπὸ Κυ-

¹ E reads συνίστησι.

² Τειέου, Tschucke, Corais, and Müller-Dähner, for Τηέου; the *Építome*, Kramer, and Meineke read Τίου.

³ i.e. interior of Paphlagonia.

everywhere been destroyed), and on the north by the Buxine. Now this country was divided into two parts, the interior and the part on the sea, each stretching from the Halys River to Bithynia; and Eupator not only held the coast as far as Heracleia, but also took the nearest part of the interior,¹ certain portions of which extended across the Halys (and the boundary of the Pontic Province has been marked off by the Romans as far as this).² The remaining parts of the interior, however, were subject to potentates, even after the overthrow of Mithridates. Now as for the Paphlagonians in the interior, I mean those not subject to Mithridates, I shall discuss them later,³ but at present I propose to describe the country which was subject to him, called the Pontus.

10. After the Parthenius River, then, one comes to Amastris, a city bearing the same name as the woman who founded it. It is situated on a peninsula and has harbours on either side of the isthmus. Amastris was the wife of Dionysius the tyrant of Heracleia and the daughter of Oxyathres, the brother of the Darcus whom Alexander fought. Now she formed the city out of four settlements, Sesamus and Cytorum and Cromna (which Homer mentions in his marshalling of the Paphlagonian ships)⁴ and, fourth, Ticium. This last, however, soon revolted from the united city, but the other three remained together; and, of these three, Sesamus is called the necropolis of Amastris. Cytorum was once the emporium of the Sinopeans; it was named after

¹ Cp. J. G. C. Anderson in *Anatolian Studies presented to Sir William Mitchell Ramsay*, p. 6.

² 12. 3. 41-42.

⁴ 2. 853-885.

C 545 τώρου, τοῦ Φρίξου παιδός, ὡς Ἴφφορός φησι.
 πλείστη δὲ καὶ ἀρίστη πύξος φύεται κατὰ τὴν
 Ἀμαστριανήν, καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τὸ Κύτωρον.
 ὁ δὲ Αἰγιαλός ἐστι μὲν ἡῶν μακρὰ πλείονων¹
 ἢ ἑκατὸν σταδίων· ἔχει δὲ καὶ κώμην ὁμώνυμον,
 ἧς μέμνηται ὁ ποιητής, ὅταν φῇ,

Κρῶμνάν τ' Αἰγιαλόν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθρί-
 νους.

γράφουσι δέ τινες,

Κρῶμναν Κωβιάλόν τε.

Ἐρυθρίνους δὲ λέγεσθαί φασι τοὺς νῦν Ἐρυθρί-
 ρους, ἀπὸ τῆς χροᾶς· δύο δ' εἰσὶ σκόπελοι. μετὰ
 δὲ Αἰγιαλὸν Κάραμβις, ἄκρα μεγάλη πρὸς τὰς
 ἄρκτους ἀνατεταμένη καὶ τὴν Σκυθικὴν χερρό-
 νησον. ἐμνήσθημεν δ' αὐτῆς πολλάκις καὶ τοῦ
 ἀντικειμένου αὐτῇ Κριοῦ μετώπου, διθάλαττον
 ποιοῦντος τὸν Εὐξείνιον πόντον. μετὰ δὲ Κά-
 ραμβιν Κίνωλις καὶ Ἀντικίνωλις καὶ Ἀβώνου
 τεῖχος, πολίχνιον, καὶ Ἀρμένη, ἐφ' ἣ παροιμιᾶ-
 ζονται,

δοστις ἔργον οὐδὲν εἶχεν Ἀρμένην ἐτείχισεν.

ἔστι δὲ κώμη τῶν Σινωπέων ἔχουσα λιμένα.

11. Εἴτ' αὐτῇ Σινώπῃ, σταδίου πεντήκοντα
 τῆς Ἀρμένης διέχουσα, ἀξιολογωτάτῃ τῶν ταύτῃ
 πόλεων. ἔκτισαν μὲν οὖν αὐτὴν Μιλήσιοι· κατα-
 σκευασαμένη δὲ ναυτικὸν ἐπῆρχε τῆς ἐντὸς
 Κυανέων θαλάττης, καὶ ἔξω δὲ πολλῶν ἰγώνων
 μεταίχε τοῖς Ἕλλησιν· αὐτονομηθεῖσα δὲ πολὺν
 χρόνον οὐδὲ διὰ τέλους ἐφύλαξε τὴν ἐλευθερίαν,

Cyturus, the son of Phryxus, as Ephorus says. The most and the best box-wood grows in the territory of Amastris, and particularly round Cytorum. The Aegialus is a long shore of more than a hundred stadia, and it has also a village bearing the same name, which the poet mentions when he says, "Cromna and Aegialus and the lofty Erythini,"¹ though some write, "Cromna and Cobialus." They say that the Erythrini of to-day, from their colour,² used to be called Erythini; they are two lofty rocks. After Aegialus one comes to Carambis, a great cape extending towards the north and the Scythian Chersonese. I have often mentioned it, as also Criometopon which lies opposite it, by which the Euxine Pontus is divided into two seas.³ After Carambis one comes to Cinolis, and to Anticinolis, and to Abonuteichus,⁴ a small town, and to Armenê, to which pertains the proverb, "whoever had no work to do walled Armenê." It is a village of the Sinopeans and has a harbour.

11. Then one comes to Sinopê itself, which is fifty stadia distant from Armenê; it is the most noteworthy of the cities in that part of the world. This city was founded by the Milesians; and, having built a naval station, it reigned over the sea inside the Cyaneae, and shared with the Greeks in many struggles even outside the Cyaneae; and, although it was independent for a long time, it could not eventually preserve its freedom, but was captured by

¹ *Iliad* 2. 855.

² i.e. "Red."

³ 2. 5. 22, 7. 4. 2, 11. 2. 14.

⁴ Literally, Wall of Abonua.

¹ *μῆρ*, before 4, Meineke, following the editors before Kramer, omits; *no* read 84.

ἀλλ' ἐκ πολιορκίας εὖλω καὶ ἐδούλευσε Φαρνάκη
 πρῶτον, ἔπειτα τοῖς διαδεξαμένοις ἐκείνον μέχρι
 τοῦ Εὐπάτορος καὶ τῶν καταλυσάντων Ῥωμαίων
 ἐκείνον. ὁ δὲ Εὐπάτωρ καὶ ἐγεννήθη ἐκεῖ καὶ
 ἐτράφη· διαφερόντως δὲ ἐτίμησεν αὐτὴν μητρό-
 πολὶν τε τῆς βασιλείας ὑπέλαβεν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ
 φύσει καὶ¹ προνοία κατεσκευασμένη καλῶς·
 ἴδρυται γὰρ ἐπὶ αὐχένι χερρονήσου τινός, ἐκατέ-
 ρωθεν δὲ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ λιμένες καὶ ναύσταθμα καὶ
 πηλαμυδεῖν θαυμαστά, περὶ ὧν εἰρήκαμεν, ὅτι
 δευτέραν θήραν οἱ Σινωπεῖς ἔχουσι, τρίτην δὲ
 Βυζάντιοι. καὶ κύκλῳ δ' ἡ χερρόνησος προ-
 βέβληται ῥαχιώδεις ἀκτῦς, ἐχούσας² καὶ κοιλιί-
 δας τινάς, ὥσπερ βύθρους πετρίνους, οὓς καλοῦσι
 χοινικίδας· πληροῦνται δὲ οὗτοι μετεωρισθείσης
 τῆς θαλάττης, ὥς καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ εὐπρόσιτον
 τὸ³ χωρίον, καὶ διὰ τὸ πᾶσαν τὴν τῆς πέτρας
 ἐπιφάνειαν ἐχινώδη καὶ ἀνεπίβατον εἶναι γυμνῷ
 ποδί· ἄνωθεν μέντοι καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐγεῶν
 C 546 ἔστι τὸ ἔδαφος καὶ ἀγροκηπίοις κεκόσμηται πυκ-
 νοῖς,⁴ πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τὰ προάστεια. αὐτὴ δ'
 ἡ πόλις τετείχισται καλῶς, καὶ γυμνασίῳ δὲ
 καὶ ἀγορᾷ καὶ στοαῖς κεκόσμηται λαμπρῶς.
 τοιαύτη δὲ οὖσα δις ὁμῶς εὖλω, πρότερον μὲν

¹ φύσει καὶ, Kramer, from conj. of Casaubon, for φυσικῶς.

² ἐχούσας, Corals, for ἔχουσα.

³ τὸ, the editors insert from E.

⁴ E reads πολλοῖς instead of πυκνοῖς.

¹ 188 n.o.

² Mithridates the Great.

³ 7. 6. 2 and 12. 3. 19.

⁴ "Crossing the town to the north I passed through a wally-port, and descended to the beach, where the wall was

siege, and was first enslaved by Pharnaces¹ and afterwards by his successors down to Eupator² and to the Romans who overthrew Eupator. Eupator was both born and reared at Sinopê; and he accorded it especial honour and treated it as the metropolis of his kingdom. Sinopê is beautifully equipped both by nature and by human foresight, for it is situated on the neck of a peninsula, and has on either side of the isthmus harbours and roadsteads and wonderful pelamydes-fisheries, of which I have already made mention, saying that the Sinopeans get the second catch and the Byzantians the third.³ Furthermore, the peninsula is protected all round by ridgy shores, which have hollowed-out places in them, rock-cavities, as it were, which the people call "choenicides";⁴ these are filled with water when the sea rises, and therefore the place is hard to approach, not only because of this, but also because the whole surface of the rock is prickly and impassable for bare feet. Higher up, however, and above the city, the ground is fertile and adorned with diversified market-gardens; and especially the suburbs of the city. The city itself is beautifully walled, and is also splendidly adorned with gymnasium and market-place and colonnades. But although it was such a city, still it was twice captured, first by Pharnaces, who

built upon a sharp decomposing shelly limestone which I was surprised to find full of small circular holes, apparently resembling those described by Strabo, under the name of 'choenitides'; but those which I saw were not above nine inches in diameter, and from one to two feet deep. There can, however, be no doubt that such cavities would, if larger, render it almost impossible for a body of men to wade on shore." (Hamilton's *Researches in Asia Minor*, l. p. 310, quoted by Tozer.)

τοῦ Φαρνάκου παρὰ δόξαν αἰφνιδίως ἐπιπεσύντος, ὕστερον δὲ ὑπὸ Λευκύλλου καὶ τοῦ ἐγκαθημένου τυράννου, καὶ ἐντὸς ἅμα καὶ ἐκτὸς πολιορκουμένη· ὁ γὰρ ἐγκατασταθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως φρούραρχος Βακχίδης, ὑπονοῶν αἰεὶ τινα προδοσίαν ἐκ τῶν ἐνδοθεν, καὶ πολλὰς αἰκίας καὶ σφαγὰς ποιῶν, ἀπαγορεύσαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐποίησε πρὸς ἄμφω, μὴτ' ἀμύνασθαι δυναμένους γενναίως μήτε προσθέσθαι κατὰ συμβάσεις. ἐάλωσαν δ' οὖν· καὶ τὸν μὲν ἄλλον κόσμον τῆς πόλεως διεφύλαξεν ὁ Λεύκολλος, τὴν δὲ τοῦ Βιλλήρου σφαῖραν ἤρε καὶ τὸν Αὐτόλυκον,¹ Σθένιδος ἔργον, ὃν ἐκεῖνοι οἰκιστὴν ἐνόμιζον καὶ ἐτίμων ὥς θεόν· ἦν δὲ καὶ μαντεῖον αὐτοῦ· δοκεῖ δὲ τῶν Ἰάσονι συμπλευσάντων εἶναι καὶ κατασχεῖν τοῦτον τὸν τόπον. εἰθ' ὕστερον Μιλήσιοι τὴν εὐφυΐαν ἰδόντες καὶ τὴν ἀσθενεῖαν τῶν ἐνοικούντων ἐξιδιάσαντο καὶ ἐποίκους ἔστειλαν· νυνὶ δὲ καὶ Ῥωμαίων ἀποικίαν δέδεκται καὶ μέρος τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῆς χώρας ἐκείνων ἐστί. διέχει δὲ τοῦ μὲν Ἱεροῦ τρισχιλίου καὶ πεντακοσίους, ἀφ' Ἡρακλείας δὲ δισχιλίους, Καράμβεως δὲ ἑπτακοσίους σταδίους. ἄνδρας δὲ ἐξήνεγκεν ἀγαθοὺς, τῶν μὲν φιλοσόφων Διογένη τὸν Κυνικὸν καὶ Τιμόθεον τὸν Πατρίωνα, τῶν δὲ ποιητῶν Δίφιλον τὸν καμικόν, τῶν δὲ συγγραφέων Βάτωνα τὸν πραγματευθέντα τὰ Περσικά.

12. Ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐφεξῆς ἡ τοῦ Ἄλλυος ἐκβολὴ

¹ Αὐτόλυκον, Xylander, for Αὐτόλυτον.

¹ See Plutarch, *Lucullus*, 23.

unexpectedly attacked it all of a sudden, and later by Leucullus and by the tyrant who was garrisoned within it, being besieged both inside and outside at the same time; for, since Baechides, who had been set up by the king as commander of the garrison, was always suspecting treason from the people inside, and was causing many outrages and murders, he made the people, who were unable either nobly to defend themselves or to submit by compromise, lose all heart for either course. At any rate, the city was captured; and though Leucullus kept intact the rest of the city's adornments, he took away the globe of Billarus and the work of Sthenis, the statue of Autolyceus,¹ whom they regarded as founder of their city and honoured as god. The city had also an oracle of Autolyceus. He is thought to have been one of those who went on the voyage with Jason and to have taken possession of this place. Then later the Milesians, seeing the natural advantages of the place and the weakness of its inhabitants, appropriated it to themselves and sent forth colonists to it. But at present it has received also a colony of Romans; and a part of the city and the territory belong to these. It is three thousand five hundred stadia distant from the Hieron,² two thousand from Heracleia, and seven hundred from Curambis. It has produced excellent men: among the philosophers, Diogenes the Cynic and Timotheus Patrician; among the poets, Diphilus the comic poet; and, among the historians, Baton, who wrote the work entitled *The Persica*.

12. Thence, next, one comes to the outlet of the

¹ i.e. the [Chalcedonian] "Temple" on the "Sacred Cape" (see 12. 4. 2) in Chalcedonia, now called Cape Khelidini.

ποταμοῦ· ὠνόμασται δ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἁλῶν, ὡς παραρρεῖ· ἔχει δὲ τὰς πηγὰς ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ Καππαδοκίᾳ τῆς Ποντικῆς πλησίον κατὰ τὴν Καμισσηνὴν, ἐνεχθεὶς δ' ἐπὶ δύσιν πολὺς, εἴτ' ἐπιστρέψας πρὸς τὴν ἄρκτον διὰ τε Γαλατῶν καὶ Παφλαγόνων ὀρίζει τούτους τε καὶ τοὺς Λευκοσύρους. ἔχει δὲ καὶ ἡ Σινωπῆτις καὶ πᾶσα ἡ μέχρι Βιθυνίας ὄρεινὴ ὑπερκειμένη τῆς λεχθείσης παραλίας ναυπηγήσιμον ὕλην ἀγαθὴν καὶ εὐκατακόμιστον. ἡ δὲ Σινωπῆτις καὶ σφένδαμνον φύει καὶ ὀροκάρυον, ἐξ ὧν τὰς τραπέζας τέμνουσιν· ἅπαντα δὲ καὶ ἐλαιόφυτός ἐστιν ἡ μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης γεωργουμένη.

13. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Ἄλως ἡ Γαζηλωνῆτις¹ ἐστὶ μέχρι τῆς Σαραμηνῆς,² εὐδαίμων χώρα καὶ πεδιάς πᾶσα καὶ πᾶμφορος· ἔχει δὲ καὶ προβατεῖαν ὑποδιφθέρου καὶ μαλακῆς ἐρείας, ἥς καθ' ὅλην τὴν Κυππαδοκίαν καὶ τὸν Πόντον σφόδρα πολλὴ σπάνις ἐστί· γίνονται δὲ C 547 καὶ ζόρκες, ὧν ἀλλαχοῦ σπάνις ἐστί. ταύτης δὲ τῆς χώρας τὴν μὲν ἔχουσιν Ἀμισσηνοί, τὴν δ' ἔδωκε Δηιοτάρῳ Πομπήιος, καθάπερ καὶ τὰ περὶ Φαρνακίαν καὶ τὴν Τραπεζουσίαν μέχρι Κολχίδος καὶ τῆς μικρᾶς Ἀρμενίας· καὶ τούτων ἀπέδειξεν αὐτὸν βασιλέα, ἔχοντα καὶ τὴν πατρίαν τετραρχίαν τῶν Γαλατῶν, τοὺς Τολιστοβωγίους, ἀποθανόντος δ' ἐκείνου, πολλὰ διαδοχαὶ τῶν ἐκείνου γεγόνασι.

¹ Γαζηλωνῆτις, Meineke, for Γαδιλωνῆτις; for other spellings see C. Müller (l.c.) and Kramor.

² CDhίως read Ἀραμηνῆς.

¹ "salt-works."

² i.e. "Pontus" (see 12. 1. 4).

Halys River. It was named from the "halac,"¹ past which it flows. It has its sources in Greater Cappadocia in Camisena near the Pontic country;² and, flowing in great volume towards the west, and then turning towards the north through Galatia and Paphlagonia, it forms the boundary between these two countries and the country of the White Syrians.³ Both Sinopitis and all the mountainous country extending as far as Bithynia and lying above the aforesaid seaboard have shipbuilding timber that is excellent and easy to transport. Sinopitis produces also the maple and the mountain-nut, the trees from which they cut the wood used for tables. And the whole of the tilled country situated a little above the sea is planted with olive trees.

13. After the outlet of the Halys comes Gaze-lonitis, which extends to Saramenê; it is a fertile country and is everywhere level and productive of everything. It has also a sheep-industry, that of raising flocks clothed in skins and yielding soft wool,⁴ of which there is a very great scarcity throughout the whole of Cappadocia and Pontus. The country also produces gazelles, of which there is a scarcity elsewhere. One part of this country is occupied by the Amisani, but the other was given to Delotarus by Pompey, as also the regions of Pharnacia and Trapezusia as far as Colchis and Lesser Armenia. Pompey appointed him king of all these, when he was already in possession of his ancestral Galatian tetrarchy,⁵ the country of the Tolistobogii. But since his death there have been many successors to his territories.

¹ i.e. Cappadocians (see 12. 3. 9).

² See Vol. II, p. 241, and foot-note 13.

³ See 12. 5. 1.

14. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Γαζηλῶνα¹ ἡ Σαραμηνή καὶ Ἀμισός, πόλις ἱεξιόλογος, διέχουσα τῆς Σινώπης περὶ ἑννακοσίους σταδίους. φησὶ δ' αὐτὴν Θεόπομπος πρῶτους Μιλησίους κτίσαι,² . . . Καππαδόκων ἄρχοντα, τρίτον δ' ὑπ' Ἀθηνοκλέους καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἐποικισθεῖσαν, Πειραιᾷ μετονομασθῆναι. καὶ ταύτην δὲ κατέσχον οἱ βυσιλεῖς, ὁ δ' Εὐπάτωρ ἐκόσμησεν ἱεροῖς καὶ προσέκτισε μέρος. Λεύκολλος δὲ καὶ ταύτην ἐπολιόρησεν, εἰθ' ὕστερον Φαρνάκης, ἐκ Βοσπόρου διαβύς· ἐλευθερωθεῖσαν δ' ὑπὸ Καίσαρος τοῦ Θεοῦ παρέδωκεν Ἀντώνιος βασιλεῦσιν· εἰθ' ὁ τύραννος Στράτων κακῶς αὐτὴν διέθηκεν· εἰτ' ἠλευθερώθη πάλιν μετὰ τὰ Ἀκτιακὰ ὑπὸ Καίσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, καὶ νῦν εὖ συνέστηκεν. ἔχει δὲ τὴν τε ἄλλην χώραν καλὴν καὶ τὴν Θεμίσκυραν, τὸ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων οἰκητήριον, καὶ τὴν Σιδηνήν.

15. Ἔστι δὲ ἡ Θεμίσκυρα πεδῖον, τῇ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ πελάγους κλυζόμενον, ὅσον ἐξήκοντα σταδίους τῆς πόλεως διέχον, τῇ δ' ὑπὸ τῆς ὀρεινῆς εὐδένδρου καὶ διαρρύτου ποταμοῖς, αὐτόθεν τὰς πηγὰς ἔχουσιν. ἐκ μὲν οὖν τούτων πληρούμενος ὑπάντων εἰς ποταμὸς διέξεισι τὸ πεδῖον, Θερμώδων καλούμενος· ἄλλος δὲ τούτῳ πᾶρις, ῥέων ἐκ τῆς καλουμένης Φαναροίας, τὸ αὐτὸ διέξεισι πεδῖον, καλεῖται δὲ Ἴρις. ἔχει δὲ τὰς πηγὰς ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Πόντῳ, ῥυεῖς δὲ διὰ πόλεως μέσης Κομάνων

¹ Γαζηλῶνα, Meineke, for Γαδιλῶνα (Γαλιδῶνα I).

² Certainly one or more words have fallen out here. I inserts καί, and as καὶ εἰτα.

14. After Gazelon one comes to Saramenê, and to a notable city, Amisus, which is about nine hundred stadia from Sinopê. Theopompus says that it was first founded by the Milesians, . . .¹ by a leader of the Cappadocians, and thirdly was colonised by Athenocles and Athenians and changed its name to Peiræus. The kings also took possession of this city; and Eupator adorned it with temples and founded an addition to it. This city too was besieged by Leucullus, and then by Pharnaces, when he crossed over from the Bosphorus. After it had been set free by the deified Caesar,² it was given over to kings by Antony. Then Straton the tyrant put it in bad plight. And then, after the Battle of Actium,³ it was again set free by Caesar Augustus; and at the present time it is well organised. Besides the rest of its beautiful country, it possesses also Themiscyra, the abode of the Amazons, and Sidenê.

15. Themiscyra is a plain; on one side it is washed by the sea and is about sixty stadia distant from the city, and on the other side it lies at the foot of the mountainous country, which is well-wooded and coursed by streams that have their sources therein. So one river, called the Thermodon, being supplied by all these streams, flows out through the plain; and another river similar to this, which flows out of Pharnaroea, as it is called, flows out through the same plain, and is called the Iris. It has its sources in Pontus itself, and, after flowing through the middle of the city Comana in

¹ See critical note.

² It was in reference to his battle with Pharnaces near Zela that Julius Caesar informed the Senate of his victory by the words, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

³ 31 B.C.

τῶν Ποντικῶν καὶ διὰ τῆς Δαξιμωνίτιδος, εὐδαί-
 μονος πεδίου, πρὸς δύσιν, εἴτ' ἐπιστρέφει πρὸς
 τὰς ἄρκτους παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ Γαζίονρα, παλαιὸν
 βασιλείον, νῦν δ' ἔρημον, εἴτα ἰνακίμπτει πύλιν
 πρὸς ἑω, παραλαβὼν τὸν τε Σκύλακα καὶ ἄλλους
 ποταμούς, καὶ παρ' αὐτὸ τὸ τῆς Ἀμασειᾶς
 ἐνεχθεὶς τεῖχος, τῆς ἡμετέρας πατρίδος, πόλεως
 ἐρυμνοτάτης, εἰς τὴν Φανάροϊαν πρόεισιν· ἐν-
 ταῦθα δὲ συμβαλὼν ὁ Λύκος αὐτῷ, τὰς
 ἀρχὰς ἐξ Ἀρμενίας ἔχων, γίνεται καὶ αὐτὸς
 Ἴρις· εἴθ' ἢ Θεμίσκυρα ὑποδέχεται τὸ ρεῦμα
 καὶ τὸ Ποντικὸν πέλαγος. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐν-
 δροσὸν ἐστὶ καὶ πύαζον αἰεὶ τὸ πεδίου τοῦτο
 τρέφειν ἀγέλας βοῶν τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἵππων δυνά-
 μενον, σπόρον δὲ πλεῖστον δέχεται τὸν ἐκ τῆς
 ἐλύμου καὶ κέγχρου, μᾶλλον δὲ ἀνέκλειπτον·
 C 548 αὐχμοῦ γάρ ἐστι κρείττων ἢ εὐνδρία παντός,
 ὥστ' οὐδὲ λιμὸς καθικνεῖται τῶν ἀνθρώπων τού-
 των οὐδ' ἄπαξ· τοσαύτην δ' ὁπώραν ἐκδίδωσιν
 ἢ παρόρειος τὴν αὐτοφυῆ καὶ ἀγρίαν σταφυλῆς
 τε καὶ ὄχνης καὶ μήλου καὶ τῶν καρυωδῶν, ὥστε
 κατὰ πᾶσαν τοῦ ἔτους ὥραν ἀφθόνως εὐπορεῖν
 τοὺς ἐξιόντας ἐπὶ τὴν ὕλην· τοτὲ μὲν ἔτι κρεμα-
 μένων τῶν καρπῶν ἐν τοῖς δένδρεσι, τοτὲ δ' ἐν
 τῇ πεπτωκυῖα φυλλάδι καὶ ὑπ' αὐτῇ κειμένῳ
 βαθεία καὶ πολλῇ κεχυμένη. συχναὶ δὲ καὶ
 θῆραι παντοίων ἀγρευμάτων διὰ τὴν εὐφορίαν¹
 τῆς τροφῆς.

16. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Θεμίσκυραν ἐστὶν ἡ Σιδηνή,
 πεδίου εὐδαιμον, οὐχ ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ κατάρρυτον,
 ἔχον χωρία ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ τῇ παραλίᾳ, τὴν τε
 Σίδην, ἀφ' ἧς ὠνομάσθη Σιδηνή, καὶ Χύβακα
 396

Pontus and through Dazimonitis, a fertile plain, towards the west, then turns towards the north past Gaziura itself, an ancient royal residence, though now deserted, and then bends back again towards the east, after receiving the waters of the Seylax and other rivers, and after flowing past the very wall of Amaseia, my fatherland, a very strongly fortified city, flows on into Phanaroea. Here the Lycus River, which has its beginnings in Armenia, joins it, and itself also becomes the Iris. Then the stream is received by Themiscyra and by the Pontic Sea. On this account the plain in question is always moist and covered with grass and can support herds of cattle and horses alike and admits of the sowing of millet-seeds and sorghum-seeds in very great, or rather unlimited, quantities. Indeed, their plenty of water offsets any drought, so that no famine comes down on these people, never once; and the country along the mountain yields so much fruit, self-grown and wild, I mean grapes and pears and apples and nuts, that those who go out to the forest at any time in the year get an abundant supply—the fruits at one time still hanging on the trees and at another lying on the fallen leaves or beneath them, which are shed deep and in great quantities. And numerous, also, are the catches of all kinds of wild animals, because of the good yield of food.

16. After Themiscyra one comes to Sidené, which is a fertile plain, though it is not well-watered like Themiscyra. It has strongholds on the seaboard: Sidé, after which Sidené was named, and Chabaca

¹ εὐθόπλιαν, Corais emends to εὐθροπλιαν, Meineke following.

καὶ Φάβδα· μέχρι μὲν δὴ δεῦρο Ἀμισηνή. ἄνδρες δὲ γεγόνασιν ἄξιοι μνήμης κατὰ παιδείαν ἐνταῦθα, μαθηματικοὶ μὲν Δημήτριος ὁ τοῦ Ῥαθηνοῦ καὶ Διονυσόδωρος,¹ ὁμώνυμος τῷ Μηλίφ² γεωμέτρῃ, γραμματικὸς δὲ Τυραννίων, οὗ ἡμεῖς ἠκροασάμεθα.

17. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Σιδηνὴν ἡ Φαρνακία ἐστίν, ἔρυμνὸν πόλισμα, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ Τραπεζοῦς, πόλις Ἑλληνίς, εἰς ἣν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀμισοῦ περὶ δισχιλίους καὶ διακοσίους σταδίους ἐστὶν ὁ πλοῦς· εἴτ' ἐνθεν εἰς Φῶσιν χίλιοί πον καὶ τετρακόσιοι, ὥστε οἱ σύμπαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἱεροῦ μέχρι Φώσιδος περὶ ὀκτακισχιλίους σταδίους εἰσὶν ἡ μικρῷ πλείους ἢ ἐλάττους. ἐν δὲ τῇ παραλίᾳ ταύτῃ ἀπὸ Ἀμισοῦ πλέουσιν ἡ Ἡράκλειος ἄκρα πρῶτόν ἐστιν, εἴτ' ἄλλη ἄκρα Ἰασόνιον καὶ ὁ Γενήτης,³ εἴτα Κύτωρος⁴ πολίχνη, ἐξ ἧς συνωκίσθη ἡ Φαρνακία, εἴτ' Ἰσχόπολις κατερηριμμένη, εἴτα κόλπος, ἐν ᾧ Κερασοῦς τε καὶ Ἑρμῶνασσα, κατοικίαι μέτραι, εἴτα τῆς Ἑρμωνίσεως πλησίον ἡ Τραπεζοῦς, εἴθ' ἡ Κολχίς· ἐνταῦθα δὲ πον ἐστὶ καὶ Ζυγόπολις τις λεγομένη κατοικία. περὶ μὲν οὖν τῆς Κολχίδος εἴρηται καὶ τῆς ὑπερκειμένης παραλίας.

18. Τῆς δὲ Τραπεζοῦντος ὑπέρκεινται καὶ τῆς Φαρνακίας Τιβαρανοὶ τε καὶ Χαλδαῖοι καὶ Σάννοι, οὓς πρότερον ἐκάλουν Μύκρωνας, καὶ

¹ Διονυσόδωρος, the editors, for Διονυσιόδωρος.

² Μηλίφ, Tyrwhitt, for Ἰκενι; so Meineke.

³ Γενήτης, Casaubon, for γενέτης; so the later editors.

⁴ Κύτωρος, an error for Κοτύωρα, Κοτύωρον, or Κοτύωρος (see O. Müller, l.c.).

and Phabda. Now the territory of Amisus extends to this point; and the city has produced men noteworthy for their learning, Deinetrius, the son of Rhathenus, and Dionysodorus, the mathematicians, the latter bearing the same name as the Melian geometer, and Tyrranion the grammarian, of whom I was a pupil.

17. After Sidenê one comes to Pharnacia, a fortified town; and afterwards to Trapezus, a Greek city, to which the voyage from Amisus is about two thousand two hundred stadia. Then from here the voyage to Phasis is approximately one thousand four hundred stadia, so that the distance from Hieron¹ to Phasis is, all told, about eight thousand stadia, or slightly more or less. As one sails along this seaboard from Amisus, one comes first to the Heracleian Cape, and then to another cape called Jasonium, and to Genetes, and then to a town called Cytorus,² from the inhabitants of which Pharnacia was settled, and then to Ischopolis, now in ruins, and then to a gulf, on which are both Cerasus and Hermonassa, moderate-sized settlements, and then, near Hermonassa, to Trapezus, and then to Colchis. Somewhere in this neighbourhood is also a settlement called Zygopolis. Now I have already described³ Colchis and the coast which lies above it.

18. Above Trapezus and Pharnacia are situated the Tibarani and Chaldaei and Sanni, in earlier times called Macrones, and Lesser Armenia; and the

¹ See 12. 3. 11.

² Apparently an error for "Cotyora" or "Cotyorum" or "Cotyorus."

³ 11. 2. 15.

ἡ μικρὰ Ἀρμενία, καὶ οἱ Ἀππαῖται δε πῶς
 πλησιάζουσι τοῖς χωρίοις τούτοις, οἱ πρότερον
 Κερκίται. διήκει δὲ διὰ τούτων ὁ τε Σκυδίσσης,
 ὅρος τραχύτατον, συνίπτον τοῖς Μοσχικοῖς ὄρεσι
 τοῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς Κολχίδος, οὗ τὰ ἄκρα κατέχουσιν
 οἱ Ἑπτακωμήται, καὶ ὁ Παρναῶδης ὁ μέχρι
 τῆς μικρᾶς Ἀρμενίας ἀπὸ τῶν κατὰ Σιδηνὴν
 C 549 καὶ Θεμίσκυραν τόπων διατείνων καὶ ποιῶν τὸ
 ἰσθμὸν τοῦ Πόντου πλευρόν. εἰς δ' ἅπαντες
 μὲν οἱ ὄρειοι τούτων ἄγριοι τελέως, ὑπερβέ-
 βληνται δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους οἱ Ἑπτακωμήται· τινὲς
 δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ δένδρεσιν ἢ πυργίοις οἰκοῦσι, διὸ καὶ
 Μοσσυνοίκους ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοί, τῶν πύργων
 μοσύνων λεγομένων. ζῶσι δ' ἀπὸ θηρίων
 σαρκῶν καὶ τῶν ἀκροδρύων, ἐπιτίθενται δὲ καὶ
 τοῖς ὁδοιποροῦσι, καταπηδήσαντες ἀπὸ τῶν
 ἱκρίων. οἱ δὲ Ἑπτακωμήται τρεῖς Πομπηίου
 σπεύρας κατέκοψαν διεξιούσας τὴν ὄρεινὴν,
 κεράσαντες κρατῆρας ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς τοῦ μαινο-
 μένου μέλιτος, ὃ φέρουσιν οἱ ἀκρεμόνες τῶν
 δένδρων· πιοῦσι γὰρ καὶ παρακόψασιν ἐπιθέμενοι
 ῥαδίως διεχειρίσαντο τοὺς ἀνθρώπους. ἐκαλοῦν-
 το δὲ τούτων τινὲς τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ Βύζηρες.

19. Οἱ δὲ νῦν Χαλδαῖοι Χάλυβες τὸ παλαιὸν
 ὠνομάζοντο, καθ' οὓς μάλιστα ἡ Φαρνακίη
 ἱδρύεται, κατὰ θάλατταν μὲν ἔχουσα εὐφυΐαν
 τὴν ἐκ τῆς πηλαμυδείας (πρώτιστα γὰρ ἀλίσ-
 κεται ἐνταῦθα τὸ ὄψον τοῦτο), ἐκ δὲ τῆς γῆς τὰ
 μέταλλα, νῦν μὲν σιδήρου, πρότερον δὲ καὶ ἀργύ-

¹ i.e. six hundred, unless the Greek word should be trans-
 lated "cohort," to which it is sometimes equivalent.

Appollae, in earlier times called the Cercitae, are fairly close to these regions. Two mountains cross the country of these people, not only the Seydises, a very rugged mountain, which joins the Moschian Mountains above Colchis (its heights are occupied by the Heptacometae), but also the Paryadres, which extends from the region of Sidené and Themiscyra to Lesser Armenia and forms the eastern side of Pontus. Now all these peoples who live in the mountains are utterly savage, but the Heptacometae are worse than the rest. Some also live in trees or turrets; and it was on this account that the ancients called them "Mosynocci," the turrets being called "mosyni." They live on the flesh of wild animals and on nuts; and they also attack wayfarers, leaping down upon them from their scaffolds. The Heptacometae cut down three maniples¹ of Pompey's army when they were passing through the mountainous country; for they mixed bowls of the crazing honey which is yielded by the tree-twigs, and placed them in the roads, and then, when the soldiers drank the mixture and lost their senses, they attacked them and easily disposed of them. Some of these barbarians were also called Byzeres.

19. The Chaldaei of to-day were in ancient times named Chalybes; and it is just opposite their territory that Pharnacia is situated, which, on the sea, has the natural advantages of *pelamydes*-fishing (for it is here that this fish is first caught)² and, on the land, has the mines, only iron-mines at the present time, though in earlier times it also had silver-mines.³

¹ See 7. 5. 2 and 19. 3. 11.

² On these mines see Leaf, *Troy*, p. 290.

ρου. ὅλως δὲ κατὰ τοὺς τόπους τούτους ἢ παρα-
λία στενὴ τελέως ἐστίν, ὑπέρκειται γὰρ εὐθύς τὰ
ὄρη μετάλλων πλήρη καὶ δρυμῶν, γεωργεῖται ¹
δ' οὐ πολλά· λείπεται δὲ τοῖς μὲν μεταλλευταῖς
ἐκ τῶν μετάλλων ὁ βίος, τοῖς δὲ θαλαττουργοῖς
ἐκ τῆς ἀλιείας, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν πηλαμύδων
καὶ τῶν δελφίνων· ἐπακολουθοῦντες γὰρ ταῖς
ἀγέλαις τῶν ἰχθύων, κορδύλης τε καὶ θύννης καὶ
αὐτῆς τῆς πηλαμύδος, πιαίνονται τε καὶ εὐάλωτοι
γίνονται διὰ τὸ πλησιάζειν τῇ γῇ προαλέστεροι·
δελεαζομένους μόνοι οὗτοι κατακύπτουσι τοὺς
δελφῖνας καὶ τῷ στέατι πολλῷ χρῶνται πρὸς
ἅπαντα.

20. Τούτους οὖν οἶμαι λέγειν τὸν ποιητὴν
Ἀλιζώνους ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοὺς Παφλαγῶνας
καταλόγῳ·

αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων Ὀδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος
ἦρχον
τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ
γενέθλη·

ἦτοι τῆς γραφῆς μετατεθείσης ἀπὸ τοῦ τηλύθεν
ἐκ Χαλύβης, ἢ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πρότερον Ἀλύβων
λεγομένων ἀντὶ Χαλύβων· οὐ γὰρ νῦν μὲν
δυνατὸν γέγονεν ἐκ Χαλύβων Χαλδαίους λεχ-
θῆναι, πρότερον δ' οὐκ ἐνῆν ἀντὶ Ἀλύβων
Χάλυβας, καὶ ταῦτα τῶν ὀνομάτων μεταπτώσεις
πολλὰς δεχομένων, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς βαρ-
βάροις· Σίντιες γὰρ ἐκαλοῦντό τινες τῶν Θρακῶν,
εἴτα Σιντοί, εἴτα Σίῃοι, παρ' οἷς φησὶν Ἀρ-
χίλοχος τὴν ἀσπίδα ῥίψαι·

Upon the whole, the seaboard in this region is extremely narrow, for the mountains, full of mines and forests, are situated directly above it, and not much of it is tilled. But there remains for the miners their livelihood from the mines, and for those who busy themselves on the sea their livelihood from their fishing, and especially from their catches of *pelamides* and dolphins; for the dolphins pursue the schools of fish—the *cordylé* and the tunny-fish and the *pelamides* themselves;¹ and they not only grow fat on them, but also become easy to catch because they are rather eager to approach the land. These are the only people who cut up the dolphins, which are caught with bait, and use their abundance of fat for all purposes.

20. So it is these people, I think, that the poet calls Halizoni, mentioning them next the after Paphlagonians in his *Catalogue*. "But the Halizones were led by Odinus and Epistrophus, from Alybê far away, where is the birth-place of silver," since the text has been changed from "Chalybê far away" or else the people were in earlier times called "Alybes" instead of "Chalybes"; for at the present time it proves impossible that they should have been called "Chaldaei," deriving their name from "Chalybê," if in earlier times they could not have been called "Chalybes" instead of "Alybes," and that too when names undergo many changes, particularly among the barbarians; for instance, certain of the Thracians were called Sinties, then Sinti and then Sati, in whose country Archilochus says he flung away his

¹ All three are species of tunny-fish.

¹ γεωργεῖται, Casaubon, for γεωργεῖ; so the later editors.

ἀσπίδα μὲν Σαίων τις ἀνείλετο,¹ τὴν παρὰ²
θάμνω

ἔντος ἀμώμητον κάλλιπον οὐκ ἐθέλων·

C 550 οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ οὗτοι Σαπαῖοι³ νῦν ὀνομίζονται·
πάντες γὰρ οὗτοι περὶ Ἀβδηρα τὴν οἰκησιν εἶχον
καὶ τὰς περὶ Λῆμνον νήσους· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ
Βρύγοι καὶ Βρύγες⁴ καὶ Φρύγες οἱ αὐτοί, καὶ
Μυσοὶ⁵ καὶ Μαίονες καὶ Μήονες· οὐ χρεία δὲ
πλεονάζειν. ὑπονοεῖ δὲ καὶ ὁ Σκήψιος τὴν τοῦ
ὀνόματος μετέπτωσιν ἐξ Ἀλύβων εἰς Χάλυβας,
τὰ δ' ἐξῆς καὶ τὰ συνωδὰ οὐ νοῶν, καὶ μάλιστα
ἐκ τίνος Ἀλιζώνους εἶρηκε τοὺς Χάλυβας, ἀπο-
δοκιμάζει τὴν δόξαν· ἡμεῖς δ' ἀντιπαραθέντες
τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τὴν ἐκείνου καὶ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων
ὑπολήψεις σκοπῶμεν.

21. Οἱ μὲν μεταγράφουσιν Ἀλαζώνων,⁶ οἱ δ'
Ἀμαζώνων ποιοῦντες, τὸ δ' ἐξ Ἀλύβης ἐξ Ἀλόπης
ἢ⁷ ἐξ Ἀλόβης,⁸ τοὺς μὲν⁹ Σκύθας Ἀλαζώνας¹⁰
φάσκοντες ὑπὲρ τὸν Βορυσθένη καὶ Καλλιπίδας
καὶ ἄλλα ὀνόματα, ἅπερ Ἑλλάνικός τε καὶ
Ἡρόδοτος καὶ Εὐδοξος κατεφλυάρησαν ἡμῶν,
τὰς¹¹ δ' Ἀμαζώνας¹² μεταξὺ Μυσίας καὶ Καρίας
καὶ Λυδίας, καθάπερ Ἐφορος νομίζει, πλησίον
Κυμῆς τῆς πατρίδος αὐτοῦ· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἔχεταιί

¹ ἀνείλετο, omitted by MSS. except E. ἀγέλλεται, editors before Kruiner (cp. 10. 2. 17 where same passage is quoted).

² παρὰ, Corais for περὶ; so the later editors.

³ Σαπαῖοι, Groskurd, for Σάται; so the later editors.

⁴ Βρύγες, Kriegl., Βρύγες MSS.

⁵ καὶ Μήονες, before καὶ Μαίονες, Corais and later editors reject.

⁶ Ἀλαζώνων, Tzschucke, for Ἀλαζώνων; so the later editors.

shield: "One of the Sati robbed me of my shield, which, a blameless weapon, I left behind me beside a bush, against my will."¹ These same people are now named Sapaei; for all these have their abode round Abdera and the islands round Lemnos. Likewise the Brygi and Bryges and Phryges are the same people; and the Mysi and Maeones and Meiones are the same; but there is no use of enlarging on the subject. The Scepsian² doubts the alteration of the name from "Alybes" to "Chalybes"; and, failing to note what follows and what accords with it, and especially why the poet calls the Chalybians Halizoni, he rejects this opinion. As for me, let me place his assumption and those of the other critics side by side with my own and consider them.

21. Some change the text and make it read "Alazones," others "Amazones," and for the words "from Alybê" they read "from Alopê," or "from Alobê," calling the Scythians beyond the Borysthenes River "Alazones," and also "Callipidae" and other names—names which Hellanicus and Herodotus and Eudoxus have foisted on us—and placing the Amazons between Mysia and Caria and Lydia near Cymê, which is the opinion also of Ephorus, who was a native of Cymê. And this opinion might perhaps

¹ *Frag.* 6 (51), Bergk. Same fragment quoted in 10. 2. 17.

² Demetrius of Scepsia.

⁷ ξ, Cornis inserts; so the later editors.

⁸ Ἀλόβητ, Tzschucke, for Ἀόλῃτ; so the later editors.

⁹ μέν, Cornis, for δέ; so the later editors.

¹⁰ Ἀλαζώνας, Tzschucke, for Ἀλιζώνας; so the later editors.

¹¹ τῶν, Jones restores, instead of τοῦς CD10 and the editors.

¹² Ἀμαζώνας O, Ἀμαζόνας other MSS.

τινος λόγου τυχὸν ἴσως· εἴη γὰρ ἂν λέγων τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Λιολέων καὶ Ἰώνων οἰκισθεῖσαν ὕστερον, πρότερον δ' ὑπὸ Ἀμαζόνων· καὶ ἐπωνύμους πόλεις τινὰς εἶναί φασι, καὶ γὰρ Ἐφεσον καὶ Σμύρναν καὶ Κύμην καὶ Μύριναν. ἡ δὲ Ἀλύβη ἢ, ὥς τινες, Ἀλόπη ἢ Ἀλόβη πῶς ἂν ἐν τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἐξητάζετο; πῶς δὲ τηλόθεν; πῶς δ' ἡ τοῦ ἀργύρου γενέθλη;

23. Ταῦτα μὲν ἀπολύεται τῇ μεταγραφῇ· γράφει γὰρ οὕτως·

αὐτὰρ Ἀμαζόνων¹ Ὀδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος
ἦρχον,
ἐλθόντ' ἐξ Ἀλόπης, ὅθ' Ἀμαζονίδων γένος
ἐστί.

ταῦτα δ' ἀπολυσάμενος εἰς ἄλλο ἐμπέπτωκε πλάσμα· οὐδαμοῦ γὰρ ἐνθάδε εὐρίσκεται Ἀλόπη, καὶ ἡ μεταγραφὴ δὲ παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἀντιγράφων τῶν ἀρχαίων πίστιν καινοτομουμένη ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον σχεδιασμῷ ἵσκειν. ὁ δὲ Σκήψιος οὔτε² τὴν τούτου δόξαν ἔοικεν ἀποδεξάμενος οὔτε τῶν περὶ τὴν Παλλήνην τοὺς Ἀλιζώνους ὑπολαβόντων, ὧν ἐμνήσθημεν ἐν τοῖς Μακεδονικοῖς· ὁμοίως διαπορεῖ καὶ πῶς ἐκ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸν Βορυσθένην νομίδων ἀφίχθαι συμμαχίαν τοῖς Τρωσὶ τις νομίσειεν· ἐπαινεῖ δὲ μάλιστα τὴν Ἐκαταίου τοῦ Μιλησίου καὶ Μενεκράτους τοῦ Ἐλαίτου, τῶν Ξενοκράτους γνωρίμων ἀνδρός, δόξαν καὶ τὴν Παλαιφάτου, ὧν ὁ μὲν ἐν γῆς περιόδῳ φησὶν· “ἐπὶ δ' Ἀλαζία πόλι³ ποταμὸς Ὀδρύσσης⁴ ῥέων διὰ Μυγδονίης⁵ πεδίου

¹ Dindorfio read Ἀμαζόνων.

² οὔτε, Corais, for οὐδέ; so the later editors.

not be unreasonable, for he may mean the country which was later settled by the Aeolians and the Ionians, but earlier by the Amazons. And there are certain cities, it is said, which got their names from the Amazons, I mean Ephesus, Smyrna, Cymê, and Myrina.¹ But how could Alybê, or, as some call it, "Alopê" or "Alobê," be found in this region, and how about "far away," and how about "the birth-place of silver"?

22. These objections Ephorus solves by his change of the text, for he writes thus: "But the Amazons were led by Odius and Epistrophus, from Alopê far away, where is the race of Amazons." But in solving these objections he has fallen into another fiction; for Alopê is nowhere to be found in this region; and, further, his change of the text, with innovations so contrary to the evidence of the early manuscripts, looks like rashness. But the Scepsian apparently accepts neither the opinion of Ephorus nor of those who suppose them to be the Halizoni near Pallenê, whom I have mentioned in my description of Macedonia.² He is also at loss to understand how anyone could think that an allied force came to help the Trojans from the nomads beyond the Borysthenes River; and he especially approves of the opinions of Hecataeus of Miletus, and of Menecrates of Elaea, one of the disciples of Xenocrates, and also of that of Palaephatus. The first of these says in his *Circuit of the Earth*: "Near the city Alazia is the River Odrysses, which flows out of

¹ Cf. 11. 5. 4.

² Vol. III, p. 331, *Frag. 27a*.

³ Ο ραυδα πόλει.

⁴ Ὀδρύσσης, Τραχυνκα, for ὁ ῥύμος Δῆλτοιο, ὀδρύσιος π.

⁵ Μυγδονίης, Corais, for Μυγδόνος π., Μυγδάνης other MSS.

C 551 ἀπὸ δύσιος ἐκ τῆς λίμνης τῆς Δασκυλίτιδος ἐς
 'Ρύνδακον ἐσβάλλει" ἔρημον δὲ εἶναι νῦν τὴν
 'Αλαζίαν λέγει, κώμας δὲ πολλὰς τῶν 'Αλαζώνων¹
 οἰκεῖσθαι, δι' ὧν 'Οδρύσσης ρεῖ, ἐν δὲ ταύταις τὸν
 'Απόλλωνα τιμᾶσθαι διαφερόντως, καὶ μάλιστα
 κατὰ τὴν ἐφορίαν τῶν Κυζικηνῶν. ὁ δὲ Μενε-
 κράτης ἐν τῇ 'Ελλησποντιακῇ περιόδῳ ὑπερκείσ-
 θαι λέγει τῶν περὶ² τὴν Μυρλεῖαν³ τόπων
 ὁρεινὴν συνεχὴν, ἣν κατῴκει τὸ τῶν 'Αλιζώνων
 ἔθνος· δεῖ δέ, φησί, γράφειν ἐν τοῖς δύο λίβδα,
 τὸν δὲ ποιητὴν ἐν τῷ ἐνὶ γράφειν διὰ τὸ μέτρον.
 ὁ δὲ Παλαίφατός φησιν, ἐξ 'Αμαζόνων τῶν ἐν τῇ
 'Αλόπῃ οἰκούντων, νῦν δ' ἐν Ζελεΐᾳ,⁴ τὸν 'Οδίου
 καὶ τὸν 'Επίστροφον στρατεῦσαι. τί οὖν ἄξιον
 ἐπαινεῖν τὰς τούτων δόξας; χωρὶς γὰρ τοῦ τὴν
 ἱρραίαν γραφὴν καὶ τούτους κινεῖν οὔτε τὰ
 ἀργυρεῖα δεικνύουσιν, οὔτε ποῦ⁵ τῆς Μυρλεάτιδος
 'Αλόπη ἐστίν, οὔτε πῶς οἱ ἐνθένδε ἀφυγμένοι εἰς
 'Ιλιον τηλόθεν ἦσαν, εἰ καὶ δοθείη 'Αλόπην⁶ τινὰ
 γεγενέσθαι ἢ 'Αλαζίαν· πολὺ γὰρ δὴ ταῦτα ἐγγυ-
 τέρω ἐστὶ τῇ Τρωάδι ἢ τὰ περὶ 'Εφесου. ἀλλ'
 ὅμως τοὺς περὶ Πύγεια λέγοντας τοὺς 'Αμαζῶνας⁷
 μεταξὺ 'Εφесου καὶ Μαγνησίας καὶ Πιριήνης
 φλυαρεῖν φησὶν ὁ Δημήτριος· τὸ γὰρ τηλόθεν οὐκ
 ἐφαρμόττειν τῷ τόπῳ. ὁπόσῳ οὖν μᾶλλον οὐκ
 ἐφαρμόττει τῷ περὶ Μυσίαν καὶ Τευθρανίαν;

23. Νῆ Δία, ἀλλά φησι δεῖν ἓνια καὶ ἀκύρως
 προστιθέμενα δέχεσθαι, ὥς καί·

¹ x reads 'Αλαζόνων, other MSS. 'Αμαζόνων.

² περὶ, Corais (from Eustathius), for ἐνέμ; so the later editors.

³ Μυρλεῖαν, Xylander (from Eustathius), for Μυρλιαν.

⁴ Meineke emends δ' ἐν Ζελεῖα to δὲ Ζηλεῖα (cp. Ζελεῖαν § 23).

⁵ οὔτε ποῦ, Kramer, for οἶκον; so the later editors.

Lake Dascylitis from the west through the plain of Mygdonia and empties into the Rhyndacus." But he goes on to say that Alaxia is now deserted, and that many villages of the Alazones, through whose country the Odrysses flows, are inhabited, and that in these villages Apollo is accorded exceptional honour, and particularly on the confines of the Cyziceni. Mencerates in his work entitled *The Circuit of the Hellespont* says that above the region of Myrleia there is an adjacent mountainous tract which is occupied by the tribe of the Halizones. One should spell the name with two *l*'s, he says, but on account of the metre the poet spells it with only one. But Palaephatus says that it was from the Amazons who then lived in Alopê, but now in Zelcia, that Odius and Epistrophus made their expedition. How, then, can the opinions of these men deserve approval? For, apart from the fact that these men also disturb the early text, they neither show us the silver-mines, nor where in the territory of Myrleia Alopê is, nor how those who went from there to Ilium were "from far away," even if one should grant that there actually was an Alopê or Alaxia; for these, of course, are much nearer the Troad than the places round Ephesus. But still those who speak of the Amazons as living in the neighbourhood of Pygela between Ephesus and Magnesia and Prienê talk nonsense, Demetrius says, for, he adds, "far away" cannot apply to that region. How much more inapplicable, then, is it to the region of Mysia and Teuthrania?

23. Yes, by Zeus, but he goes on to say that some things are arbitrarily inserted in the text, for

⁶ Ἀλόπη, Grossekurd, for Ἀλμνη; so later editors.

⁷ Ἀμαζώνας, Kramer, for Ἀμαζόνες; so later editors.

τῇλ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης·

καί

Ἄρναϊος δ' ὄνομα ἔσκε, τὸ γὰρ θέτο πότνια
μήτηρ·

καί

εἴλετο δὲ κληῖδ' εὐκαμπέα χειρὶ παχείῃ
Πηνελόπην.

δεδόσθω δὴ καὶ τοῦτο· ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνα οὐ δοτέα, οἷς
προσέχων ὁ Δημήτριος οὐδὲ τοῖς ὑπολαβοῦσι δεῖν
ἀκούειν τηλόθεν ἐκ Χαλύβης πιθανῶς ἠντίρρηκε.
συγχωρήσας γάρ, ὅτι, εἰ καὶ μὴ ἔστι νῦν ἐν τοῖς
Χάλυψι τὰ ἀργυρεῖα, ὑπάρξαι γε ἐνεδέχετο, ἐκεῖνό
γε οὐ συγχωρεῖ, ὅτι καὶ ἔνδοξα ἦν καὶ ἄξια
μνήμης, καθάπερ τὰ σιδηρεῖα. τί δὲ κωλύει,
φαίη τις ἂν, καὶ ἔνδοξα εἶναι, καθάπερ καὶ τὰ
σιδηρεῖα ; ἢ σιδήρου μὲν εὐπορία τόπον ἐπιφανῆ
δύναται ποιεῖν, ἀργύρου δ' οὐ ; τί δ' εἰ μὴ¹ κατὰ
τοὺς ἥρωας, ἀλλὰ καθ' Ὅμηρον εἰς δόξαν ἀφῖκτο
τὰ ἀργυρεῖα, ἄρα μέμφαιτό τις ἂν τὴν ἀπόφασιν
τοῦ ποιητοῦ ; πῶς οὖν εἰς τὸν ποιητὴν ἢ δόξα
ἀφῖκετο ; πῶς δ' ἢ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἑμέσῃ χαλκοῦ τῇ
Ἰταλιώτιδι ; πῶς δ' ἢ τοῦ Θηβαίου πλούτου τοῦ
κατ' Αἴγυπτον ; καίτοι διπλάσιον σχεδόν τι
διέχοντα τῶν Αἰγυπτίων Θηβῶν ἢ τῶν Χυλδαίων.
C 552 ἀλλ' οὐδ'² οἷς συνηγορεῖ, τούτοις ὁμολογεῖ· τὰ
γὰρ περὶ τὴν Σκῆψιν τοποθετῶν,³ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
πατρίδα, πλησίον τῆς Σκήψεως καὶ τοῦ Αἰσίου
Νέαν⁴ κώμην καὶ Ἀργυρίαν λέγει καὶ Ἀλαζονίαν.

¹ τί δ' εἰ μὴ, Corais, for ὅτι εἰ μὴ ; so the later editors.

² οὐδ', Corais, for ὅτ' ; so Meincke.

example, "from Ascania far away,"¹ and "Arnæus was his name, for his revered mother had given him this name at his birth,"² and "Penelope took the bent key in her strong hand."³ Now let this be granted, but those other things are not to be granted to which Demetrius assents without even making a plausible reply to those who have assumed that we ought to read "from Chalybê far away"; for although he concedes that, even if the silver-mines are not now in the country of the Chalybians, they could have been there in earlier times, he does not concede that other point, that they were both famous and worthy of note, like the iron-mines. But, one might ask, what is there to prevent them from being famous like the iron-mines? Or can an abundance of iron make a place famous but an abundance of silver not do so? And if the silver-mines had reached fame, not in the time of the heroes, but in the time of Homer, could any person find fault with the assertion of the poet? How, pray, could their fame have reached the poet? How, pray, could the fame of the copper-mine at Temesa in Italy have reached him? How the fame of the wealth of Thebes in Egypt,⁴ although he was about twice as far from Thebes as from the Chaldaeans? But Demetrius is not even in agreement with those for whose opinions he pleads; for in fixing the sites round Scepsis, his birth-place, he speaks of Nea, a village, and of Argynia and Alazonia as near Scepsis

¹ *Iliad* 2. 863.² *Odyssey* 18. 5.³ *Odyssey* 21. 6.⁴ *Iliad* 9. 381.² τομαθιτῶν, Casaubon, for νομαθιτῶν; so the later editors.⁴ Νέα, Meineke, for Ἐπίδα.

ταῦτα μὲν οὖν εἰ καὶ ἔστι, πρὸς ταῖς πηγαῖς ἀν
εἶη τοῦ Αἰσῆπου. ὁ δὲ Ἑκαταῖος λέγει ἐπέκεινα
τῶν ἐκβολῶν αὐτοῦ, ὃ τε Παλαίφατος πρότερον
μὲν Ἀλόπην οἰκεῖν φήσας, νῦν δὲ Ζέλειαν, οὐδὲν
ὁμοίου λέγει τούτοις. εἰ δ' ἄρα ὁ Μενεκράτης, καὶ
οὐδ' οὗτος τὴν Ἀλόπην ἢ Ἀλόβην ἢ ὅπως ποτὲ
βούλονται γράφειν φράζει, ἥτις ἐστίν, οὐδ' ¹ αὐτὸς
ὁ Δημήτριος.

24. Πρὸς Ἀπολλόδωρον δὲ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐν
τῷ Ἵρῳικῳ διακόσμῳ διαλεγόμενον πολλὰ μὲν
εἴρηται πρότερον, καὶ νῦν δὲ λεκτέον. οὐ γὰρ
οἶεται δεῖν δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀλιζώνους ἐκτὸς τοῦ
Ἄλυσος· μηδεμίαν γὰρ συμμαχίαν ἀφῆχθαι τοῖς
Ἰρῳσιν ἐκ τῆς περαίας τοῦ Ἄλυσος. πρῶτον
τοίνυν ἀπαιτήσομαι αὐτόν, τίνες εἰσὶν οἱ ² ἐντὸς
τοῦ Ἄλυσος Ἀλιζῶνοι, οἱ καὶ

τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη·
οὐ γὰρ ἔξει λέγειν· ἔπειτα τὴν αἰτίαν, δι' ἣν οὐ
συγχωρεῖ καὶ ἐκ τῆς περαίας ἀφῆχθαι τινα συμ-
μαχίαν· καὶ γὰρ εἰ τὰς ἄλλας ἐντὸς εἶναι τοῦ
ποταμοῦ πάσας συμβαίνει πλὴν τῶν Θρακῶν,
μίαν γε ταύτην οὐδὲν ἐκώλυε πέραθεν ἀφῆχθαι ἐκ
τῆς ἐπέκεινα τῶν Λευκοσύρων. ἡ πολεμήσαντας ³
μὲν ἦν δυνατὸν διαβαίνειν ἐκ τῶν τόπων τούτων
καὶ τῶν ἐπέκεινα, καθάπερ τὰς Ἀμαζύνας καὶ
Τρήρας καὶ Κιμμερίους φασί, συμμαχήσαντας ⁴

¹ οὐδ', Jones, for οὐρ'.

² al., Corais inserts; so the later editors.

³ πολεμήσαντας, Corais and Meineke, following z, emend to πολεμήσαντας; "idquo nunc arripit," says Kramer.

⁴ συμμαχίσαντας, Corais and Meineke, following z, emend to συμμαχίσαντας.

and the Aesepus River. These places, then, if they really exist, would be near the sources of the Aesepus; but Hecataeus speaks of them as beyond the outlets of it; and Palaephatus, although he says that they¹ formerly lived in Alopê, but now in Zelcia, says nothing like what these men say. But if Menecrates does so, not even he tells us what kind of a place "Alopê" is or "Alobê," or however they wish to write the name, and neither does Demetrius himself.

24. As regards Apollodorus, who discusses the same subject in his *Marshalling of the Trojan Forces*, I have already said much in answer to him,² but I must now speak again; for he does not think that we should take the Halizoni as living outside the Halys River; for, he says, no allied force came to the Trojans from beyond the Halys. First, therefore, we shall ask of him who are the Halizoni this side the Halys and "from Alybê far away, where is the birth-place of silver." For he will be unable to tell us. And we shall next ask him the reason why he does not concede that an allied force came also from the country on the far side of the river; for, if it is the case that all the rest of the allied forces except the Thracians lived this side the river, there was nothing to prevent this one allied force from coming from the far side of the Halys, from the country beyond the White Syrians.³ Or was it possible for peoples who fought the Trojans to cross over from these regions and from the regions beyond, as they say the Amazons and Treres and Cimmerians did, and yet impossible for people who fought as allies with them

¹ The Amazons (12. 3. 22).

² e.g. 7. 3. 6.

³ i.e. Cappadocians.

δ' ἀδύνατον ; αἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀμαζόνες οὐ συνεμάχουν,
διὰ τὸ τὸν Πρίαμον πολεμῆσαι πρὸς αὐτὰς συμ-
μαχοῦντα τοῖς Φρυξίν,¹

οἷ ῥα τότε ἦλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι
(φησὶν ὁ Πρίαμος),

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἔων μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην.

οἱ δ' ὁμοροῦντες αὐταῖς, οὐδ' οὕτως ἄπωθεν ὄντες,
ὥστε χαλεπὴν εἶναι τὴν ἐκείθεν μετίπεμψιν, οὐδ'
ἔχθρας ὑποκειμένης, οὐδὲν ἐκωλύοντο, οἶμαι, συμ-
μαχεῖν.

25. Ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δόξαν ἔχει τοιαύτην τῶν παλαιῶν
εἰπεῖν, ὡς συμφωνούντων ἀπάντων, μηδένας ἐκ
τῆς περαιῖς τοῦ Ἄλυσος κοινωνῆσαι τοῦ Ἰωωικοῦ
πολέμου. πρὸς τούναντίον δὲ μᾶλλον εὖροι τις
ἂν μαρτυρίας· Μαιάνδριος γοῦν ἐκ τῶν Λευκο-
σύρων φησὶ τοὺς Ἑνετοὺς ὀρμηθέντας συμμαχ-
ῆσαι τοῖς Τρωσίν, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ μετὰ τῶν Θρακῶν
ἀπᾶραι καὶ οἰκῆσαι περὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀδρίου μυχόν,
τοὺς δὲ μὴ μετασχόντας τῆς στρατείας Ἑνετοὺς
C 553 Καππαδόκας γενέσθαι. συνηγορεῖν δ' ἂν δόξειε
τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ, διότι πᾶσα ἡ πλησίον τοῦ Ἄλυσος
Καππαδοκία, ὅση παρατείνει τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ,
ταῖς δυσὶ χρήται διαλέκτοις καὶ τοῖς ὀνόμασι
πλεονάζει τοῖς Παφλαγονικοῖς, Βύγας καὶ Βιάσας
καὶ Αἰνιάτης καὶ Ῥατώτης καὶ Ζαρδώκης καὶ
Τίβιος καὶ Γύσους καὶ Ὀλίγασους καὶ Μύνης·
ταῦτα γὰρ ἔν τε τῇ Βαμωνίτιδι² καὶ τῇ Πι-

¹ Φρυξίν, Kramer (see *Iliad* 3. 184), for Ἰωωιν ος, Τρωαίν
other MSS.; so the later editors.

² Βαμωνίτιδι MSS.; Φαζημωνίτιδι Meineke.

to do so? Now the Amazons would not fight on Priam's side because of the fact that he had fought against them as an ally of the Phrygians, against the "Amazons, peers of men, who came at that time,"¹ as Priam says, "for I too, being their ally, was numbered among them"; but since the peoples whose countries bordered on that of the Amazons were not even far enough away to make difficult the Trojan summons for help from their countries, and since, too, there was no underlying cause for hatred, there was nothing to prevent them, I think, from being allies of the Trojans.

25. Neither can Apollodorus impute such an opinion to the early writers, as though they, one and all, voiced the opinion that no peoples from the far side of the Halys River took part in the Trojan war. One might rather find evidence to the contrary; at any rate, Macandrius says that the Eneti first set forth from the country of the White Syrians and allied themselves with the Trojans, and that they sailed away from Troy with the Thracians and took up their abode round the recess of the Adrias,² but that the Eneti who did not have a part in the expedition had become Cappadocians. The following might seem to agree with this account, I mean the fact that the whole of that part of Cappadocia near the Halys River which extends along Paphlagonia uses two languages which abound in Paphlagonian names, as "Bugas," "Biasas," "Acniates," "Rhatotes," "Zardoces," "Tibius," "Gusys," "Oligasys," and "Manes," for these names are prevalent in

¹ *Iliad* 3. 189; but the text of Homer reads "on that day when the Amazons came, the peers of men."

² i.e. the Adriatic Gulf.

μολίτιδι¹ καὶ τῇ Γαζηλωνίτιδι² καὶ Γαζακηνη καὶ ἄλλαις πλείσταις χώραις ἐπιπολάζει τὰ ὕδατα. αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Ἀπολλόδωρος παρατίθησι τὸ τοῦ Ζηνοδότου, ὅτι γράφει

ἐξ Ἑνετῆς, ὅθεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων.

ταύτην δὲ φησιν Ἐκαταῖον τὸν Μιλήσιον δέχεσθαι τὴν Ἀμισόν· ἢ δ' Ἀμισὸς εἴρηται, διότι τῶν Λευκοσύρων ἐστὶ καὶ ἐκτὸς τοῦ Ἄλνυος.

26. Εἴρηται δ' αὐτῷ που, καὶ διότι ὁ ποιητὴς ἱστορίαν εἶχε τῶν Παφλαγόνων τῶν ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ παρὰ τῶν περὶ διελθόντων τὴν χώραν, τὴν παραλίαν δ' ἡγνῶει, καθάπερ³ καὶ τὴν ἄλλην τὴν Ποντικὴν· ὠνόμαζε γὰρ αὐτὴν⁴ αὐτήν. τοῦναντίου δ' ἔστιν ἀναστρέψαντα εἰπεῖν, ἐκ τῆς περιοδείας ὁρμηθέντα τῆς ἀποδοθείσης νυνί, ὥς τὴν μὲν παραλίαν πᾶσαν ἐπελήλυθε καὶ οὐδὲν τῶν ὄντων τότε ἀξίων⁵ μνήμης παραλέλοιπεν, εἰ δ' Ἡράκλειαν καὶ Ἀμαστριν καὶ Σινώπην οὐ λέγει, τὰς μίῃω συσφικισμένας, οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν, τῆς δὲ μεσογαίας⁶ οὐδὲν ἄτοπον εἰ μὴ εἴρηκε. καὶ τὸ μὴ ὀνομάζειν δὲ πολλὰ τῶν γνωρίμων οὐκ ἀγνοίας ἐστὶ σημεῖον, ὅπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν ἐπεσημηνύμεθα· ἀγνοεῖν γὰρ αὐτὸν πολλὰ τῶν ἐνδύξων

¹ Πιμολίτιδι MSS., except DCotxv, which read Πημολίτιδι, the i being changed to η in D; Meineke emends to Πημολίστιτιδι (see C. Müller, l.c. p. 1021).

² Γαζηλωνίτιδι, Meineke, following conj. of Groesbeek, for Ζαγλουθίτιδι or Γαζελονίτιδι w, Γαζαλουίτιδι other MSS.

³ καθάπερ, Xylander, for καίπερ; so the later editors, except Krüner, who strangely proposes ὡςπερ.

⁴ αὐν, the editors insert.

⁵ ἀξίων h, ἀξιοι other MSS.

⁶ τῆς δὲ μεσογαίας, Jones restores, for τὴν δὲ μεσόγαλιαν (Krüner and later editors).

Bamonitis,¹ Pimolitis,² Gazelonitis, Gazacenê and most of the other districts. Apollodorus himself quotes the Homeric verse as written by Zenodotus, stating that he writes it as follows: "from Enetê,³ whence the breed of the wild mules";⁴ and he says that Hecataeus of Miletus takes Enetê to be Amisus. But, as I have already stated,⁵ Amisus belongs to the White Syrians and is outside the Halys River.

26. Apollodorus somewhere states, also, that the poet got an account of those Paphlagonians who lived in the interior from men who had passed through the country on foot, but that he was ignorant of the Paphlagonian coast, just as he was ignorant of the rest of the Pontic coast; for otherwise he would have named them. On the contrary, one can retort and say, on the basis of the description which I have now given, that Homer traverses the whole of the coast and omits nothing of the things that were then worth recording, and that it is not at all remarkable if he does not mention Heracleia and Amastria and Sinopê, cities which had not yet been founded, and that it is not at all strange if he has mentioned no part of the interior. And further, the fact that Homer does not name many of the known places is no sign of ignorance, as I have already demonstrated in the foregoing part of my work;⁶ for he says that Homer

¹ "Bamonitis" is doubtful; Meineke emends to "Phaze-monitis."

² "Pimolitis" is doubtful; Meineke emends to "Pimolitis."

³ i.e. "Enetê" instead of "Heneti," or "Eneti" (the reading accepted by Strabo and modern scholars). See Vol. II, p. 208, foot note 4, and also pp. 308 and 309.

⁴ *Iliad* 2. 852.

⁵ 12. 3. 9.

⁶ 1. 2. 14, 10; 7. 3. 6-7; and 8. 3. 8.

ἔφη περὶ τὸν Πόντον, οἷον ποταμοὺς καὶ ἔθνη·
 ὀνομάσαι γὰρ αὖν. τοῦτο δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τιῶν σφύδρα
 σημειωδῶν δοίη τις αὖν, οἷον Σκύθας καὶ Μαιώτιν
 καὶ Ἰστρον. οὐ γὰρ αὖν¹ διὰ σημείων μὲν τοὺς
 νομάδας εἶρηκε Γαλακτοφάγους Ἀβίους τε δικαιο-
 τάτους τ' ἀνθρώπους, καὶ ἔτι ἀγαθοὺς Ἰππημολ-
 γοὺς, Σκύθας δὲ οὐκ αὖν εἶπεν ἢ Σαυρομάτας ἢ
 Σαρμάτας, εἰ δὴ οὕτως ὀνομάζοντο ὑπὸ τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων, οὐδ' αὖν Θρακῶν τε καὶ Μυσῶν μνησ-
 θεῖς τῶν πρὸς τῷ Ἰστρῷ αὐτὸν παρεσλήγησε,
 μέγιστον τῶν ποταμῶν ὄντα, καὶ ἄλλως ἐπιφύρως
 ἔχαιν πρὸς τὸ τοῖς ποταμοῖς ἀφορίζεσθαι τοῖς
 τόποις, οὐδ' αὖν Κιμμερίους λέγων παρήκε τὸν
 Βόσπορον ἢ τὴν Μαιώτιν.

C 554 27. Ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν μὴ οὕτω σημειωδῶν ἢ μὴ τότε
 ἢ μὴ πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν, τί αὖν τις μέμφοιτο; οἷον
 τὸν Τάναϊν, δι' οὐδὲν ἄλλο γνωριζόμενον ἢ διότι
 τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης ὄριον ἐστίν· ἀλλ'
 οὔτε τὴν Ἀσίαν οὔτε τὴν Εὐρώπην ὀνόμαζόν πω
 οἱ τότε, οὐδὲ διήρητο οὕτως εἰς τρεῖς ἡπείρους ἢ
 οἰκουμένην· ὀνόμασε γὰρ αὖν πού διὰ τὸ λίαν
 σημειώδες, ὥς καὶ τὴν Λιβύην καὶ τὸν Λίβα τὸν
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἑσπερίων τῆς Λιβύης πνέοντα· τῶν δ'
 ἡπείρων μήπω διωρισμένων, οὐδὲ τοῦ Ταναΐδος
 ἔδει καὶ τῆς μνήμης αὐτοῦ. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἀξιο-
 μνημόνευτα μὲν, οὐχ ὑπέδραμε δέ· πολὺ γὰρ δὴ

¹ αὖν, before διὰ, Groskurd inserts; so Kramer and Müller-Dübner.

¹ See 7. 3. 0-7.

was ignorant of many of the famous things round the Pontus, for example, rivers and tribes, for otherwise, he says, Homer would have named them. This one might grant in the case of certain very significant things, for example, the Scythians and Lake Maeotis and the Ister River, for otherwise Homer would not have described the nomads by significant characteristics as "Galaetophagi" and "Abii" and as "men most just," and also as "proud Hippenmolgi,"¹ and yet fail to call the Scythians either Sauromatae or Sarmatae, if indeed they were so named by the Greeks, nor yet, when he mentions the Thracians and Mysians near the Ister, pass by the Ister in silence, greatest of the rivers, and especially when he is inclined to mark the boundaries of places by rivers, nor yet, when he mentions the Cimmerians, omit any mention of the Bosphorus or Lake Maeotis.

27. But in the case of things not so significant, either not at that time or for the purposes of his work, how could anyone find fault with Homer for omitting them? For example, for omitting the Tanais River, which is well known for no other reason than that it is the boundary between Asia and Europe. But the people of that time were not yet using either the name "Asia" or "Europe," nor yet had the inhabited world been divided into three continents as now, for otherwise he would have named them somewhere because of their very great significance, just as he mentions Libya and also the Lips, the wind that blows from the western parts of Libya. But since the continents had not yet been distinguished, there was no need of mentioning the Tanais either. Many things were indeed worthy of mention, but they did not occur to him; for of course

καὶ τὸ ἐπελευστικὸν εἶδος ἐν τε τοῖς λόγοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς πράξεσιν ἐστίν. ἐκ πάντων δὲ¹ τῶν τοιούτων δῆλόν ἐστιν, ὅτι μοχθηρῷ σημείῳ χρῆται πᾶς ὁ ἐκ τοῦ μὴ λέγεσθαί τι ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ τὸ ἀγνοεῖσθαι ἐκείνο ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τεκμαιρόμενος. καὶ δεῖ διὰ πλείονων παραδειγμάτων ἐξελέγχειν αὐτὸ μοχθηρὸν ὄν, πολλῶ γὰρ αὐτῷ κέχρηται πολλοί. ἀνακρουστέον οὖν αὐτοὺς προφέροντας τὰ τοιαῦτα, εἰ καὶ ταυτολογήσομεν τὸν λόγον² ὅσον ἐπὶ τῶν ποταμῶν εἴ τις λέγοι, τῷ μὴ ὠνομάσθαι ἀγνοεῖσθαι, εὐνήθη φήσομεν τὸν λόγον· ὅπου γε οὐδὲ Μέλητα τὸν παρὰ τὴν Σμύρναν ῥέοντα ὠνόμακε ποταμόν, τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν πλείστων λεγομένην αὐτοῦ πατρίδα, "Ερμον ποταμόν καὶ "Τλλον ὀνομίζων, οὐδὲ Πακτωλὸν τὸν εἰς ταῦτ' οὗτοις ῥεῖθρον ἐμβάλλοντα, τὴν δ' ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰμῶλου ἔχοντα, οὐ³ μέμνηται· οὐδ' αὐτὴν Σμύρναν λέγει, οὐδὲ τὰς ἄλλας τῶν Ἰώνων πόλεις καὶ τῶν Αἰολέων τὰς πλείστας, Μίλητον λέγων καὶ Σάμον⁴ καὶ Λέσβον καὶ Τένεδον, οὐδὲ Ληθαῖον τὸν παρὰ Μαγνησίαν ῥέοντα, οὐδὲ δὴ Μαρσύαν, τοὺς εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον ἐκδιδόντας, ἐκείνον ὀνομάζων καὶ πρὸς τούτοις

Ῥῆσόν θ' Ἐπτάπορόν τε Κάρησόν τε Ῥοδίων
τε,

καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ὧν οἱ πλείους ὀχετῶν οὐκ εἰσι
μείζους. πολλὰς τε χώρας ὀνομάζων καὶ πόλεις

¹ Before τῶν τοιούτων Meineke inserts τούτων καὶ ἰ

² τὸν λόγον seems to be an interpolation; Meinoko ejects.

³ εἴ, the editors, for οὐ.

⁴ καὶ Σάμον, ejected by Corais and later editors on the

adventitiousness is much in evidence both in one's discourse and in one's actions. From all these facts it is clear that every man who judges from the poet's failure to mention anything that he is ignorant of that thing uses faulty evidence. And it is necessary to set forth several examples to prove that it is faulty, for many use such evidence to a great extent. We must therefore rebuke them when they bring forward such evidences, even though in so doing I shall be repeating previous argument.¹ For example, in the case of rivers, if anyone should say that the poet is ignorant of some river because he does not name it, I shall say that his argument is silly, because the poet does not even name the Meles River, which flows past Smyrna, the city which by most writers is called his birth-place, although he names the Hermus and Hyllus Rivers; neither does he name the Pactolus River, which flows into the same channel as these two rivers and rises in Tmolus, a mountain which he mentions;² neither does he mention Smyrna itself, nor the rest of the Ionian cities; nor the most of the Aeolian cities, though he mentions Miletus and Samos and Lesbos and Tenedos; nor yet the Lethaeus River, which flows past Magnesia, nor the Marsyas River, which rivers empty into the Maeander, which last he mentions by name, as also "the Rhesus and Heptaporus and Caresus and Rhodius,"³ and the rest, most of which are no more than small streams. And when he names both many

¹ 12. 3. 26.² *Iliad* 2. 806 and 21. 835.³ *Iliad* 12. 20.

ground that the Ionian Samos is nowhere specifically mentioned by Homer (see 10. 2. 17).

τοτὲ μὲν καὶ τοὺς ποταμοὺς καὶ ὄρη συγκατα-
 λέγει, τοτὲ δ' οὐ· τοὺς γοῦν κατὰ τὴν Αἰτωλίαν
 καὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν οὐ λέγει, οὐδ' ἄλλους πλείους·
 ἔτι¹ καὶ τῶν πόρρω μεμνημένος τῶν ἐγγύς
 σφόδρα οὐ μέμνηται, οὐ δὴπου ἀγνοῶν αὐτοὺς,
 γνωρίμους τοῖς ἄλλοις ὄντας· οὐδὲ δὴ τοὺς ἐγγύς
 ἐπίσης, ὧν τοὺς μὲν ὀνομαίξει, τοὺς δὲ οὐ, οἷον
 Λυκίους μὲν καὶ Σολύμους, Μιλύας δ' οὐ, οὐδὲ
 Παμφύλους οὐδὲ Πισίδας· καὶ Παφλαγόνας μὲν
 καὶ Φρύγας καὶ Μυσίους, Μαριανδυνούς δ' οὐ,
 οὐδὲ Θυναὺς οὐδὲ Βιθυναὺς οὐδὲ Βέβρυκας·
 Ἀμαζόνων τε μέμνηται, Λευκοσύρων δ' οὐ, οὐδὲ
 Σύρων οὐδὲ Καππαδόκων οὐδὲ Λυκαόνων, Φοί-
 C 555 νικας καὶ Αἰγυπτίους καὶ Λιβύσπας θρυλῶν· καὶ
 Ἀλγίον μὲν πεδῖον λέγει καὶ Ἀρίμους, τὸ δὲ
 ἔθνος, ἐν ᾧ ταῦτα, σιγᾷ. ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιοῦτος
 ἔλεγχος ψευδῆς ἐστίν, ὁ δ' ἀληθῆς, ὅταν δείκνυται
 ψεῦδος λεγόμενόν τι. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ
 κατορθῶν ἐδείχθη, ὅτε² γε ἐθάρρησε πλάσματα
 λέγειν τοὺς ἀγανούς Ἱππημολγοὺς καὶ³ Γα-
 λακτοφάγους. τοσαῦτα καὶ πρὸς Ἀπολλύδωρον·
 ἐπ' αὖνεμι δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξῆς περιήγησιν.

28. Ὅτι μὲν δὴ τῶν περὶ Φαρνακίαν καὶ
 Τραπεζοῦντα τόπων οἱ Τιβαρηνοὶ καὶ Χαλδαῖοι
 μέχρι τῆς μικρᾶς Ἀρμενίας εἰσίν. αὕτη δ' ἐστὶν
 εὐδαίμων ἱκανῶς χώρα· δυνάσται δ' αὐτὴν κα-
 τεῖχον αἰεὶ, καθάπερ τὴν Σωφηνήν, τοτὲ μὲν φίλοι

¹ *Et*, the later editors, for *ἐτι* MSS., except *Im*, which omit the word.

² *ὅτε*, Groskurd, for *ὅτι*; so the later editors.

³ *καί*, added by *ε*; so the editors.

¹ *Iliad* 2. 782.

countries and cities, he sometimes names with them the rivers and mountains, but sometimes he does not. At any rate, he does not mention the rivers in Actolia or Attica, nor in several other countries. Besides, if he mentions rivers far away and yet does not mention those that are very near, it is surely not because he was ignorant of them, since they were known to all others. Nor yet, surely, was he ignorant of peoples that were equally near, some of which he names and some not; for example he names the Lycians and the Solymi, but not the Milyæ; nor yet the Pamphylians or Pisidians; and though he names the Paphlagonians, Phrygians, and Mysians, he does not name Mariandynians or Thynians or Bithynians or Bebrycæ; and he mentions the Amazons, but not the White Syrians or Syrians, or Cappadocians, or Lyconians, though he repeatedly mentions the Phœnicians and the Egyptians and the Ethiopians. And although he mentions the Asiatic plain and the Arimi,¹ he is silent as to the tribe to which both belong. Such a test of the poet, therefore, is false; but the test is true only when it is shown that some false statement is made by him. But Apollodorus has not been proved correct in this case either, I mean when he was bold enough to say that the "proud Hippemolgi" and "Galactophagi" were fabrications of the poet. So much for Apollodorus. I now return to the part of my description that comes next in order.

28. Above the region of Pharnacia and Trapezus are the Tibareni and the Chaldei, whose country extends to Lesser Armenia. This country is fairly fertile. Lesser Armenia, like Sophenê, was always in the possession of potentates, who at times were

τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀρμενίοις ὄντες, τότε δὲ ἰδιοπρα-
 γοῦντες ὑπηκόους δ' εἶχον καὶ τοὺς Χαλδαίους
 καὶ Τιβαρηνοὺς, ὥστε μέχρι Τραπεζοῦντος καὶ
 Φαρνακίας διατείνειν τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτῶν. αὐξηθεὶς
 δὲ Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐπάτωρ καὶ τῆς Κολχίδος
 κατέστη κύριος καὶ τούτων ἀπάντων, Ἀντιπά-
 τρου τοῦ Σίσιδος παραχωρήσαντος αὐτῷ. ἐπε-
 μελήθη δὲ οὕτω τῶν τόπων τούτων, ὥστε πέντε
 καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα φρούρια ἐν αὐτοῖς κατεσκευά-
 σατο, οἷσπερ τὴν πλείστην γάζαν ἐνεχείρισε.
 τούτων δ' ἦν ἀξιολογώτατα ταῦτα. Τέτρα καὶ
 Βασγοιδύριζα καὶ Σινορία, ἐπιπεφυκὸς τοῖς ὁρίοις
 τῆς μεγάλης Ἀρμενίας χωρίον, διόπερ Θεοφάνης
 Σινορίαν παρωνόμασεν. ἡ γὰρ τοῦ Παρυάδρου
 πᾶσα ὄρεινὴ τοιούτης ἐπιτηδειότητος ἔχει πολλῆς,
 εὐνδρὸς τε οὔσα καὶ ὑλώδης καὶ ἀποτόμοις φά-
 ραξι καὶ κρημνοῖς διελημμένη πολλαχόθεν
 ἐτετείχιστο γοῦν ἐνταῦθα τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν γα-
 ζοφυλακίων, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον εἰς ταύτας
 κατέφυγε τὰς ἐσχάτας τῆς Ποντικῆς βασιλείας
 ὁ Μιθριδάτης, ἐπιόντος Πομπηίου, καὶ τῆς Ἀκι-
 λισιηνῆς¹ κατὰ Δύστειρα εὐδρου ὁρος καταλα-
 βόμενος (πλησίον δ' ἦν καὶ ὁ Εὐφράτης ὁ διορίζων
 τὴν Ἀκιλισιηνὴν ἀπὸ τῆς μικρᾶς Ἀρμενίας)
 διέτριψε² τέως, ἕως πολιορκούμενος ἠναγκίσθη
 φυγεῖν διὰ τῶν ὁρῶν εἰς Κολχίδα, κακεῖθεν εἰς
 Βόσπορον. Πομπήιος δὲ περὶ τὸν τόπον τούτου
 πόλιν ἔκτισεν ἐν τῇ μικρᾷ Ἀρμενίᾳ Νικόπολιν,
 ἥ³ καὶ νῦν συμφένει καὶ οἰκεῖται καλῶς.

¹ Ἀκιλισιηνῆς x; Ἀγγολισιηνῆς other MSS.

² τε, before τέως, omitted by x; so Corais and Moineke.

friendly to the other Armenians and at times minded their own affairs. They held as subjects the Chaldaei and the Tibareni, and therefore their empire extended to Trapezus and Pharnacia. But when Mithridates Eupator had increased in power, he established himself as master, not only of Colchis, but also of all these places, these having been ceded to him by Antipater, the son of Sisis. And he cared so much for these places that he built seventy-five strongholds in them and therein deposited most of his treasures. The most notable of these strongholds were these: Hydrun and Basgoeduriza and Sinoria; Sinoria was close to the borders of Greater Armenia, and this is why Theophanes changed its spelling to Synoria.¹ For as a whole the mountainous range of the Paryadres has numerous suitable places for such strongholds, since it is well-watered and woody, and is in many places marked by sheer ravines and cliffs; at any rate, it was here that most of his fortified treasuries were built; and at last, in fact, Mithridates fled for refuge into these farthestmost parts of the kingdom of Pontus, when Pompey invaded the country, and having seized a well-watered mountain near Dasteira in Acilisene (near by, also, was the Euphrates, which separates Acilisene from Lesser Armenia), he stayed there until he was besieged and forced to flee across the mountains into Colchis and from there to the Bosphorus. Near this place, in Lesser Armenia, Pompey built a city, Nicopolis,² which endures even to this day and is well peopled.

¹ "Synoria" means "border-land."

² "Victory-city."

³ $\frac{1}{2}$, Kramer inserts; so the later editors.

29. Τὴν μὲν οὖν μικρὰν Ἀρμενίαν ἄλλοι ἄλλων
 ἔχοντων, ὡς ἐβούλοντο Ῥωμαῖοι, τὸ τελευταῖον
 εἶχεν ὁ Ἀρχέλαος. τοὺς δὲ Τιβαρηνοὺς καὶ
 Χαλδαίους μέχρι Κολχίδος καὶ Φαρνακίας καὶ
 Τραπεζοῦντος ἔχει Πυθοδώρις, γυνὴ σώφρων καὶ
 δυνατὴ προϊστασθαι πραγμάτων. ἔστι δὲ θυγά-
 C 556 τερ Πυθοδώρου τοῦ Τραλλιανοῦ, γυνὴ δ' ἐγένετο
 Πολέμωνος καὶ συνεβασίλευσεν ἐκείνῳ χρόνον
 τινά, εἴτα διεδέξατο τὴν ἀρχήν, τελευτήσαντος
 ἐν τοῖς Ἀσπουργιανοῖς¹ καλουμένοις τῶν περὶ
 τὴν Σινδικὴν βαρβάρων· δυεῖν δ' ἐκ τοῦ Πολέ-
 μωνος οὐτῶν υἱῶν καὶ θυγατρὸς, ἡ μὲν ἐδόθη
 Κότυϊ τῷ Σαπαΐῳ, δολοφονηθέντος δὲ ἐχίρευσεν,
 παῖδας ἔχουσα ἐξ αὐτοῦ· δυναστεύει δ' ὁ πρεσβύ-
 τατος αὐτῶν· τῶν δὲ τῆς Πυθοδωρίδος υἱῶν ὁ μὲν
 ἰδιώτης συνδιώκει τῇ μητρὶ τὴν ἀρχήν, ὁ δὲ
 νεωστὶ καθίσταται² τῆς μεγάλης Ἀρμενίας
 βασιλεὺς. αὕτῃ δὲ συνώκησεν Ἀρχελάῳ καὶ
 συνέμεινεν ἐκείνῳ μέχρι τέλους, νῦν δὲ χηρεύει,
 τά τε λεχθέντα ἔχουσα χωρὶα καὶ ἄλλα ἐκείνων
 χαριέστερα, περὶ ὧν ἐφεξῆς ἐροῦμεν.

30. Τῇ γὰρ Φαρνακίᾳ συνεχὴς ἐστὶν ἡ Σιδηνὴ
 καὶ ἡ Θιμίσκυρα. τούτων δ' ἡ Φανάροια ὑπέρκει-
 ται, μέρος ἔχουσα τοῦ Πόντου τὸ κρίτιστον· καὶ
 γὰρ ἐλαιόφυτός ἐστι καὶ εὖοινος καὶ τὰς ἄλλας
 ἔχει πάσας ἀρετάς. ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐσίων μερῶν

¹ Ἀσπουργιανοῖς, Xylander, for Ἀπουργιανοῖς; so the later editors.

² καθίσταται, Corais, for καθίσταται; so the later editors.

¹ Cf. 14. 1. 42. ² King of Odrysae (Book VII, Frag. 47).

² In A.D. 19 by his uncle, Rhescuporis, king of the Bosphorus.

29. Now as for Lesser Armenia, it was ruled by different persons at different times, according to the will of the Romans, and finally by Archelaus. But the Tibareni and Chaldaei, extending as far as Colchis, and Pharnacia and Trapezus are ruled by Pythodoris, a woman who is wise and qualified to preside over affairs of state. She is the daughter of Pythodorus of Tralles. She became the wife of Polemon and reigned along with him for a time, and then, when he died¹ in the country of the Aspurgiani, as they are called, one of the barbarian tribes round Sindice, she succeeded to the rulership. She had two sons and a daughter by Polemon. Her daughter was married to Cotys the Sapaean,² but he was treacherously slain,³ and she lived in widowhood, because she had children by him; and the eldest of these is now in power.⁴ As for the sons of Pythodoris, one of them⁵ as a private citizen is assisting his mother in the administration of her empire, whereas the other⁶ has recently been established as king of Greater Armenia. She herself married Archelais and remained with him to the end;⁷ but she is living in widowhood now, and is in possession not only of the places above mentioned, but also of others still more charming, which I shall describe next.

30. Sidenê and Themiseyra are contiguous to Pharnacia. And above these lies Phanaroea, which has the best portion of Pontus, for it is planted with olive trees, abounds in wine, and has all the other goodly attributes a country can have. On its eastern

¹ The king of Thrace.

² Polemon II.

³ Zenon.

⁷ He died in A.D. 17.

προβεβλημένη τὸν Παρναύδρην, παράλληλον αὐτῇ κατὰ μήκος, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πρὸς δύσιν τὸν Λίθρου καὶ τὸν Ὀφλιμον. ἔστι δ' αὐλῶν καὶ μήκος ἔχων ἀξιόλογον καὶ πλάτος, διαρρεῖ δ' αὐτὴν ἐκ μὲν τῆς Ἀρμενίας ὁ Λύκος, ἐκ δὲ τῶν περὶ Ἀμάσειαν στενῶν ὁ Ἴρις· συμβάλλουσι δ' ἀμφοτέρωι κατὰ μέσον που τὸν αὐλῶνα, ἐπὶ τῇ συμβολῇ δ' ἴδρυται πόλις, ἣν ὁ μὲν πρῶτος ὑποβεβλημένος Εὐπατορίην ἀφ' αὐτοῦ προσηγόρευσε, Πιομπήιος δ' ἡμιτελῇ καταλαβὼν, προσθεὶς χώραν, καὶ οἰκίτορας, Μαγνόπολιν προσεῖπεν. αὕτη μὲν οὖν ἐν μέσῳ κεῖται τῷ πεδίῳ, πρὸς αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ παρωρείᾳ τοῦ Παρναύδρου Κίβειρα ἴδρυται, σταδίοις ἑκατὸν¹ καὶ πεντήκοντά που νοτιωτέρα τῆς Μαγνοπόλεως, ὅσον καὶ Ἀμάσεια δυσμικωτέρα αὐτῆς ἐστίν· ἐν δὲ τοῖς Καβείροις τὰ βασίλεια Μιθριδάτου κατεσκεύαστο καὶ ὁ ὑδραλέτης, καὶ τὰ ζωγρεῖα καὶ αἱ πλησίον θῆραι καὶ τὰ μέταλλα.

31. Ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὸ Καινὸν χωρίον προσαγορευθὲν, ἐρυμνὴ καὶ ἀπότομος πέτρα, διέχονσα τῶν Καβείρων ἔλαττον ἢ διακοσίους σταδίους· ἔχει δ' ἐπὶ τῇ κορυφῇ πηγὴν ἀναβύλλουσαν πολὺ ὕδωρ, περὶ² τε τῇ ρίζῃ ποταμὸν καὶ φάραγγα βαθεῖαν. τὸ δ' ὕψος ἐξαίσιον τῆς πέτρας ἐστὶ ἄνω³ τοῦ αὐχένος, ὥστ' ἀπολιόρητός ἐστι, τετεείχισται δὲ θαυμαστῶς, πλὴν ὅσον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι κατέσπασαν· οὕτω δ' ἐστὶν ἅπασα ἡ κύκλῳ

¹ For ἑκατόν (ρ'), C. Müller (*Ind. Var. Loc.*, p. 1031) conj. ρ' (200).

² περὶ, Meineke emends to πρὸς.

³ ἄνω, Jones inserts, from proposals of Gronkurd.

side it is protected by the Paryadres Mountain, in its length lying parallel to that mountain; and on its western side by the Lithrus and Ophlinus Mountains. It forms a valley of considerable breadth as well as length; and it is traversed by the Lycus River, which flows from Armenia, and by the Iris, which flows from the narrow passes near Amaseia. The two rivers meet at about the middle of the valley; and at their junction is situated a city which the first man who subjugated it¹ called Eupatorin after his own name, but Pompey found it only half-finished and added to it territory and settlers, and called it Magnopolis. Now this city is situated in the middle of the plain, but Cabeira is situated close to the very foothills of the Paryadres Mountains about one hundred and fifty stadia farther south than Magnopolis, the same distance that Amaseia is farther west than Magnopolis. It was at Cabeira that the palace of Mithridates was built, and also the water-mill; and here were the zoological gardens, and, near by, the hunting grounds, and the mines.

31. Here, also, is Kaion Chorion,² as it is called, a rock that is sheer and fortified by nature, being less than two hundred stadia distant from Cabeira. It has on its summit a spring that sends forth much water, and at its foot a river and a deep ravine. The height of the rock above the neck³ is immense, so that it is impregnable; and it is enclosed by remarkable walls, except the part where they have been pulled down by the Romans. And the whole country around is so overgrown with forests, and so

¹ i.e. Mithridates Eupator.

² "New Place."

³ i.e. the "neck," or ridge, which forms the approach to rock (cp. the use of the word in § 33 following).

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κατάδρυμος καὶ ὄρεινὴ καὶ ἀνυδρος, ὥστ' ἐντὸς ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων μὴ εἶναι δυνατόν στρατοπεδεύσασθαι. ἐνταῦθα μὲν ἦν τῷ Μιθριδάτῃ τὰ τιμιώτατα τῶν κειμηλίων, ἃ νῦν ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ κείται, Πομπηίου ἀναθέντος. ταύτην δὴ τὴν χώραν ἔχει πᾶσαν ἡ Πυθοδορίς, προσεχὴ οὔσαν τῇ βαρβάρῳ τῇ ὑπ' αὐτῆς κατεχομένη, καὶ τὴν Ζηλίτιν καὶ Μεγαλοπολίτιν. τὰ δὲ Κάβειρα, Πομπηίου σκευάσαντος εἰς πόλιν καὶ καλέσαντος Διόσπολιν,¹ ἐκείνη προσκατεσκεύασε καὶ Σεβαστὴν μετωνόμασε, βασιλείῳ τε τῇ πόλει χρῆται. ἔχει δὲ καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν Μηνὸς Φαρνάκου καλούμενον,² τὴν Ἀμερίαν κωμόπολιν πολλοὺς ἱεροδούλους ἔχουσιν καὶ χώραν ἱεράν, ἣν ὁ ἱερώμενος αἰεὶ καρποῦται. ἐτίμησαν δ' οἱ βασιλεῖς τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦτο οὕτως εἰς ὑπερβολήν, ὥστε τὸν βασιλικὸν καλούμενον ὄρκον τοῦτον³ ἀπέφηναν Τύχην βασιλέως καὶ Μῆνα Φαρνάκου· ἔστι δὲ καὶ τοῦτο τῆς Σελήνης τὸ ἱερόν, καθίπερ τὸ ἐν Ἀλβανοῖς καὶ τὰ ἐν Φρυγίᾳ, τό τε τοῦ Μηνὸς ἐν τῷ ὁμωνύμῳ τόπῳ καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ἀσκαίου τὸ

¹ Διόσπολιν i, Διόπολιν other MSS.

² i.e. and Corais insert καὶ before τὴν Ἀμερίαν.

³ C and Corais read τοῖτο instead of τοῦτον.

¹ "City of Zena."

² In Latin, "Augusta."

³ i.e. established by Pharnaces.

⁴ Professor David M. Robinson says (in a private communication): "I think that Μῆν Φαρνάκου equals Τύχη βασιλέως, since Μῆν equals Τύχη on coins of Antioch."

⁵ Goddess of the "Moon."

⁶ See 11. 4. 7 and 12. 8. 20.

⁷ Sir William Ramsay (*Journal of Hellenic Studies* 1918,

mountainous and waterless, that it is impossible for an enemy to encamp within one hundred and twenty stadia. Here it was that the most precious of the treasures of Mithridates were kept, which are now stored in the Capitolium, where they were dedicated by Pompey. Pythodoris possesses the whole of this country, which is adjacent to the barbarian country occupied by her, and also Zelitis and Megalopolitis. As for Cabeira, which by Pompey had been built into a city and called Diospolis,¹ Pythodoris further adorned it and changed its name to Sebastê;² and she uses the city as a royal residence. It has also the temple of Mên of Pharnaces,³ as it is called,—the village-city Amerin, which has many temple-servants, and also a sacred territory, the fruit of which is always reaped by the ordained priest. And the kings revered this temple so exceedingly that they proclaimed the "royal" oath as follows: "By the Fortune of the king and by Mên of Pharnaces."⁴ And this is also the temple of Selenê,⁵ like that among the Albanians and those in Phrygia,⁶ I mean that of Mên in the place of the same name and that of Mên⁷ Ascaeus⁸ near the Antiocheia that is near

vol. 38, pp. 148 ff.) argues that "Mên" is a grecized form for the Anatolian "Manes," the native god of the land of Ouramma; and "Manos Ourammonas was Hellenized as Zeus Ourada-menos or Eurada-menos." See also M. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, p. 238, and Darenberg et Saglio, *Dict. Antiq.*, s.v. "Lunus."

⁸ "Ascaënus" (Ἀσκαῆνός) is the regular spelling of the word, the spelling found in hundreds of inscriptions, whereas Ascæus (Ἀσκαῖος) has been found in only two inscriptions, according to Professor David M. Robinson. On this temple, see Sir W. M. Ramsay's "Excavations at Pisidian Antioch in 1912," *The Athenæum*, London, March 8, Aug. 31, and Sept. 7, 1913.

πρὸς Ἀντιοχείᾳ τῇ πρὸς Πισιδίᾳ¹ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ
χώρᾳ τῶν Ἀντιοχείων.

32. Ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς Φαναροίας ἐστὶ τὰ² Κόμανα
τὰ ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ, ὁμώνυμα τοῖς ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ
Καππαδοκίᾳ καὶ τῇ αὐτῇ θεῷ καθιερωμένα, ἀφι-
δρυθέντα ἐκείθεν, σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τῇ ἀγωγῇ
παραπλησίᾳ κεχρημένα τῶν τε ἱεουργιῶν καὶ
τῶν θεοφοριῶν καὶ τῆς περὶ τοὺς ἱερέας τιμῆς, καὶ
μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῶν πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέων· ἥνικα δις
τοῦ ἔτους κατὰ τὰς ἐξόδους λεγομένας τῆς θεοῦ
διῶδῃμα φορῶν ἐτύγχανεν ὁ ἱερεὺς, καὶ ἦν δεύτερος
κατὰ τιμὴν μετὰ τὸν βασιλέα.

33. Ἐμνήσθημεν δὲ πρότερον Δορυλίου τε τοῦ
τακτικοῦ, ὃς ἦν πρόπαππος τῆς μητρὸς ἡμῶν, καὶ
ἄλλου Δορυλαίου, ὃς ἦν ἐκείνου ἀδελφιδοῦς, υἱὸς
δὲ Φιλεταίρου, καὶ διότι ἐκείνος τῶν ἄλλων τιμῶν
παρὰ τοῦ Εὐπάτορος τῶν μεγίστων τυχὼν
καὶ δὴ καὶ τῆς ἐν Κομάνοις ἱερωσύνης ἐφω-
ράθη τὴν βασιλείαν ἀφιστὰς Ῥωμαίοις· κατα-
λυθέντος δ' ἐκείνου, συνδιεβλήθη καὶ τὸ γένος.
ὁψὲ δὲ Μοαφέγνης, ὁ θεῖος τῆς μητρὸς ἡμῶν, εἰς
ἐπιφάνειαν ἦλθεν ἤδη πρὸς καταλύσει τῆς βασι-

¹ Πισιδία (as in 12. 3. 14) i, instead of Πισιδίαν; so Cornis and Meineke.

² τε after τὰ, omitted by x and later editors.

¹ Note that Strabo, both here and in 12. 8. 14, refers to this Antioch as "the Antioch near Pisidia," not as "Pisidian Antioch," the appellation now in common use. Neither does Artemidorus (lived about 100 n.c.), as quoted by Strabo (12. 7. 2), name Antioch in his list of Pisidian cities.

² i.e. in the territory of which Antiocheia was capital. At this "remote old Anatolian Sanctuary" (not to be con-

Pisidia¹ and that of Mén in the country of the Antiocheians.²

32. Above Phanaroça is the Pontic Comana, which bears the same name as the city in Greater Cappadocia, having been consecrated to the same goddess and copied after that city; and I might almost say that the courses which they have followed in their sacrifices, in their divine obsessions, and in their reverence for their priests, are about the same, and particularly in the times of the kings who reigned before this, I mean in the times when twice a year, during the "exoduses"³ of the goddess, as they are called, the priest wore a diadem⁴ and ranked second in honour after the king.

33. Heretofore⁵ I have mentioned Dorylaüs the tactician, who was my mother's great grandfather, and also a second Dorylaüs, who was the nephew of the former and the son of Philetærus, saying that, although he had received all the greatest honours from Eupator and in particular the priesthood of Comana, he was caught trying to cause the kingdom to revolt to the Romans; and when he was overthrown, the family was cast into disrepute along with him. But long afterwards Moaphernes, my mother's uncle, came into distinction just before

fused with that of Mén Ascaeus near Antiocheia), "Strabo does not say what epithet Mén bore" (Ramsay in first article above cited). That of Mén Ascaeus on Mt. Kara Kuyu has been excavated by Ramsay and Calder (*J.H.S.* 1912, pp. 111-150, *British School Annual* 1911-12, XVIII, 37 ff., *J.R.S.* 1918, pp. 107-145). The other, not yet found, "may have been," according to Professor Robinson, "at Saghir."

³ i.e. "solemn processions."

⁴ As a symbol of regal dignity.

⁵ 10. 4. 10.

λείας, καὶ πάλιν τῷ βασιλεῖ συνητύχησαν καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου φίλοι, πλὴν εἴ τινες ἔφθησαν προαποστάντες αὐτοῦ, καθάπερ ὁ πάππος ἡμῶν ὁ πρὸς ¹ αὐτῆς, δς ἰδὼν τὰ τοῦ βασιλέως κακῶς φερόμενα ἐν τῷ πρὸς Λεύκολλον πολέμῳ, καὶ ἅμα ἡλλοτριωμένος αὐτοῦ δι' ὀργήν, ὅτι ἀνεψιὸν αὐτοῦ Τίβιον καὶ υἱὸν ἐκείνου Θεόφιλον ἐτύγχανεν ἀπεκτονῶς νεωστί, ὥρμησε τιμωρεῖν ἐκείνοις τε καὶ ἑαυτῷ, καὶ λαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ Λευκύλλου C 558 πίστεις ἀφίστησιν αὐτῷ πεντεκαίδεκα φρούρια, καὶ ἐπαγγελίαι μὲν ἐγένοντο ἀντὶ τούτων μεγάλαι, ἐπελθὼν δὲ Πομπήιος ὁ διαδεξόμενος τὸν πόλεμον πάντας τοὺς ἐκείνῳ τι χαρισαμένους ἐχθροὺς ὑπέλαβε διὰ τὴν γενομένην αὐτῷ πρὸς ἐκείνους ἀπέχθειαν, διαπολεμήσας δὲ καὶ ἐπανελθὼν οἰκαδὲ ἐξενίκησεν, ὥστε τὰς τιμὰς, ἃς ὑπέσχετο ὁ Λεύκολλος τῶν Ποντικῶν τισί, μὴ κινῶσαι τὴν σύγκλητον· ἄδικον γὰρ εἶναι, κατορθώσαντος ἐτέρου τὸν πόλεμον, τὰ βραβεῖα ἐπ' ἄλλῳ γενέσθαι καὶ τὴν τῶν ὑριστείων διανομήν.

34. Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν βασιλέων ² οὕτω τὰ Κόμανα διωκεῖτο, ὡς εἴρηται, παραλαβὼν δὲ Πομπήιος τὴν ἐξουσίαν Ἀρχέλαον ἐπέστησεν ἱερεῖα καὶ προσώρισεν αὐτῷ χώραν δίσχοινον κύκλῳ (τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἐξήκοντα στῦδιοι) πρὸς τῇ ἱερᾷ, προστάξας τοῖς ἐνοικοῦσι πειθαρχεῖν αὐτῷ· τούτων μὲν οὖν ἡγεμῶν ἦν καὶ τῶν τὴν πόλιν οἰκούντων ἱεροδούλων κύριος πλὴν τοῦ πιπράσκειν· ἦσαν δὲ

¹ πατρός, after πρὸς, omitted by editors.

² βασιλέων, Casaubon, for βασιλειῶν; so the later editors.

the dissolution of the kingdom, and again they were unfortunate along with the king, both Moaphernes and his relatives, except some who revolted from the king beforehand, as did my maternal grandfather, who, seeing that the cause of the king was going badly in the war with Leucullus, and at the same time being alienated from him out of wrath at his recently having put to death his cousin Tibius and Tibius' son Theophilus, set out to avenge both them and himself; and, taking pledges from Leucullus, he caused fifteen garrisons to revolt to him; and although great promises were made in return for these services, yet, when Pompey, who succeeded Leucullus in the conduct of the war, went over, he took for enemies all who had in any way favoured Leucullus, because of the hatred which had arisen between himself and Leucullus; and when he finished the war and returned home, he won so completely that the Senate would not ratify those honours which Leucullus had promised to certain of the people of Pontus, for, he said, it was unjust, when one man had brought the war to a successful issue, that the prizes and the distribution of the rewards should be placed in the hands of another man.

34. Now in the times of the kings the affairs of Comana were administered in the manner already described, but when Pompey took over the authority, he appointed Archelaüs priest and included within his boundaries, in addition to the sacred land, a territory of two schoeni (that is, sixty stadia) in circuit and ordered the inhabitants to obey his rule. Now he was governor of these, and also master of the temple-servants who lived in the city, except that he was not empowered to sell them. And even

οὐκ ἐλάττους οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων. ἦν δ' οὗτος Ἀρχέλαος υἱὸς μὲν τοῦ ὑπὸ Σύλλα καὶ τῆς συγκλήτου τιμηθέντος, φίλος δὲ Γαβινίου τῶν ὑπατικῶν τινός. ἐκείνου δὲ πεμφθέντος εἰς Συρίαν ἦκε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τοῦ κοινωνήσκειν αὐτῷ παρασκευαζομένῳ πρὸς τὸν Παρθικὸν πόλεμον, οὐκ ἐπιτρεπούσης δὲ τῆς συγκλήτου, ταύτην ἄφεις τὴν ἐλπίδα, ἄλλην εὔρετο¹ μείζω. ἐτύγχανε γὰρ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατὴρ ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἐκβεβλημένος, θυγάτηρ δ' αὐτοῦ κατεῖχε τὴν βασιλείαν, ἀδελφὴ πρεσβυτέρα τῆς Κλεοπάτρας· ταύτη ζητουμένου ἀνδρὸς βασιλικοῦ γένους, ἐνεχείρισεν ἑαυτὸν τοῖς συμπρίπτουσι, προσποιησάμενος Μιθριδίου τοῦ Εὐπύτορος υἱὸς εἶναι,² καὶ παραδεχθεὶς ἐβασίλευσεν ἄξ μῆνας. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ὁ Γαβίνιος ἀνείλεν ἐν παρατάξει, κατὰ γων τὸν Πτολεμαῖον.

35. Τίος δ' αὐτοῦ τὴν ἰερωσύνην παρέλαβεν εἰθ' ὕστερον Λυκομήδης, ᾧ καὶ τετράσχοινος ἄλλη προσετέθη· καταλυθέντος δὲ καὶ τούτου, νῦν ἔχει Δύτευτος, υἱὸς Ἀδιατόριγος, ὃς δοκεῖ ταύτης τυγχάνειν τῆς τιμῆς παρὰ Καῖσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ δι' ἰρετήν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Καῖσαρ, θριαμβεύσας τὸν Ἀδιατόριγα μετὰ παίδων καὶ γυναικός, ἔγνω ἀναιρεῖν μετὰ τοῦ πρεσβυτάτου τῶν παίδων (ἦν δὲ πρεσβύτατος οὗτος), τοῦ δὲ δευτέρου τῶν ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ φήσαντος εἶναι πρεσβυτάτου πρὸς τοὺς ἀπύγοντας³ στρατιώτας, ἔρις ἦν ἀμφοτέροις

¹ C and Corain read *εὔρετο* instead of *εὔρετο*.

² *εἶναι*, after *υἱός*, Tschucko inserts; so the later editors.

³ *ἀπύγοντας*, Corain, for *ἀνέγοντας*; so the later editors.

⁴ As well as in the Cappadocian Comana (12. 2. 3).

here¹ the temple-servants were no fewer in number than six thousand. This Archelaüs was the son of the Archelaus who was honoured by Sulla and the Senate, and was also a friend of Gabinus,² a man of consular rank. When Gabinus was sent into Syria, Archelaus himself also went there in the hope of sharing with him in his preparations for the Parthian War, but since the Senate would not permit him, he dismissed that hope and found another of greater importance. For it happened at that time that Ptolemaeus, the father of Cleopatra, had been banished by the Egyptians, and his daughter, elder sister of Cleopatra, was in possession of the kingdom; and since a husband of royal family was being sought for her, Archelaus proffered himself to her agents, pretending that he was the son of Mithridates Eupator; and he was accepted, but he reigned only six months. Now this Archelaüs was slain by Gabinus in a pitched battle, when the latter was restoring Ptolemaeus to his kingdom.

35. But his son succeeded to the priesthood; and then later, Lycomedes, to whom was assigned an additional territory³ of four hundred schoeni; but now that he has been deposed, the office is held by Dyteutus, son of Adiatrix, who is thought to have obtained the honour from Caesar Augustus because of his excellent qualities; for Caesar, after lending Adiatrix in triumph together with his wife and children, resolved to put him to death together with the eldest of his sons (for Dyteutus was the eldest), but when the second of the brothers told the soldiers who were leading them away to execution that he was the eldest, there was a contest between the two

¹ Consul 58 B.C.; in 57 B.C. went to Syria as proconsul.

² See § 34.

C 559 πολὺν χρόνον, ἕως οἱ γονεῖς ἔπεισαν τὸν Δύτευτον παραχωρῆσαι τῷ νεωτέρῳ τῆς νίκης· αὐτὸν γὰρ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ μᾶλλον ὄντα ἐπιτηδειότερον κηδεμόνα τῇ μητρὶ ἔσεσθαι καὶ τῷ λειπομένῳ ἀδελφῷ· οὕτω δὲ τὸν μὲν συναποθανεῖν τῷ πατρί, τοῦτον δὲ σωθῆναι καὶ τυχεῖν τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης. αἰσθόμενος γὰρ, ὥς ἔοικε, Καίσαρ ἤδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀνηρημένων ἡχθέσθη, καὶ τοὺς γε¹ σωζομένους εὐεργεσίας καὶ ἐπιμελείας ἀξίους ὑπέλαβε, δούς αὐτοῖς ταύτην τὴν τιμὴν.

36. Τὰ μὲν οὖν Κόμανα εὐανδρεῖ καὶ ἔστιν ἐμπόριον τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀρμενίας ἀξιόλογον, συνέρχονται δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἐξόδους τῆς θεοῦ πανταχόθεν ἅκ τε τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῆς χώρας ἄνδρες ὁμοῦ γυναιξίν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐορτήν· καὶ ἄλλοι δὲ κατ' εὐχὴν αἰεὶ τινες ἐπιδημοῦσι, θυσίας ἐπιτελοῦντες τῇ θεῷ. καὶ εἰσιν ὑβροδίαιτοι οἱ ἐνοικούντες, καὶ οἰνόφυτα τὰ κτήματα αὐτῶν ἐστὶ πάντα, καὶ πλήθος γυναικῶν τῶν ἐργαζομένων ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος, ὧν αἱ πλείους εἰσὶν ἱεραί. τρόπον γὰρ δὴ τινα μικρὰ Κόρινθος ἐστὶν ἡ πόλις· καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖ διὰ τὸ πλήθος τῶν ἑταιρῶν,² αἱ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἦσαν ἱεραί, πολὺς ἦν ὁ ἐπιδημῶν καὶ ἐνεορτιύζων τῷ τόπῳ· οἱ δ' ἐμπορικοὶ καὶ στρατιωτικοὶ τελέως ἐξανηλίσκοντο, ὥστ' ἐπ' αὐτῶν καὶ παροιμίαν ἐκπεσεῖν τοιαύτην·

οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθόν ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.
τὰ μὲν δὴ Κόμανα τοιαῦτα.

¹ γε, Corais, for δέ; so the later editors.

² so read ἑταιρίδων instead of ἑταιρῶν; so Tzschucke and Corais.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 3. 35-36

for a long time, until the parents persuaded Dytæutus to yield the victory to the younger, for he, they said, being more advanced in age, would be a more suitable guardian for his mother and for the remaining brother. And thus, they say, the younger was put to death with his father, whereas the elder was saved and obtained the honour of the priesthood. For learning about this, as it seems, after the men had already been put to death, Caesar was grieved, and he regarded the survivors as worthy of his favour and care, giving them the honour in question.

36. Now Comana is a populous city and is a notable emporium for the people from Armenia; and at the times of the "exoduses"¹ of the goddess people assemble there from everywhere, from both the cities and the country, men together with women, to attend the festival. And there are certain others, also, who in accordance with a vow are always residing there, performing sacrifices in honour of the goddess. And the inhabitants live in luxury, and all their property is planted with vines; and there is a multitude of women who make gain from their persons, most of whom are dedicated to the goddess, for in a way the city is a lesser Corinth,² for there too, on account of the multitude of courtesans, who were sacred to Aphrodité, outsiders resorted in great numbers and kept holiday. And the merchants and soldiers who went there squandered all their money,³ so that the following proverb arose in reference to them: "Not for every man is the voyage to Corinth." Such, then, is my account of Comana.

¹ See § 32 above, and the foot-note.

² See §. 6. 20.

³ See §. 6. 20.

37. Τὴν δὲ κύκλῳ πᾶσαν ἔχει Πυθοδωρίς, ἧς ἡ τε Φανάροιά ἐστι καὶ ἡ Ζηλῆτις καὶ ἡ Μεγαλοπολίτις. περὶ μὲν Φαναροίας εἴρηται· ἡ δὲ Ζηλῆτις ἔχει πόλιν Ζήλα ἐπὶ χώματι Σεμιράμιδος τετειχισμένην, ἔχουσαν τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀναττιδος, ἣν περ καὶ οἱ Ἀρμένιοι σέβονται. αἱ μὲν οὖν ἱεροποιαὶ μετὰ μείζονος ἀγιστείας ἐν ταῦθα συντελοῦνται, καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους περὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἐν ταῦθα Ποντικοὶ ¹ πάντες ποιοῦνται· τὸ δὲ πλήθος τῶν ἱεροδούλων καὶ αἱ τῶν ἱερέων τιμαὶ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τὸν αὐτὸν εἶχον τύπον, ὅτι περ προείπομεν, νυνὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ Πυθοδωρίδι πᾶντ' ἐστίν. ἐκύκωσαν δὲ πολλοὶ καὶ ἐμείωσαν τό τε πλήθος τῶν ἱεροδούλων καὶ τὴν ἄλλην εὐπορίαν. ἐμειώθη δὲ καὶ ἡ παρακειμένη χώρα μερισθεῖσα εἰς πλείους δυναστείας, ἡ λεγομένη Ζηλῆτις (ἡ ἔχει πόλιν Ζήλα ἐπὶ χώματι). τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν γὰρ οἱ βασιλεῖς οὐχ ὥς πόλιν, ἀλλ' ὥς ἱερὸν διώκουν τῶν Περσικῶν θεῶν τὰ Ζήλα, καὶ ἦν ὁ ἱερεὺς κύριος τῶν πάντων· ὥκειτο δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἱεροδούλων καὶ τοῦ ἱερέως, ὄντος ἐν περιουσίᾳ μεγάλη, καὶ τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν οὐκ ὀλίγοις χώρα τε ὑπέκειτο ἱερὰ καὶ ἡ ² τοῦ ἱερέως. Πομπήιος δὲ πολλὰς ἐπαρχίας προσώρισε τῇ τότῃ καὶ πόλιν ὠνόμασε καὶ ταύτην καὶ τὴν Μεγαλόπολιν· συνθεὶς ταύτην τε εἰς ἓν τὴν τε Κουλουπηνήν καὶ τὴν Καμισσηνήν, ὁμόρους οὖσας τῇ τε μικρᾷ Ἀρμενίᾳ καὶ τῇ Λαουιανσηνῇ, ἔχούσας ὀρυκτοὺς ἄλας καὶ ἔρυμα ἀρχαῖον τὰ Κάμισα, νῦν κατεσπασμένον· οἱ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡγεμόνες τῶν

¹ Ποντικοί, Cornis, for Πολιτικοί; so the later editors.

² ἡ, Cornis and Meineke emend to ἦν.

37. The whole of the country around is held by Pythodoris, to whom belong, not only Phanaroëa, but also Zelitis and Megalopolitis. Concerning Phanaroëa I have already spoken. As for Zelitis, it has a city Zela, fortified on a mound of Semiramis, with the temple of Anatis, who is also revered by the Armenians.¹ Now the sacred rites performed here are characterised by greater sanctity; and it is here that all the people of Pontus make their oaths concerning their matters of greatest importance. The large number of temple-servants and the honours of the priests were, in the time of the kings, of the same type as I have stated before, but at the present time everything is in the power of Pythodoris. Many persons had abused and reduced both the multitude of temple-servants and the rest of the resources of the temple. The adjacent territory, also, was reduced, having been divided into several domains—I mean Zelitis, as it is called (which has the city Zela on a mound); for in early times the kings governed Zela, not as a city, but as a sacred precinct of the Persian gods, and the priest was the master of the whole thing. It was inhabited by the multitude of temple-servants, and by the priest, who had an abundance of resources; and the sacred territory as well as that of the priest was subject to him and his numerous attendants.² Pompey added many provinces to the boundaries of Zelitis, and named Zela, as he did Megalopolis, a city, and he united the latter and Culupenê and Camisenê into one state; the latter two border on both Lesser Armenia and Iaviansenê, and they contain rock-salt, and also an ancient fortress called Camisa, now in

¹ Cf. 11. 14. 16.² Cf. 12. 3. 31.

Ῥωμαίων τῶν δυνεῖν πολιτευμάτων τούτων τὰ μὲν τοῖς Κομάνων ἱερεῦσι προσέειμαν, τὰ δὲ τῷ Ζήλων ἱερεῖ, τὰ δ' Ἀτεπόριγι,¹ δυνάστη τινὶ τοῦ τετραρχικοῦ γένους τῶν Γαλατῶν ἀνδρί· τελευτήσαντος δ' ἐκείνου, ταύτην μὲν τὴν μερίδα, οὐ πολλὴν οὖσαν, ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις εἶναι συμβαίνει καλουμένην ἐπαρχίαν (καὶ ἔστι σύστημα καθ' αὐτὸ τὸ πολίχνιον συνοικισάντων τὰ Κίρανα, ἃφ' οὗ καὶ ἡ χώρα Καρανίτις λέγεται), τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ἔχει Πυθοδωρίς καὶ ὁ Δύτευτος.

38. Δεῖπεται δὲ τοῦ Πόντου τὰ² μεταξὺ ταύτης τε τῆς χώρας καὶ τῆς Ἀμισηνῶν καὶ Σινωπέων, πρὸς τε τὴν Καππαδοκίαν συντείνοντα καὶ Γαλάτας καὶ Παφλαγόνας. μετὰ μὲν οὖν τὴν Ἀμισηνῶν μέχρι τοῦ Ἄλνυος ἡ Φαζημωνίτις ἐστίν, ἣν Πομπήιος Νεαπολίτην ὠνόμασε, κατὰ Φαζημῶνα κώμην πόλιν³ ἀποδείξας τὴν κατοικίαν καὶ προσαγορεύσας Νεάπολιν. ταύτης δὲ τῆς χώρας τὸ μὲν προσῦρκτιον πλευρὸν ἡ Γαζηλωνίτις⁴ συγκλείει καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἀμισηνῶν, τὸ δὲ ἐσπέριον ὁ Ἄλνυς, τὸ δ' ἐὼν ἡ Φανάροια, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἡ ἡμετέρα χώρα ἡ τῶν Ἀμασέων, πολὺ πασῶν πλείστη καὶ ὑρίστη. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρὸς τῇ Φαναροίᾳ μέρος τῆς Φαζημωνίτιδος λίμνη κατέχει πελαγία τὸ μέγεθος, ἡ Στιφάνη καλουμένη, πολύοψος καὶ κύκλῳ νομὰς ἀφθόνους ἔχουσα καὶ παντοδαπὰς· ἐπὶ κεῖται δ' αὐτῇ φρούριον ἐρυμνόν,

¹ δ' Ἀτεπόριγι, Tzschucke, for δὲ τέτοριγι; so the later editors.

² τὰ, before μεταξὺ, Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

³ πόλιν, Groskurd inserts; so Meineke.

⁴ Γαζηλωνίτις (as in 12. 3. 13), Groskurd, for Γαζιλωνίτις.

ruins. The later Roman prefects assigned a portion of these two governments to the priests of Comana, a portion to the priest of Zela, and a portion to Ateporix, a dynast of the family of tetrarchs of Galatia; but now that Ateporix has died, this portion, which is not large, is subject to the Romans, being called a province (and this little state is is a political organisation of itself, the people having incorporated Carana into it, from which fact its country is called Caranitis), whereas the rest is held by Pythodoris and Dyteutus.

38. There remain to be described the parts of the Pontus which lie between this country and the countries of the Amisenians and Sinopeans, which latter extend towards Cappadocia and Galatia and Paphlagonia. Now after the territory of the Amisenians, and extending to the Halys River, is Phazemonitis, which Pompey named Neapolitis, proclaiming the settlement at the village Phazemon a city and calling it Neapolis.¹ The northern side of this country is bounded by Gazelonitis and the country of the Amisenians; the western by the Halys River; the eastern by Phanaroea; and the remaining side by my country, that of the Amaseians, which is by far the largest and best of all. Now the part of Phazemonitis towards Phanaroea is covered by a lake which is like a sea in size, is called Stephanê, abounds in fish, and has all round it abundant pastures of all kinds. On its shores lies a strong

¹ "New City."

ἔρημον νῦν, Ἰκίζαρι,¹ καὶ πλησίον βασιλείου κατεσκαμμένον.² ἡ δὲ λοιπὴ ψιλὴ τὸ πλεον καὶ σιτοφόρος χώρα. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς τῶν Ἀμασέων τὰ τε θερμὰ ὕδατα τῶν Φαξημωνιτῶν, ἰγμεινὰ σφόδρα, καὶ τὸ Σαγύλιον ἐπὶ ὕρους ὀρθίου καὶ ὑψηλοῦ πρὸς ὀξείαν ἀνατείνοντος ἄκραν, ἔρυμα ἰδρυμένον ἔχον καὶ ὑδρεῖον δαψιλές, ὃ νῦν ὠλιγώρηται, τοῖς δὲ βασιλεῦσιν ἦν χρήσιμον εἰς πολλὰ. ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐάλω καὶ διεφθάρη εἰς³ τῶν Φαρνίκου τοῦ βασιλέως παίδων Ἀρσάκης, δυναστεύων καὶ νεωτερίζων, ἐπιτρέψαντος οὐδενὸς τῶν ἡγεμόνων· ἐάλω δὲ οὐ βίῃ, τοῦ ἐρύματος ληφθέντος ὑπὸ Πολέμωνος καὶ Λυκομήδους, βασιλέων ἀμφοῖν, ἀλλὰ λιμῇ, ἀνέφυγε γὰρ εἰς τὸ ὄρος παρασκευῆς χωρίς, εἰργόμενος τῶν πεδίων, εὔρε δὲ καὶ τὰ ὑδρεῖα ἐμπεφραγμένα πέτραις ἡλιβιάτοις· οὕτω γὰρ διετέτακτο Πομπήιος, κατασπᾶν κελεύσας τὰ φρούρια καὶ μὴ εἶναι χρήσιμα τοῖς ἀναφεύγειν εἰς αὐτὰ βουλομένοις λησστηρίων χάριν. ἐκεῖνος μὲν οὖν οὕτω διέταξε τὴν Φαξημωνίτιν, οἱ δ' ὕστερον βασιλεῦσι καὶ ταύτην ἔνειμαν.

C 561

39. Ἡ δ' ἡμετέρα πόλις κεῖται μὲν ἐν φάραγγι βαθείᾳ καὶ μεγάλῃ, δι' ἧς ὁ Ἴρις φέρεται ποταμός, κατεσκευάσται⁴ δὲ θαυμαστῶς προνοίᾳ τε καὶ

¹ Ἰκίζαρι is doubtful. For the variant spellings see Kramer or C. Müller.

² κατεσκαμμένον, Corais, for κατεσκευασμένον; so the later editors.

³ ἐπὶ, Jones delates, following J. A. R. Munro (*Permalthena*, — 1900), and Sir W. M. Ramsay (*Classical Review*, 1901, p. 54), the latter likewise conjecturing εἰς for ἐπὶ.

⁴ κατεσκευάσται; D, κατεσκευάστω other MSS.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 3. 38-39

fortress, Icizari, now deserted; and, near by, a royal palace, now in ruins. The remainder of the country is in general bare of trees and productive of grain. Above the country of the Amaseians are situated the hot springs of the Phazemonitae, which are extremely good for the health, and also Sagyllum, with a stronghold situated on a high steep mountain that runs up into a sharp peak. Sagyllum also has an abundant reservoir of water, which is now in neglect, although it was useful to the kings for many purposes. Here Arsaces, one of the sons of King Pharnaces, who was playing the dynast and attempting a revolution without permission from any of the prefects, was captured and slain.¹ He was captured, however, not by force, although the stronghold was taken by Polemon and Lycomedes, both of them kings, but by starvation, for he fled up into the mountain without provisions, being shut out from the plains, and he also found the wells of the reservoir choked up by huge rocks; for this had been done by order of Pompey, who ordered that the garrisons be pulled down and not be left useful to those who wished to flee up to them for the sake of robberies. Now it was in this way that Pompey arranged Phazemonitis for administrative purposes, but the later rulers distributed also² this country among kings.

39. My city³ is situated in a large deep valley, through which flows the Iris River. Both by human foresight and by nature it is an admirably

¹ The translation conforms with a slight emendation of the Greek text. The MSS. make Strabo say that "Arsaces . . . was captured and slain by the sons of Pharnaces" (see critical note).

² i.e. as well as Zela and Megalopolis.

³ Amaseia.

STRABO

φύσει, πόλεως τε ἄμα¹ καὶ φρουρίου παρέχεσθαι
 χρεῖαν δυναμένη· πέτρα γὰρ ὑψηλὴ καὶ περί-
 κρημνος, κατερρωγυῖα ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, τῇ μὲν
 ἔχουσα τὸ τεῖχος ἐπὶ τῷ χεῖλει τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καθ'
 ὃ ἡ πόλις συνώκισται, τῇ δ' ἀνατρέχον ἐκατέρω-
 θεν ἐπὶ τὰς κορυφάς· δύο δ' εἰσὶ συμφυεῖς ἀλ-
 λήλαις, πεπυργωμέναι παγκάλως· ἐν δὲ τῷ περι-
 βόλῳ τούτῳ βασιλεία τ' ἐστὶ καὶ μνήματα
 βασιλέων· αἱ κορυφαὶ δ' ἔχουσιν αὐχένα παντά-
 πασι στενόν, πέντε ἢ ὀξ σταδίων ἐκατέρωθεν τὸ
 ὕψος, ἀπὸ τῆς ποταμίας ἀναβαίνοντι καὶ τῶν
 προαστείων· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αὐχένος ἐπὶ τὰς κορυφὰς
 ἄλλη σταδιαία λείπεται πρόσβασις ὕψεια καὶ
 πάσης βίας κρείττων· ἔχει² δὲ καὶ ὕδρεϊα ἐντὸς
 ἀναφαίρετα, συρίγγων τετμημένων δυεῖν, τῆς μὲν
 ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμόν, τῆς δ' ἐπὶ τὸν αὐχένα· ἐπέξευκ-
 ται δὲ γέφυρα τῷ ποταμῷ μία μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως
 ἐπὶ τὸ προύστειον, ἄλλη δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ προαστείου
 πρὸς τὴν ἔξω χώραν· κατὰ γὰρ τὴν γέφυραν
 ταύτην ἀπολήγει τὸ ὄρος τὸ τῆς πέτρας ὑπερκεί-
 μενον· αὐλὼν δ' ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ διήκων,
 οὐ πλατὺς τὸ πρῶτον τελέως, ἔπειτα πλατύνεται
 καὶ ποιεῖ τὸ Χιλιόκωμον καλούμενον πεδῖον· εἰθ'
 ἡ Διακοπηνὴ καὶ ἡ Πιμωλισηνὴ χώρα πᾶσα
 εὐδαίμων μέχρι τοῦ Ἄλως· ταῦτα μὲν τὰ
 ἀρκτικά μέρη τῆς τῶν Ἀμασέων χώρας, μήκος
 ὅσον πεντακοσίων σταδίων· ἔπειθ' ἐξῆς ἡ λοιπὴ

¹ τε ἄμα, Meineke, for ἄμα τε.

² ἔχει have ἐρεῖ instead of ἔχει.

¹ This appears to mean that the two peaks run up into two towers, and not that they had towers built upon them.

devised city, since it can at the same time afford the advantage of both a city and a fortress; for it is a high and precipitous rock, which descends abruptly to the river, and has on one side the wall on the edge of the river where the city is settled and on the other the wall that runs up on either side to the peaks. These peaks are two in number, are united with one another by nature, and are magnificently towered.¹ Within this circuit are both the palaces and monuments of the kings. The peaks are connected by a neck² which is altogether narrow, and is five or six stadia in height on either side as one goes up from the river-banks and the suburbs; and from the neck to the peaks there remains another ascent of one stadium, which is sharp and superior to any kind of force. The rock also has reservoirs of water inside it, a water-supply of which the city cannot be deprived, since two tube-like channels have been hewn out, one towards the river and the other towards the neck. And two bridges have been built over the river, one from the city to the suburbs and the other from the suburbs to the outside territory; for it is at this bridge that the mountain which lies above the rock terminates. And there is a valley extending from the river which at first is not altogether wide, but it later widens out and forms the plain called Chiliocomum;³ and then comes the Diacopene and Pimolisene country, all of which is fertile, extending to the Halys River. These are the northern parts of the country of the Amaseians, and are about five hundred stadia in length. Then in order comes the

¹ *i.e.* isthmus-like ridge.

² *i.e.* "Plain of the thousand villages."

πολὺ ταύτης ἐπιμηκεστέρα μέχρι τοῦ Βαβανήμου καὶ τῆς Ξιμνηῆς, ἥπερ καὶ αὐτὴ καθήκει μέχρι πρὸς τὸν Ἄλυν· τοῦτο μὲν δὴ τὸ μήκος, πλάτος δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν ἄρκτων πρὸς νότον ἐπὶ τε τὴν Ζηλείτιν καὶ τὴν μεγάλην Καππαδοκίαν μέχρι τῶν Τρόκμων. εἰσὶ δ' ἐν τῇ Ξιμνηῇ ἄλαι ὀρυκτῶν ἁλῶν, ἀφ' ὧν εἰκάουσι εἰρήσθαι Ἄλυν τὸν ποταμόν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐρύματα πλείω κατεσκαμμένα ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρα χώρᾳ καὶ ἔρημος γῆ πολλὴ διὰ τὸν Μιθριδατικὸν πόλεμον. ἔστι μέντοι πᾶσα μὲν εὐδενδρος, ἢ δ' ἰππύβοτος καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θρέμμασι πρὸςφορος· ὅλα δ' οἰκήσιμος καλῶς. ἐδόθη δὲ καὶ ἡ Ἀμάσεια βασιλεῦσι, νῦν δ' ἐπαρχία ἐστὶ.

C 562 40. Λοιπὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἢ ἐκτὸς Ἄλυσος χώρα τῆς Ποντικῆς ἐπαρχίας, ἢ περὶ τὸν Ὀλγασσυν, συναφῆς τῇ Σινωπίδι. ἔστι δ' ὁ Ὀλγασσυν ὅρος σφόδρα ὑψηλὸν καὶ δύσβατον· καὶ ἱερὰ τοῦ δρους τούτου πανταχοῦ καθιδρυμένα ἔχουσιν οἱ Παφλαγόνες· περίκειται δ' ἱκανῶς χώρα ἀγαθὴ, ἢ τε Βλασηνὴ καὶ ἡ Δομανίτις, δι' ἧς Ἀμνίας ρεῖ ποταμός. ἐνταῦθα Μιθριδάτης ὁ Εὐπύτωρ τὰς Νικομήδους τοῦ Βιθυνοῦ δυνάμεις ἄρδην ἠφάνισεν, οὐδ' ¹ αὐτὸς παρατυχὼν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν· καὶ ὁ μὲν φεύγων μετ' ὀλίγων εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐσώθη, κακίθην εἰς Ἰταλίαν ἔπλευσεν, ὁ δ' ἠκολούθησε καὶ τὴν τε Βιθυνίαν εἶλεν ἐξ ἐφόδου

¹ οἶδ', Corais and Meineke emend to οὐκ.

¹ i.e. "salt-works."

² Literally, salt obtained by digging or mining. On the salt-mines of northern India, see §. 2. 6 and 15. 1. 30.

remainder of their country, which is much longer than this, extending to Babanomis and Ximenê, which latter itself extends as far as the Halys River. This, then, is the length of their country, whereas the breadth from the north to the south extends, not only to Zelitis, but also to Greater Cappadocia, as far as the Trocmi. In Ximenê there are "halae"¹ of rock-salt,² after which the river is supposed to have been called "Halys." There are several demolished strongholds in my country, and also much deserted land, because of the Mithridatic War. However, it is all well supplied with trees; a part of it affords pasturage for horses and is adapted to the raising of the other animals; and the whole of it is beautifully adapted to habitation. Amaseia was also given to kings, though it is now a province.³

40. There remains that part of the Pontic province which lies outside the Halys River, I mean the country round Mt. Olgassys, contiguous to Sinopis. Mt. Olgassys is extremely high and hard to travel. And temples that have been established everywhere on this mountain are held by the Paphlagonians. And round it lies fairly good territory, both Blaënê and Domanitis, through which latter flows the Amnias River. Here Mithridates Eupator utterly wiped out the forces of Nicomedes the Bithynian—not in person, however, since it happened that he was not even present, but through his generals. And while Nicomedes, fleeing with a few others, safely escaped to his home-land and from there sailed to Italy, Mithridates followed him and not only took Bithynia at the first assault but

¹ Roman province, of course.

καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέσχε μέχρι Καρίας καὶ Λυκίας. κῆνταῦθα δ' ὑπειδείχθη πόλις ἡ Πομπηιοῦπολις· ἐν δὲ τῇ πόλει ταύτῃ τὸ Σανδαρακούργιον οὐ πολὺ ἄπωθεν Πιμωλίσων, φρουρίου βασιλικοῦ κατεσκαμμένου, ἀπ' οὗ ἡ χώρα ἡ ἐκατέρωθεν τοῦ ποταμοῦ καλεῖται Πιμωλισσηνή. τὸ δὲ Σανδαρακούργιον ὅρος κοῖλόν ἐστιν ἐκ τῆς μεταλλείας, ὑπεληλυθότων αὐτὸ τῶν ἐργαζομένων διώρυξι μεγάλαις· εἰργάζοντο δὲ δημοσιῶναι,¹ μεταλλευταῖς χρώμενοι τοῖς ἀπὸ κακουργίας ἀγοραζομένοις ἀνδραπόδοις· πρὸς γὰρ τῷ ἐπιπόνῳ τοῦ ἔργου καὶ θανάσιμον καὶ δύσοιστον εἶναι τὸν ἱέρα φασὶ τὸν ἐν τοῖς μετάλλοις διὰ τὴν βαρύτητα τῆς τῶν βώλων ὁδμῆς, ὥστε ὠκύμορα εἶναι τὰ σώματα. καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐκλείπεσθαι² συμβαίνει πολλαῖς τὴν μεταλλείαν διὰ τὸ ἀλυσιτελές, πλειόνων μὲν ἢ διακοσίων ὄντων τῶν ἐργαζομένων, συνεχῶς δὲ νόσοις καὶ φθοραῖς δαπανωμένων. τοσαῦτα καὶ περὶ τοῦ Πόντου εἰρήσθω.

41. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Πομπηιοῦπολιν ἡ λοιπὴ τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἐστὶ τῆς μεσογαίας μέχρι Βιθυνίας ἰοῦσι πρὸς δύοσιν. ταύτης δέ, καίπερ ὀλίγης οὔσης, μικρὸν μὲν πρὸ ἡμῶν ἤρχον πλείους, νῦν δ' ἔχουσι Ῥωμαῖοι, τοῦ γένους τῶν βασιλέων ἐκλιπόντος. ὀνομάζουσι δ' οὖν τὴν ὁμορον τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ Τιμωνῆτιν καὶ τὴν Γεζατόριγος καὶ

¹ δημοσιῶναι, Cornis, for δημοσίων ἀπὸ C¹ D¹ H¹ I¹ W, δημοσίως ἀπὸ α:; so the later editors.

² ἐκλείπεσθαι, Cornis, for ἐκλείψασθαι; so the later editors.

¹ "Pompey's city." On the history of this city, see J. G. C. Anderson in *Anatolian Studies presented to Sir*

also took possession of Asia as far as Caria and Lycia. And here, too, a place was proclaimed a city, I mean Pompeiupolis;¹ and in this city is Mt. Sandaracurgium,² not far away from Pimolisa, a royal fortress now in ruins, after which the country on either side of the river is called Pimolisene. Mt. Sandaracurgium is hollowed out in consequence of the mining done there, since the workmen have excavated great cavities beneath it. The mine used to be worked by publicans, who used as miners the slaves sold in the market because of their crimes; for, in addition to the painfulness of the work, they say that the air in the mines is both deadly and hard to endure on account of the grievous odour of the ore, so that the workmen are doomed to a quick death. What is more, the mine is often left idle because of the unprofitableness of it, since the workmen are not only more than two hundred in number, but are continually spent by disease and death.³ So much be said concerning Pontus.

41. After Pompeiupolis comes the remainder of the interior of Paphlagonia, extending westwards as far as Bithynia. This country, small though it is, was governed by several rulers a little before my time, but, the family of kings having died out, it is now in possession of the Romans. At any rate, they give to the country that borders on Bithynia⁴ the names "Timonitis," "the country of Gezatorix,"

William Mitchell Ramsay, p. 6. Anderson's article is of great importance in the study of the time of the composition of Strabo's *Geography*.

¹ Mt. "Realgar (real sulphuret of arsenic) mine."

² Hence the continual necessity of purchasing other slaves to replace them.

⁴ i.e. as being divided up into several domains.

Μαρμωλίτιν τε καὶ Σανισσηνὴν καὶ Ποταμίαν· ἦν δέ τις καὶ Κιμιατηνὴ,¹ ἐν ᾗ τὰ Κιμίατα, φρούριον ἐρυμνόν, ὑποκείμενον τῇ τοῦ Ὀλγιάσσης ὀρεινῇ· ὃ χρησάμενος ὀρμητηρίῳ Μιθριδάτης, ὁ Κτίστης προσαγορευθεὶς, κατέστη τοῦ Πόντου κύριος, καὶ οἱ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν διαδοχὴν ἐφύλαξαν μέχρι τοῦ Εὐπάτορος. ὕστατος δὲ τῆς Παφλαγονίας ἦρξε Δηϊόταρος, Κάστορος² υἱός, ὁ προσαγορευθεὶς Φιλάδελφος, τὸ Μορζέου³ βασιλείου ἔχων τὰ Γάγγρα, πολισμίτιον ἄμα καὶ φρούριον.

C 563 42. Εὐδόξος δ' ὀρυκτοὺς ἰχθῦς ἐν Παφλαγονίᾳ λέγων ἐν ξηροῖς τόποις οὐ διορίζει τὸν τόπον, ἐν ὕδροις δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἀσκανίαν λίμνην φησὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Κίῳ, λέγων οὐδὲν σαφές. ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ τὴν ὁμορον τῷ Πόντῳ Παφλαγονίαν ἐκτιθέμεθα, τοῖς δὲ Παφλαγόσιν ὁμοροῦσιν οἱ Βιθυνοὶ πρὸς δύσιν, πειρασόμεθα καὶ τὰ τούτων ἐπελθεῖν· ἔπειτα λαβόντες ἀρχὴν ἄλλην ἐκ τε τούτων καὶ τῶν Παφλαγόνων τὰ ἐξῆς τούτων τὰ πρὸς νότον μέχρι τοῦ Ταύρου συννυφανοῦμεν, τὰ παράλληλα τῷ Πόντῳ καὶ τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ· τοιαύτην γάρ τινα ὑπογράφει τάξιν καὶ μερισμὸν ἢ τῶν τόπων φύσις.

¹ Κιμιατηνὴ, Corais, for Κινιστηνὴ; so the later editors.

² Κάστορος, Casaubon, for Καστόρου CDld, Καστόρου iεραα.

³ Μορζέου, Corais, Kramer, and Meineke, for Μορζέου.

and also "Marmolitís," "Sanisenê," and "Potamia." There was also a Cimiatenê, in which was Cimiata, a strong fortress situated at the foot of the mountainous country of the Olgassys. This was used by Mithridates, surnamed Ctistes,¹ as a base of operations when he established himself as lord of Pontus; and his descendants preserved the succession down to Eupator. The last to reign over Paphlagonia was Deiotarus, the son of Castor, surnamed Philadelphus, who possessed Gangra, the royal residence of Morzeus, which was at the same time a small town and a fortress.

42. Endoxus mentions fish that are "dug up" in Paphlagonia "in dry places," but he does not distinguish the place; and he says that they are dug up "in moist places round the Ascanian Lake below Cius," without saying anything clear on the subject.² Since I am describing the part of Paphlagonia which borders on Pontus and since the Bithynians border on the Paphlagonians towards the west, I shall try to go over this region also; and then, taking a new beginning from the countries of these people and the Paphlagonians, I shall interweave my description of their regions with that of the regions which follow these in order towards the south as far as the Taurus—the regions that run parallel to Pontus and Paphlagonia; for some such order and division is suggested by the nature of the regions.

¹ i.e. "Founder" of Pontus as an independent kingdom; reigned 337-302 B.C.

² Cf. the "dug mullets" in Celtica, 4. 1. 6.

1. Τὴν δὲ Βιθυνίαν ὑπὸ μὲν τῆς ἀνατολῆς ὀρίζουσι Παφλαγόνες τε καὶ Μαριανδύνοι καὶ τῶν Ἐπικτήτων τινές, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἄρκτων ἢ Ποντικῇ θάλασσαν ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκβολῶν τοῦ Σαγγαρίου μέχρι τοῦ στόματος τοῦ κατὰ Βυζάντιον καὶ Χαλκηδόνα, ἀπὸ δὲ δύσεως ἢ Προποντίς, πρὸς νότον δ' ἢ τε Μυσία καὶ ἢ Ἐπικτήτος καλουμένη Φρυγία, ἢ δ' αὐτὴ καὶ Ἑλλησποντιακὴ Φρυγία καλουμένη.

2. Ταύτης δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου Χαλκηδὼν ἱδρύται, Μεγαρέων κτίσμα, καὶ κώμη Χρυσόπολις καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ Χαλκηδόνιον, ἔχει δ' ἢ χώρα μικρὸν¹ ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης κρήτην Ἄζαριτίαν, τρέφουσιν κροκοδείλους μικροῦς· ἔπειτ' ἐκδέχεται τὴν τῶν Χαλκηδονίων ἡύονα ὃ Ἀστακηνὸς καλούμενος κόλπος, μέρος ὢν τῆς Προποντίδος, ἐν ᾧ ἢ Νικομήδεια ἔκτισται ἐπ' ὠνυμος ἐνὸς τῶν Βιθυνικῶν βασιλέων, τοῦ κτίσαντος αὐτήν· πολλοὶ δ' ὁμωνύμως ὠνομάσθησαν, καθάπερ Πτολεμαῖοι, διὰ τὴν τοῦ πρώτου δόξαν. ἦν δ' ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ κόλπῳ καὶ Ἀστακὸς πόλις, Μεγαρέων κτίσμα καὶ Ἀθηναίων καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Δοιδαλσοῦ, ὑφ' ἧς καὶ ὁ κόλπος ὠνομάσθη. κατεσκήφη δ' ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου· τοὺς δ' οἰκήτορας μετήγαγεν εἰς Νικομήδειαν ὃ κτίσας αὐτήν.

3. Τῷ δ' Ἀστακηνῷ κόλπος ἄλλος συνεχὴς ἐστίν, εἰσέχων μᾶλλον πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα ἥλιον, ἐν ᾧ Προυσιᾶς ἐστίν, ἢ Κίος πρότερον ὀνομασθεῖσα·

¹ μικρὸν οὖν and the editors, instead of μικρὴν.

IV

1. BITHYNIA is bounded on the east by the Paphlagonians and Mariandyni and some of the Epicteti; on the north by the Pontic Sea, from the outlets of the Sangarius River to the mouth of the sea at Byzantium and Chalcedon; on the west by the Propontis; and towards the south by Mysia and by Phrygia "Epictetus," as it is called, though the same is also called "Hellespontine" Phrygia.

2. In this last country, at the mouth of the Pontus, are situated Chalcedon, founded by the Megarians, and Chrysopolis, a village, and the Chalcedonian temple; and slightly above the sea the country has a spring called Azaritia, which breeds little crocodiles. Then the Chalcedonian shore is followed by the Astacene Gulf, as it is called, a part of the Propontis; and it was on this gulf that Nicomedeia was founded, being named after one of the Bithynian kings, who founded it.¹ But many kings, for example the Ptolemies, were, on account of the fame of the first, given the same name. And on the gulf itself there was also a city Astacus, founded by the Megarians and Athenians and afterwards by Doedalsus; and it was after the city Astacus that the gulf was named. It was rased to the ground by Lysimachus, and its inhabitants were transferred to Nicomedeia by the founder of the latter.

3. Continuous with the Astacene Gulf is another gulf, which runs more nearly towards the rising sun than the former does; and on this gulf is Prusias, formerly called Cius. Cius was rased to the ground

¹ Nicomedes I, in 264 B.C.

κατέσκαψε δὲ τὴν Κίον Φίλιππος, ὁ Δημητρίου
 μὲν υἱός, Περσέως δὲ πατήρ, ἔδωκε δὲ Προυσία
 τῷ Ζήλᾳ, συγκατασκήψαντι καὶ ταύτην καὶ
 Μύρλειαν ἀστυγείτονα πόλιν, πλησίον δὲ καὶ
 Προύσης οὖσαν ἀναλαβὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος ἐκ τῶν
 C 584 ἔρειπίων αὐτὰς ἐπωνόμασεν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ μὲν Πρου-
 σιάδα πόλιν τὴν Κίον, τὴν δὲ Μύρλειαν Ἀπύμειαν
 ἀπὸ τῆς γυναικός. οὗτος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ Προυσίας ὁ
 καὶ Ἀννίβαν δεξάμενος, ἀναχωρήσαντα δεῦρο μετὰ
 τὴν Ἀντιόχου ἦτταν, καὶ τῆς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ
 Φρυγίας ἀναστάς κατὰ συμβάσεις τοῖς Ἀτταλι-
 κοῖς, ἦν οἱ μὲν πρότερον ἐκάλουν μικρὰν Φρυγίαν,
 ἐκεῖνοι δ' Ἐπικτήτον ὠνόμασαν. ὑπέρκειται δὲ
 τῆς Προυσιίδος ὄρος, ὃ καλοῦσιν Ἀργανθώνιον.
 ἐνταῦθα δὲ μυθεύουσι τὸν Ὅτλαν, ἓνα τῶν Ἡρα-
 κλέους ἐταίρων συμπλεύσαντα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀργούς
 αὐτῷ, ἐξίοντα δὲ ἐπὶ ὑδρείαν ὑπὸ νυμφῶν ἄρπα-
 γῆναι· Κίον δέ, καὶ τοῦτον Ἡρακλέους ἐταῖρον
 καὶ σύμπλουν, ἐπανελθόντα ἐκ Κόλχων αὐτόθι
 καταμεῖναι καὶ κτίσαι τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ ὠνυμον αὐτοῦ.
 καὶ νῦν δ' ἔτι ἐορτὴ τις ἄγεται παρὰ τοῖς Πρου-
 σιεύσιν καὶ ὀρειβασία, θιασευόντων καὶ καλούν-
 των Ὅτλαν, ὥς ἂν κατὰ ζήτησιν τὴν ἐκείνου
 πεποιημένων τὴν ἐπὶ τὰς ὕλας ἔξοδον. πολιτευ-
 σάμενοι δὲ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους οἱ Προυσιεῖς εὐνοικῶς
 ἐλευθερίας ἔτυχον. οἱ δ' Ἀπαμεῖς¹ ἀποικίαν
 ἐδέξαντο Ῥωμαίων. Προῦσα δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ
 ἱδρυται τῷ Μυσίῳ, πόλις εὐνομουμένη, τοῖς τε
 Φρυξίν ὁμορος καὶ τοῖς Μυσοῖς, κτίσμα Προυσίου
 τοῦ πρὸς Κροῖσον² πολεμήσαντος.

¹ Ἀπαμεῖς, Corais, for Ἀπαμεῖς; so the later editors.

² Κροῖσον is probably an error for Κῶρον (see Stephanus
 s.v. Προῦσα).

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 4. 3

by Philip, the son of Demetrius and father of Perseus, and given by him to Prusias the son of Zelas, who had helped him raise both this city and Myrleia, which latter is a neighbouring city and also is near Prusa. And Prusias restored them from their ruins and named the city Cius "Prusias" after himself and Myrleia "Apameia" after his wife. This is the Prusias who welcomed Hannibal, when the latter withdrew thither after the defeat of Antiochus, and who retired from Phrygia on the Hellespont in accordance with an agreement made with the Attalici.¹ This country was in earlier times called Lesser Phrygia, but the Attalici called it Phrygia Epictetus.² Above Prusias lies a mountain called Arganthonium. And here is the scene of the myth of Hylas, one of the companions of Heracles who sailed with him on the Argo, and who, when he was going out to get water, was carried off by the nymphs. And when Cius, who was also a companion of Heracles and with him on the voyage, returned from Colchis, he stayed here and founded the city which was named after him. And still to this day a kind of festival is celebrated among the Prusians, a mountain-ranging festival, in which they march in procession and call Hylas, as though making their exodus to the forests in quest of him. And having shown a friendly disposition towards the Romans in the conduct of their government, the Prusians obtained freedom. Prusa is situated on the Mysian Olympus; it is a well-governed city, borders on the Phrygians and the Mysians, and was founded by the Prusias who made war against Croesus.³

¹ Kings of Pergamum.

² i.e. "Newly acquired," or "annexed," territory.

³ See critical note.

4. Διορίσαι δὲ τοὺς ὅρους χαλεπὸν τοὺς τε Βιθυνῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν καὶ Μυσῶν καὶ ἔτι Δολιχόνων τῶν περὶ Κύζικον καὶ Μυγδόνων καὶ Τρώων· καὶ διότι μὲν εἶναι ἑξὶ ἕκαστον¹ φύλον χωρὶς, ὁμολογεῖται. καὶ ἐπὶ γε τῶν Φρυγῶν καὶ τῶν Μυσῶν καὶ παροιμιάζονται·

χωρὶς τὰ Μυσῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ὀρίσματα· διορίσαι² δὲ χαλεπόν. αἴτιον δὲ τὸ τοὺς ἐπήλυδας βαρβύρους καὶ στρατιώτας ὄντας μὴ βεβαίως κατέχειν τὴν κρατηθεῖσαν, ἀλλὰ πλανήτας εἶναι τὸ πλέον, ἐκβύλλοντας καὶ ἐκβαλλομένους. ἅπαντα δὲ τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα Θρᾷκιά τις εἰκάζει ἄν, διὰ τὸ τὴν περὰ αὐτῶν ἕμεσθαι τούτους, καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ πολὺ ἐξαλλᾶνται ἀλλήλων ἐκατέρους.

5. Ὅμως δ' ἐφ' ὅσον εἰκάζειν οἷόν τε, τῆς μὲν Βιθυνίας μέσην ἂν τις θεῖη καὶ τῆς ἐκβολῆς τοῦ Αἰσῆπου τὴν Μυσίαν, ὑπτομένην τῆς θαλάττης καὶ διήκουσαν μέχρι τοῦ Ὀλύμπου σχεδὸν³ παντός· κύκλῳ δὲ τὴν Ἐπικτήτου κειμένην ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ, θαλάττης οὐδαμοῦ ὑπτομένην, διατείνουσιν δὲ μέχρι τῶν ἐφ' ὧν μερῶν τῆς Ἀσκανίας λίμνης τε καὶ χώρας, ὁμωνύμως γὰρ τῇ λίμνι καὶ ἡ χώρα ἐλέγετο. καὶ ἦν αὐτῆς τὸ μὲν Φρύγιον, τὸ δὲ Μύσιον, ὑπωτέρω δὲ τῆς Τροίας τὸ Φρύγιον. καὶ δὴ καὶ οὕτω δεκτέον τὸ παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ, ὅταν φῇ·

Φόρκυς δ' αὖ Φρύγας ἦγε καὶ Ἀσκάμιος
θεοειδής,
τῆλ' ἔξ' Ἀσκανίης,

¹ τό, before φύλον, E omits; so Meineke.

² διορίσαι E, διορισάμενοι C D Hilberg, διορίσασθαι acc.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 4. 4-5

4. It is difficult to mark the boundaries between the Bithynians and the Phrygians and the Mysians, or even those between the Doliones round Cyzicus and the Mygdonians and the Trojans. And it is agreed that each tribe is "apart" from the others (in the case of the Phrygians and Mysians, at least, there is a proverb, "Apart are the boundaries of the Mysians and Phrygians"), but that it is difficult to mark the boundaries between them. The cause of this is that the foreigners who went there, being barbarians and soldiers, did not hold the conquered country firmly, but for the most part were wanderers, driving people out and being driven out. One might conjecture that all these tribes were Thracian because the Thracians occupy the other side¹ and because the people on either side do not differ much from one another.

5. But still, as far as one is able to conjecture, one might put down Mysia as situated between Bithynia and the outlet of the Aesepus River, as touching upon the sea, and as extending as far as Olympus, along almost the whole of it; and Epictetus as lying in the interior round Mysia, but nowhere touching upon the sea, and as extending to the eastern parts of the Ascanian Lake and territory; for the territory was called by the same name as the lake. And a part of this territory was Phrygian and a part Mysian, but the Phrygian part was farther away from Troy. And in fact one should thus interpret the words of the poet when he says, "And Phoreys and godlike Ascanius led the Phrygians from afar, from Ascania,"²

¹ i.e. the European side.

² *Iliad* 2. 802.

³ All MSS. except E read δέ after οχέδον.

τῆς Φρυγιακῆς, ὡς οὕσης ἐγγυτέρω ἄλλης Ἀσκανίας Μυσιακῆς τῆς πρὸς τῇ νῦν Νικαίᾳ, ἣς μέμνηται, ὅταν φῇ·

C 565 Πάλμυν τ' Ἀσκανιὸν τε Μόρυν θ', υἱ' Ἴππο-
τίωνος,

Μυσῶν ἀγχεμάχων ἡγήτορα,
οἳ ῥ' ἐξ Ἀσκανίης ἐριβώλακος ἦλθον ἄμοιβοί.

οὐ θαυμαστὸν δ', εἰ τῶν Φρυγῶν εἰπὼν τινα ἡγεμόνα Ἀσκανιον καὶ ἐξ Ἀσκανίας ἦκοντα, καὶ Μυσῶν τινὰ λέγει ἡγεμόνα Ἀσκανιον καὶ ἐξ Ἀσκανίας ἦκοντα· πολλὴ γὰρ ἡ ὁμωνυμία παρ' αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ λιμνῶν καὶ χωρίων ἐπὶ κλησίς.

β. Καὶ τὸν Αἰσηπον δὲ τῶν Μυσῶν ὄριον παραδίδωσιν αὐτὸς ὁ ποιητής· τὴν γὰρ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἰλίου παρῳρεῖαν τῆς Τροίας καταλέξας τὴν ὑπ' Αἰνεΐα, ἣν Δαρδανίαν ἐκύλεσε, τίθησιν ἐφεξῆς πρὸς ἄρκτον καὶ¹ τὴν Λυκίαν, τὴν ὑπὸ Πανδάρῳ, ἐν ᾗ ἡ Ζέλεια· καὶ φησιν·

οἳ δὲ Ζέλεια ἔναιον ὑπαὶ πόδα νεάτον Ἰδης,
ἄφνειοὶ πίνοντες ὕδωρ μέλαν Αἰσήποιο
Τρώες.

τῇ δὲ Ζελείᾳ ὑποπέπτωκε πρὸς θαλάττῃ ἐπιτάδε² τοῦ Αἰσήπου τὸ τῆς Ἀδραστεΐας πεδῖον καὶ Τήρεια καὶ ἡ Πιτύα καὶ καθόλου ἡ νῦν Κυζικηνή ἢ πρὸς Πριμύφῳ, ἣν ἐφεξῆς καταλέγει· εἰτα ἀνακάμπτει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὰ πρὸς ἑω μέρη καὶ τὰ ἐπέκεινα, ὥστε ἐμφαίνει τὴν μέχρι Αἰσήπου πέρας ἡγούμενος τῆς Τρωάδος τὸ ἀρκτικὸν καὶ

¹ eis, before τὴν Λυκίαν, omitted by oxx and the editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 4. 5-6

that is, the Phrygian Ascania,¹ since his words imply that another Ascania, the Mysian, near the present Nicæa, is nearer Troy, that is, the Ascania to which the poet refers when he says, "and Palmys, and Ascanius, and Morys, son of Hippotion (Morys being leader of the Mysians, hand-to-hand fighters), who had come from deep-soiled Ascania to relieve their fellows."² And it is not remarkable if he speaks of one Ascanius as a leader of the Phrygians and as having come from Ascania and also of another Ascanius as a leader of the Mysians and as having come from Ascania, for in Homer identity of names is of frequent occurrence, as also the surnaming of people after rivers and lakes and places.

6. And the poet himself gives the Aæsepus as a boundary of the Mysians, for after naming the foothills of Troy above Ilium that were subject to Aeneas, which he calls Dardania, he puts down Lycia as next towards the north, the country that was subject to Pandarus, in which Zeleia was situated; and he says, "and they that dwelt in Zeleia 'neath the nethermost foot of Mt. Ida, wealthy men, Trojans, who drink the dark water of the Aæsepus."³ Below Zeleia, near the sea, and on this side of the Aæsepus, are the plain of Adrasteia, Mt. Tereia, and Pitya (that is, speaking generally, the present Cyzicene near Priapus), which the poet names next after Zeleia;⁴ and then he returns to the parts towards the east and those on the far side of the Aæsepus, by which he indicates that he regards the country as far as the Aæsepus as the northerly and easterly limit of the

¹ See Leaf, *Troy*, p. 301.

² *Iliad* 13. 792.

³ *Iliad* 2. 824.

⁴ *Iliad* 2. 828.

⁵ *ἐκ.ράδε*, Meineke, from conj. of Kramer, for *ἐκ. δὲ τῷ Κ*, *ἐκ. δὲ τῷ* other MSS., *ἐκ. δὲ τῷ*, *ἐκ. δὲ τῷ*.

ἔφον. ἀλλὰ μὲν μετὰ γε τὴν Τρωάδα ἡ Μυσία ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Ὀλυμπος. ἡ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ μνήμη τοιαύτην τινα ὑπαγορεύει τὴν τῶν ἐθνῶν θέσιν. αἱ δὲ νῦν μεταβολαὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἐξήλλαξαν, ἄλλοτ' ἄλλων ἐπικρατούντων, καὶ τὰ μὲν συγχέοντων, τὰ δὲ διασπώντων. καὶ γὰρ Φρύγες ἐπεκράτησαν καὶ Μυσοὶ μετὰ τὴν Ἰτροίαν ἄλωσιν, εἰθ' ὕστερον Λυδοὶ καὶ μετ' ἐκείνων¹ Λιολεῖς καὶ Ἴωνες, ἔπειτα Πέρσαι καὶ Μακεδόνες, τελευταῖοι δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι, ἐφ' ὧν ἤδη καὶ τὰς διαλέκτους καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα ἀποβεβλήκασιν οἱ πλεῖστοι, γεγενημένος ἑτέρου τινὸς μερισμοῦ τῆς χώρας, οὐ μᾶλλον φροντίσαι δεῖ τὰ νῦν οἷα ἔστι² λέγοντας, τῇ δὲ ἀρχαιολογίᾳ μετρίως προσέχοντας.

7. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσογαίᾳ τῆς Βιθυνίας τό τε Βιθυνιον ἐστίν, ὑπερκείμενον τοῦ Τειείου καὶ ἔχον τὴν περὶ Σάλωνα χώραν ἀρίστην βουβοσίοις, ὅθεν ἐστὶν ὁ Σαλωνίτης τυρός, καὶ Νίκαια, ἡ μητρόπολις τῆς Βιθυνίας ἐπὶ τῇ Ἀσκανίᾳ λίμνῃ, περίκειται δὲ κύκλῳ πεδίων μέγα καὶ σφόδρα εὐδαιμον, οὐ πάνυ δὲ ὑγίεινόν τοῦ θέρους, κτίσμα Ἀντιγόνου μὲν πρῶτον τοῦ Φιλίππου, ὃς αὐτὴν Ἀντιγονίαν προσεῖπεν, εἰτα Λυσιμίχου, ὃς ἀπὸ τῆς γυναικὸς μετωνόμασε Νίκαιαν ἣν δ' αὕτη θυγάτηρ Ἀντιπάτρου. ἔστι δὲ τῆς πόλεως

¹ *Chlores have declined.*

² *οἷα ἔστι (ol' ἔστι Meineke), Jones, for ol' εἶναι (sua) C, ὡς οἶδν τε α', οἰεῖται other MSS.; but the *εἶναι* of Cornis is tempting.*

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 4. 6-7

Troad. Assuredly, however, Mysia and Olympus come after the Troad. Now ancient tradition suggests some such position of the tribes as this, but the present differences are the result of numerous changes, since different rulers have been in control at different times, and have confounded together some tribes and sundered others. For both the Phrygians and the Mysians had the mastery after the capture of Troy; and then later the Lydians; and with them the Aeolians and the Ionians; and then the Persians and the Macedonians; and lastly the Romans, under whose reign most of the peoples have already lost both their dialects and their names, since a different partition of the country has been made. But it is better for me to consider this matter when I describe the conditions as they now are,¹ at the same time giving proper attention to conditions as they were in antiquity.

7. In the interior of Bithynia are, not only Bithynium, which is situated above Ticium and holds the territory round Salon, where is the best pasturage for cattle and whence comes the Salonian cheese, but also Nicaea, the metropolis of Bithynia, situated on the Ascanian Lake, which is surrounded by a plain that is large and very fertile but not at all healthful in summer. Nicaea was first founded by Antigonus² the son of Philip, who called it Antigonia, and then by Lysimachus, who changed its name to that of Nicaea his wife. She was the daughter of Antipater.³ The city is sixteen stadia in

¹ King of Asia; defeated by Lysimachus at the battle of Ipsus in Phrygia (301 B.C.), and fell in that battle in his 81st year (Diodorus Siculus 20. 46-86).

² Appointed regent of Macedonia by Alexander in 334 B.C.

C 566 ἐκκαϊδεκαστάδιος ὁ περίβολος ἐν τετραγώνῳ σχήματι· ἔστι δὲ καὶ τετράπυλος ἐν πεδίῳ κείμενος ἐρρυμοτομημένος πρὸς ὀρθὰς γωνίας, ὥστ' ἀφ' ἐνὸς λίθου κατὰ μέσον ἰδρυμένου τὸ γυμνάσιον τὰς τέτταρας ὁρᾶσθαι πύλας. μικρὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσκανίας λίμνης Ὀτροία πολίχνη, πρὸς τοῖς ὄροις ἤδη τῆς Βιθυνίας τοῖς πρὸς ἑω· εἰκάζουσι δ' ὑπὸ Ὀτρέως Ὀτροίαν καλεῖσθαι.¹

8. "Ὅτι δ' ἦν κατοικία Μυσῶν ἢ Βιθυνία, πρῶτον μαρτυρήσει Σκύλαξ ὁ Καρυανδεύς,² φήσας περιρικεῖν τὴν Ἀσκανίαν λίμνην Φρύγας καὶ Μυσούς, ἔπειτα Διονύσιος ὁ τὰς κτίσεις συγγράψας, ὃς τὰ³ κατὰ Χαλκηδόνα καὶ Βυζάντιον στενά, ἃ νῦν Θράκιος Βόσπορος καλεῖται, πρότερόν φησι Μύσιον Βόσπορον προσαγορεύεσθαι· τοῦτο δ' ἂν τις καὶ τοῦ Θράκας εἶναι τοὺς Μυσούς μαρτύριον θεῖη· ὃ τε Εὐφωρίων,

Μυσοῖο παρ' ὕδασι ν' Ἀσκαρίοιο λέγων, καὶ ὁ Αἰτωλὸς Ἀλέξανδρος,

οἳ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀσκανίων δώματ' ἔχουσι ῥοῶν
λίμνης Ἀσκανίης ἐπὶ χείλεσιν, ἐνθα Δολίων
υἱὸς Σιληνοῦ νύσσατο καὶ Μελίας,

τὸ αὐτὸ ἐκμαρτυροῦσιν, οὐδαμοῦ τῆς Ἀσκανίας λίμνης εὕρισκομένης ἄλλ' ἐνταῦθα μόνον.

9. Ἄνδρες δ' ἀξιόλογοι κατὰ παιδείαν γεγόνασιν ἐν τῇ Βιθυνίᾳ Ξενοκράτης τε ὁ φιλόσοφος

¹ πρότερον, after καλεῖσθαι, is omitted by xx.

² Καρυανδεύς, Canaubon, for Καρυανδρεύς; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 4. 7-9

cirenit and is quadrangular in shape ; it is situated in a plain, and has four gates ; and its streets are cut at right angles, so that the four gates can be seen from one stone which is set up in the middle of the gymnasium. Slightly above the Ascanian Lake is the town Otroea, situated just on the borders of Bithynia towards the east. It is surmised that Otroea was so named after Otreus.

8. That Bithynia was a settlement of the Mysians will first be testified by Scylax the Caryandian,¹ who says that Phrygians and Mysians lived round the Ascanian Lake ; and next by the Dionysius² who wrote on "The Foundings" of cities, who says that the strait at Chalcedon and Byzantium, now called the Thracian Bosphorus, was in earlier times called the Mysian Bosphorus. And this might also be set down as an evidence that the Mysians were Thracians. Further, when Euphorion³ says, "beside the waters of the Mysian Ascanius," and when Alexander the Actolian says, "who have their homes on the Ascanian streams, on the lips of the Ascanian Lake, where dwelt Dollon the son of Silenus and Melia,"⁴ they bear witness to the same thing, since the Ascanian Lake is nowhere to be found but here alone.

9. Bithynia has produced men notable for their learning : Xenocrates the philosopher, Dionysius the

¹ This Scylax was sent by Darius Hystaspis on a voyage of exploration down the Indus, and did not return for two and a half years (Herodotus 4: 44).

² Dionysius of Chalcis in Kuboca.

³ See *Dictionary* in Vol. IV.

⁴ Passage again cited in 14. 5. 29.

⁵ $\delta\tau$ $\tau\delta$, Cornis, for $\delta\tau$; CDhilo, $\delta\tau$; rio, $\delta\tau$; $\tau\delta$ $\pi\tau$; so the later editors.

STRABO

καὶ Διονύσιος ὁ διαλεκτικὸς καὶ Ἰππαρχος καὶ Θεοδόσιος καὶ οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ μαθηματικοὶ Κλεοχάρης¹ τε ῥήτωρ,² ὁ Μυρλεανός, Ἀσκληπιάδης τε ἰατρός, ὁ Προυσιεύς.

10. Πρὸς νότον δ' εἰσὶ τοῖς Βιθυνοῖς οἱ περὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον Μυσοί (οὗς Ὀλυμπηνοὺς καλοῦσίν τινες, οἱ δ' Ἑλλησποιντίους) καὶ ἡ ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ Φρυγία, τοῖς δὲ Παφλαγόσι Γαλάται, ἀμφοτέρων τε τούτων ἔτι πρὸς νότον ἡ μεγάλη Φρυγία καὶ Λυκαονία μέχρι τοῦ Ταύρου τοῦ Κιλικίου καὶ τοῦ Πισιδικοῦ. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ τῇ Παφλαγονίᾳ συνεχῇ παρίκειται τῷ Πόντῳ καὶ τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ καὶ τοῖς ἤδη περιωδευμένοις ἔθνεσιν, οἰκεῖον ἂν εἴη τὰ τούτοις γειτονοῦντα μέρη προσαποδοῦναι πρῶτον, ἔπειτα τοὺς ἐξῆς τόπους παραδείξαι.

V

1. Πρὸς νότον τοίνυν εἰσὶ τοῖς Παφλαγόσι Γαλάται· τούτων δ' ἐστὶν ἔθνη τρία, δύο μὲν τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἐπώνυμα, Τρόκμοι³ καὶ Τολιστοβῶγιοι,⁴ τὸ τρίτον δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐν Κελτικῇ ἔθνους Τεκτοσάγες. κατέσχον δὲ τὴν χώραν ταύτην οἱ Γαλάται πλανηθέντες πολὺν χρόνον καὶ καταδραμόντες τὴν ὑπὸ τοῖς Ἀτταλικοῖς βασιλεῦσι χώραν καὶ

¹ Κλεοχάρης, Meineke, for Κλεοφάνης.

² After ῥήτωρ Blainaka wrongly emends the text to read ἔ [τε] Μυρλεανὸς Ἀσκληπιάδης [γραμματικὸς] ἰατρός [τε] ὁ Προυσιεύς. See Pauly-Wissowa, s. vv.

³ (D)idius read Τρόγμοι, E Τρόγμοι.

⁴ Τολιστοβῶγιοι, Kramer, for Τολιστοβῶγοι; so the later editors.

dialectician, Hipparchus,¹ Theodosius and his sons the mathematicians, and also Cleochares the rhetorician of Myrleia, and Asclepiades² the physician of Prusa.

10. To the south of the Bithynians are the Mysians round Olympus (who by some are called the Olympeni and by others the Hellespontii) and the Hellespontian Phrygia; and to the south of the Paphlagonians are the Galatae; and still to the south of these two is Greater Phrygia, as also Lycaonia, extending as far as the Cilician and the Pisidian Taurus. But since the region continuous with Paphlagonia is adjacent to Pontus and Cappadocia and the tribes which I have already described, it might be appropriate for me first to give an account of the parts in the neighbourhood of these and then set forth a description of the places that come next thereafter.

V

1. The Galatians, then, are to the south of the Paphlagonians. And of these there are three tribes; two of them, the Troemi and the Tolistobogii, are named after their leaders, whereas the third, the Tectosages, is named after the tribe in Celtica.³ This country was occupied by the Galatae after they had wandered about for a long time, and after they had overrun the country that was subject to the Attalic and the Bithynian kings, until by volun-

¹ See *Dictionary* in Vol. I.

² The friend of Crassus; lived at the beginning of the first century B.C.

³ See 4. 1. 13.

τοῖς Βιθυνοῖς, ἕως παρ' ἐκόντων ἔλαβον τὴν ἰὺν Γαλατίαν καὶ Γαλλογραικίαν λεγομένην. ἀρχηγὸς δὲ δοκεῖ μάλιστα τῆς περαιώσεως τῆς εἰς τὴν
 C 567 Ἀσίαν γενέσθαι Λεοννόριος. τριῶν δὲ ὄντων ἐθνῶν ὁμογλώττων καὶ κατ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἐξηλλαγμένων, ἕκαστον διελύντες εἰς τέτταρας μερίδας τετραρχίαν ἐκάλεσαν, τετράρχην ἔχουσιν ἴδιον καὶ δικαστὴν ἓνα καὶ στρατοφύλακα ἓνα, ὑπὸ τῷ τετράρχῃ τεταγμένους, ὑποστρατοφύλακας δὲ δύο. ἡ δὲ τῶν δώδεκα τετραρχῶν βουλὴ ἄνδρες ἦσαν τριακόσιοι, συνήγοντο δὲ εἰς τὸν κυλούμενον Δρυνέμετον. τὰ μὲν οὖν φονικὰ ἡ βουλὴ ἔκρινε, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα οἱ τετράρχαι καὶ οἱ δικασταί. πύλαι μὲν οὖν ἦν τοιαύτη τις ἡ διάταξις, καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ εἰς τρεῖς, εἴτ' εἰς δύο ἡγεμόνας, εἴτα εἰς ἓνα ἦκεν ἡ δυναστεία, εἰς Δηϊόταρον, εἴτα ἐκείνον διεδέξατο Ἀμύντας· νῦν δ' ἔχουσι Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ ταύτην καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῷ Ἀμύντᾳ γενομένην πᾶσαν εἰς μίαν συναγαγόντες ἐπαρχίαν.

2. Ἐχουσι δὲ οἱ μὲν Τρόκμοι¹ τὰ πρὸς τῷ Πόντῳ καὶ τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ· ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ κρύτεστα ὧν νέμονται Γαλάται· φρούρια δ' αὐτοῖς τετείχισται τρία, Ταοῦιον, ἐμπόριον τῶν ταύτῃ, ὅπου ὁ τοῦ Διὸς κολοσσὸς χαλκοῦς καὶ τέμενος αὐτοῦ ἄστυον, καὶ Μιθριδάτιον, ὃ ἔδωκε Πομπήιος Βογοδιατάρῳ,² τῆς Ποντικῆς βασιλείας ἀφορίσας· τρίτον δὲ πῶς Δανάλα,³ ὅπου τὸν

¹ Τρόκμοι, *man. rec.* in P. Τρόγμοι other MSS.

² Βογοδιατάρῳ is doubtful. For various conjectures see notes of Groskurul, Kramer, and C. Müller.

³ C reads πω instead of πως. Meineke (*Vind. Strab.*) conjectures Πωδάναλα.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 5. 1-2

tary cession they received the present Galatia, or Gallo-Græcia, as it is called. Leonnorius is generally reputed to have been the chief leader of their expedition across to Asia. The three tribes spoke the same language and differed from each other in no respect; and each was divided into four portions which were called tetrarchies, each tetrarchy having its own tetrarch, and also one judge and one military commander, both subject to the tetrarch, and two subordinate commanders. The Council of the twelve tetrarchs consisted of three hundred men, who assembled at Drynemetum, as it was called. Now the Council passed judgment upon murder cases, but the tetrarchs and the judges upon all others. Such, then, was the organization of Galatia long ago, but in my time the power has passed to three rulers, then to two, and then to one, Deiotarus, and then to Amyntas, who succeeded him. But at the present time the Romans possess both this country and the whole of the country that became subject to Amyntas, having united them into one province.¹

2. The Troceni possess the parts near Pontus and Cappadocia. These are the most powerful of the parts occupied by the Galatians. They have three walled garrisons: Tavium, the emporium of the people in that part of the country, where are the colossal statue of Zeus in bronze and his sacred precinct, a place of refuge; and Mithridatium, which Pompey gave to Bogodiatarus, having separated it from the kingdom of Pontus; and third, Daula,²

¹ 25 B.C.

² See critical note.

σύλλογον ἐποιήσαντο Πομπήϊός τε καὶ Λεύκολλος, ὁ μὲν ἦκων ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ πολέμου διαδοχὴν, ὁ δὲ παραδιδούς τὴν ἐξουσίαν καὶ ἀπαίρων ἐπὶ τὸν θρίαμβον. Τρόκμοι¹ μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἔχουσι τὰ μέρη, Τεκτοσύγες δὲ τὰ πρὸς τῇ μεγάλῃ Φρυγίᾳ τῇ κατὰ Πεσσινοῦντα καὶ Ὀρκαῦρκους· τούτων δ' ἦν φρούριον Ἀγκυρα, ὁμώνυμος τῇ πρὸς Λυδίαν περὶ Βλαῦδον² πολίχνη Φρυγιακῇ. Τολιστοβῶγιοι δὲ ὅμοροι Βιθυναῖς εἰσὶ καὶ τῇ Ἐπικτήτῳ καλουμένῃ Φρυγίᾳ. φρούρια δ' αὐτῶν ἐστὶ τό τε Βλούκιον³ καὶ τὸ Πήμιον, ὧν τὸ μὲν ἦν βασιλείου Δηιοτιέρου, τὸ δὲ γαζοφυλίκιον.

3. Πεσσινοῦς δ' ἐστὶν ἐμπόριον τῶν ταύτῃ μέγιστον, ἱερὸν ἔχον τῆς Μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν σεβασμοῦ μεγάλου τύγχανον· καλοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν Ἀγδιστιν. οἱ δ' ἱερεῖς τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν δυνύσται τινὲς ἦσαν, ἱερωσύνην καρπούμενοι μεγάλῃν, νυνὶ δὲ τούτων μὲν αἱ τιμαὶ πολὺ μεμείωνται, τὸ δὲ ἐμπόριον συμμένει· κατεσκευάσται δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀτταλικῶν βασιλέων ἱεροπραπῶς τὸ τέμενος ναῦ τε καὶ στοαῖς λευκολίθοις· ἐπιφανὲς δ' ἐποίησαν Ῥωμαῖοι τὸ ἱερόν, ἀφίδρυμα ἐνθένδε τῆς θεοῦ μεταπεμφάμενοι κατὰ τοὺς τῆς Σιβύλλης χρησμούς, καθάπερ καὶ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ τοῦ ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ὄρος ὑπερκείμενον τῆς πόλεως τὸ Δίνδυμον, ἀφ' οὗ ἡ Δινδυμηνή, καθάπερ ἀπὸ τῶν Κυβέλων ἢ Κυβέλη. πλησίον

¹ CDA/How read Τρόγμοι instead of Τρόκμοι.

² Βλαῦδον, Xylantor, for Βλαῖρον; so the later editors.

³ Βλούκιον, Groukurd and Kramer would amend to Λουκίον.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 5. 2-3

where Pompey and Leucullus had their conference, Pompey coming there as successor of Leucullus in the command of the war, and Leucullus giving over to Pompey his authority and leaving the country to celebrate his triumph. The Trocmi, then, possess these parts, but the Tectosages the parts near Greater Phrygia in the neighbourhood of Pessinus and Oreaorci. To the Tectosages belonged the fortress Ancyra, which bore the same name as the Phrygian town situated toward Lydia in the neighbourhood of Blandus. And the Tolistobogii border on the Bithynians and Phrygia "Epictetus," as it is called. Their fortresses are Blucium and Peium, the former of which was the royal residence of Deiotarus and the latter the place where he kept his treasures.

3. Pessinus is the greatest of the emporiums in that part of the world, containing a temple of the Mother of the gods, which is an object of great veneration. They call her Agdistis. The priests were in ancient times potentates, I might call them, who reaped the fruits of a great priesthood, but at present the prerogatives of these have been much reduced, although the emporium still endures. The sacred precinct has been built up by the Attalic kings in a manner befitting a holy place, with a sanctuary and also with porticoes of white marble. The Romans made the temple famous when, in accordance with oracles of the Sibyl, they sent for the statue of the goddess there, just as they did in the case of that of Asclepius at Epidaurus. There is also a mountain situated above the city, Dindymum, after which the country Dindymenê was named, just as Cybelê was named after Cybela.

C 568 δὲ καὶ ὁ Σαγγάριος ποταμὸς ποιεῖται τὴν ῥύσιν· ἐπὶ δὲ τούτῳ τὰ παλαιὰ τῶν Φρυγῶν οἰκητήρια Μίδου καὶ ἔτι πρότερον Γορδίου καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν, οὐδ' ἔχνη σῶζοντα πόλεων, ἀλλὰ κῶμαι μικρῷ μείζους τῶν ἄλλων, οἷόν ἐστι τὸ Γόρδιον καὶ Γορβεοῦς, τὸ τοῦ Κάστορος βασιλείου τοῦ Σαωκονδαρίου, ἐν ᾧ γαμβρὸν ὄντα τοῦτον ἀπέσφαξε Δηϊόταρος καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ· τὸ δὲ φρούριον κατέσπασε, καὶ διελυμήνατο τὸ πλεῖστον τῆς κατοικίας.

4. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Γαλατίαν πρὸς νότον ἢ τε λίμνη ἐστὶν ἡ Τάττα, παρακειμένη τῇ μεγάλῃ Καππαδοκίᾳ τῇ κατὰ τοὺς Μοριμηνοῦς, μέρος δ' οὖσα τῆς μεγάλης Φρυγίας, καὶ ἡ συνεχὴς ταύτῃ μέχρι τοῦ Ταύρου, ἧς τὴν πλείστην Ἀμύντας εἶχεν. ἡ μὲν οὖν Τάττα ἀλοπήγιόν ἐστιν αἰτοφυές, οὕτω δὲ περιπῆττεται ῥαδίως τὸ ὕδωρ παντὶ τῷ βαπτισθέντι εἰς αὐτό, ὥστε στεφάνους ἁλῶν ἀνέλκουσιν, ἐπειδὰν καθῶσι κύκλον σχοίνον, τὰ τε ὄρνεα ἀλίσκεται τὰ προσαψύμενα τῷ πτερώματι τοῦ ὕδατος παραχρῆμα πίπτοντα διὰ τὴν περίπηξιν τῶν ἁλῶν.

VI

1. Τοιαύτη¹ δὴ Τάττα ἐστί. καὶ τὰ περὶ Ὀρκαόρκους καὶ Πιτυισσὸν² καὶ τὰ τῶν Λυκαόνων ὀρυπέδια ψυχρὰ καὶ ψιλὰ καὶ ὀναγρόβοτα, ὑδάτων δὲ σπάνις πολλή· ὅπου δὲ καὶ εὐρεῖν

¹ τοιαύτη, Jones, for the corrupt ἢ τε of the MSS. For other conjectures see C. Müller (*Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1022). Meineke inserts *τοιαύτη* after Τάττα.

Near by, also, flows the Sangarius River; and on this river are the ancient habitations of the Phrygians, of Midas, and of Gordius, who lived even before his time, and of certain others,—habitations which preserve not even traces of cities, but are only villages slightly larger than the others, for instance, Gordium and Gorbæus, the royal residence of Castor the son of Sacocondarius, where Deioturus, Castor's father-in-law, slew him and his own daughter. And he pulled down the fortress and ruined most of the settlement.

4. After Galatia towards the south are situated Lake Tatta, which lies alongside Greater Cappadocia near Morimend but is a part of Greater Phrygia, and the country continuous with this lake and extending as far as the Taurus, most of which was held by Amyntas. Now Lake Tatta is a natural salt-pan; and the water so easily congeals round everything that is immersed in it, that when people let down into it rings made of rope they draw up wreaths of salt, and that, on account of the congealing of the salt, the birds which touch the water with their wings fall on the spot and are thus caught.

VI

1. Such, then, is Tatta. And the regions round Orcaorci and Pitnissus, as also the plateaus of the Lycnonians, are cold, bare of trees, and grazed by wild asses, though there is a great scarcity of water; and even where it is possible to find water, the

² Πιτνισσόν, Meineke, for Πιγνισόν.

δυνατόν, βαθύτατα φρέατα τῶν πάντων, καθάπερ ἐν Σοάτροις, ὅπου καὶ πιπράσκειται τὸ ὕδωρ (ἔστι δὲ κωμόπολις Γαρσαούρων¹ πλησίον). ὁμως δὲ καίπερ ἄνυδρος οὐσα ἡ χώρα πρόβατα ἐκτρέφει θαυμαστῶς, τραχείας δὲ ἐρέας, καὶ τινες ἐξ αὐτῶν τούτων μεγίστους πλούτους ἐκτήσαντο. Ἀμύντας δ' ὑπὲρ τριακοσίας ἔσχε ποίμνας ἐν τοῖς τόποις τούτοις. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ λίμναι, Κόραλις μὲν ἡ μείζων, ἡ δ' ἐλάττω Ἰρωγίτις. ἐνταῦθα δέ που καὶ τὸ Ἰκόνιον ἔστι, πολίχνιον εὖ συνωκισμένον καὶ χώραν εὐτυχεστέραν ἔχον τῆς λεχθείσης ὀναγροβότου· τοῦτο δ' εἶχε Πολέμων. πλησιάζει δ' ἤδη τούτοις τοῖς τόποις ὁ Ταῦρος ὁ τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ὀρίζων καὶ τὴν Λυκαονίαν πρὸς τοὺς ὑπερκειμένους Κίλικας τοὺς Τραχειώτας. Λυκαόνων τε καὶ Καππαδόκων ὄριόν ἐστι τὸ μεταξὺ Κοροπασσοῦ, κώμης Λυκαόνων, καὶ Γαρσαούρων,² πολίχνιου Καππαδόκων· ἔστι δὲ τὸ μεταξὺ διάστημα τῶν φρουρίων τούτων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσί που στάδιοι.

2. Τῆς δὲ Λυκαονίας ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Ἰσαυρικὴ πρὸς αὐτῇ τῇ Ταύρῳ ἡ τὰ Ἰσαυρα ἔχουσα κώμας δύο ὁμωνύμους, τὴν μὲν Παλαιὰν καλουμένην τὴν δὲ Νέαν³ εὐερκῇ· ὑπήκοοι δ' ἦσαν αὐταῖς καὶ ἄλλαι κῶμαι συχναί, ληστῶν δ' ἅπασαι κατοικίαι. παρέσχον δὲ καὶ Ῥωμαίοις πρίγματα καὶ τῇ Ἰσαυρικῇ προσαγορευθέντι Πουβλίῳ Σερβιλίῳ, ὃν ἡμεῖς εἶδομεν, ὃς καὶ ταῦτα ὑπέταξε Ῥωμαίοις
C 569 καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν πειρατῶν ἐρύματα ἐξεῖλε τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ.

¹ Γαρσαούρων, Corais, for Γαρσαβόρων; so Meineke.

² Γαρσαούρων, Corais, for Γαρσαθούρων; so Meineke.

³ τῇ δὲ Νέαν, Meineke inserts.

wells are the deepest in the world, just as in Soatra, where the water is actually sold (this is a village-city near Garsaïra). But still, although the country is unwatered,¹ it is remarkably productive of sheep; but the wool is coarse, and yet some persons have acquired very great wealth from this alone. Amyntas had over three hundred flocks in this region. There are also two lakes in this region, the larger being Lake Coralis and the smaller Lake Trogitis. In this neighbourhood is also Iconium, a town that is well settled and has a more prosperous territory than the above-mentioned ass-grazing country. This place was held by Polemon. Here the region in question is near the Taurus, which separates Cappadocia and Lycaonia from Cilicia Trachela,² which last lies above that region. The boundary between the Lycaonians and the Cappadocians lies between Coropassus, a village of the Lycaonians, and Garsaïra, a town of the Cappadocians. The distance between these strongholds is about one hundred and twenty stadia.

2. To Lycaonia belongs also Isauricē, near the Taurus itself, which has the two Isauras, villages bearing the same name, one of which is called Old Isaura, and the other New Isaura, which is well-fortified. Numerous other villages were subject to these, and they all were settlements of robbers. They were a source of much trouble to the Romans and in particular to Publius Servilius, surnamed Isauricus, with whom I was acquainted; he subjected these places to the Romans and also destroyed most of the strongholds of the pirates that were situated on the sea.

¹ i.e. by streams.

² See 14. 5. 1.

3. Τῆς δ' Ἰσαυρικῆς ἐστὶν ἐν πλευραῖς ἡ Δέρβη, μάλιστα τῇ Καππαδοκίᾳ ἐπιπεφυκὸς τὸ τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου τυραννεῖον τοῦ Δερβήτου· τοῦ δ' ἦν καὶ τὰ Λύρανδα· ἐφ' ἡμῶν δὲ καὶ τὰ Ἰσαυρα καὶ τὴν Δέρβην Ἀμύντας εἶχεν, ἐπιθέμενος τῷ Δερβήτῃ καὶ ἀνελὼν αὐτόν, τὰ δ' Ἰσαυρα παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων λαβὼν· καὶ δὴ βασίλειον ἑαυτῷ κατεσκεύαζεν ἐνταῦθα, τὴν παλαιὰν Ἰσαυραν¹ ἀνατρέψας. ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ χωρίῳ καινὸν τεῖχος οἰκοδομῶν οὐκ ἔφθη συντελέσας, ἀλλὰ διέφθειραν αὐτὸν οἱ Κίλικες, ἐμβάλλοντα² εἰς τοὺς Ὀμοναδεῖς καὶ ἐξ ἐνέδρας ληφθέντα.

4. Τὴν γὰρ Ἀντιόχειαν ἔχων τὴν πρὸς τῇ Πισιδίᾳ μέχρι Ἀπολλωνιάδος τῆς πρὸς Ἀπαμείας τῇ Κιβωτῷ καὶ τῆς παρωρείου τινὰ καὶ τὴν Λυκαονίαν ἐπειράτο τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ Ταύρου κατατρέχοντας Κίλικας καὶ Πισίδας τὴν χώραν ταύτην, Φρυγῶν οὔσαν καὶ Κιλικῶν,³ ἐξαιρεῖν, καὶ πολλὰ χωρία ἐξεῖλεν ἀπόρθητα πρότερον ὄντα, ὧν καὶ Κρήμνα· τὸ δὲ Σανδύλιον οὐδ' ἐνεχείρησε βίᾳ προσάγεσθαι, μεταξὺ καίμενον τῆς τε Κρήμνης καὶ Σαγαλασσοῦ.

5. Τὴν μὲν οὖν Κρήμναν ἄποικοι Ῥωμαίων ἔχουσιν, ἡ Σαγαλασσὸς δ' ἐστὶν ὑπὸ τῷ αὐτῷ ἡγεμόνι τῶν Ῥωμαίων, ὑφ' ᾧ καὶ ἡ Ἀμύντου βασιλεία πᾶσα· διέχει δ' Ἀπαμείας ἡμέρας ὁδόν, κατὰβασιν ἔχουσα σχεδὸν τι καὶ τριάκοντα

¹ Ἰσαυραν, Meineke, for Ἰσαυρίαν.

² ἐμβάλλοντα, the reading of the MSS., Jones restores, for ἐμβαλόντα, the reading of Corain and later editors.

³ καὶ Κιλικῶν apparently is an error for καὶ Λυκαόνων, or else should be omitted from the text (so Meineke).

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 6. 3-5

3. On the side of Isauricæ lies Derbê, which lies closer to Cappadocia than to any other country and was the royal seat of the tyrant Antipater Derbetes. He also possessed Laranda. But in my time Derbê and also the two Isauras have been held by Amyntas,¹ who attacked and killed Derbetes, although he received Isaura from the Romans. And, indeed, after destroying the Old Isauri, he built for himself a royal residence there. And though he was building a new wall in the same place, he did not live to complete it, but was killed by the Cilicians, when he was invading the country of the Homonadeis and was captured by ambuscade.

4. For, being in possession of the Antiocheia near Pisidia and of the country as far as the Apollonias near Apameia Cibotus and of certain parts of the country alongside the mountain, and of Lycaonia, he was trying to exterminate the Cilicians and the Pisidians, who from the Taurus were overrunning this country, which belonged to the Phrygians and the Cilicians;² and he captured many places which previously had been impregnable, among which was Cremna. However, he did not even try to win Sandalium by force, which is situated between Cremna and Sagalassus.

5. Now Cremna is occupied by Roman colonists: and Sagalassus is subject to the same Roman governor to whom the whole kingdom of Amyntas was subject. It is a day's journey distant from Apameia, having a descent of about thirty stadia from the fortress. It

¹ The Galatian Amyntas who fought with Antony against Augustus at the battle of Actium (31 B.C.).

² See critical note.

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σταδίων ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρύματος· καλοῦσι δ' αὐτὴν καὶ Σελγησσόν· ταύτην δὲ τὴν πόλιν καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος εἶλεν. ὁ δ' οὖν Ἀμύντας τὴν μὲν Κρήμναν εἶλεν, εἰς δὲ τοὺς Ὀμοναδέας παραλθών, οἱ ἐνομίζοντο ἀληπτότατοι, καὶ καταστάς ἤδη κύριος τῶν πλείστων χωρίων, ἀνελών καὶ τὸν τύραννον αὐτῶν ἐξ ἀπάτης ἐλήφθη διὰ τῆς τοῦ τυράννου γυναικός. καὶ τοῦτου μὲν ἐκείνοι διέφθειραν, ἐκείνους δὲ Κυρίνιος ἐξεπόρθησε λιμῇ καὶ τετρακισχιλίους ἀνδρας ἐζώγρησε καὶ συνώκισεν εἰς τὰς ἐγγὺς πόλεις, τὴν δὲ χώραν ἀπέλιπεν ἔρημον τῶν ἐν ἰκμῇ. ἔστι δὲ¹ ἐν ὑψηλοῖς τοῦ Ταύρου μέρεσι, κρημνοῖς ἀποτόμοις σφόδρα καὶ τὸ πλεον ἀβάτοις, ἐν μέσῳ κοῖλον καὶ εὐγεῶν πεδῖον, εἰς αὐλῶνας πλείους διηρημένον· τοῦτο δὲ γεωργοῦντες ὥκουσιν ἐν ταῖς ὑπερκειμέναις ὀφρύσιν ἢ σπηλαίοις, τὰ πολλὰ δ' ἐνοπλοὶ ἦσαν καὶ κατέτρεχον τὴν ἀλλοτρίαν, ἔχοντες ὄρη τειχίζοντα τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν.

VII

1. Συναφεῖς δ' εἰσὶ τούτοις οἳ τε ἄλλοι Πισίδαι καὶ οἱ Σελγεῖς, οἵπερ εἰσὶν ἀξιολογώτατοι τῶν Πισιδῶν. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλεον αὐτῶν μέρος τὰς ἀκρωρείας τοῦ Ταύρου κατέχει, τινὲς δὲ καὶ ὑπὲρ
C 570 Σίδης καὶ Ἀσπένδου, Παμφυλικῶν πύλεων, κατέχουσι γεώλοφα χωρία, ἐλαιόφυτα πάντα, τὰ δ' ὑπὲρ τούτων, ἤδη ὄρεινά, Κατευνεῖς, ὁμοροὶ

¹ After δ' the MSS., except Dñs, add καί.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 6. 5-7. 1

is also called Selgessus; this city was also captured by Alexander. Now Amyntas captured Cremna, and, passing into the country of the Homonadeis, who were considered too strong to capture, and having now established himself as master of most of the places, having even slain their tyrant, was caught by treachery through the artifice of the tyrant's wife. And he was put to death by those people, but Cyrinius¹ overthrew the inhabitants by starving them, and captured alive four thousand men and settled them in the neighbouring cities, leaving the country destitute of all its men who were in the prime of life. In the midst of the heights of the Taurus, which are very steep and for the most part impassable, there is a hollow and fertile plain which is divided into several valleys. But though the people tilled this plain, they lived on the overhanging brows of the mountains or in caves. They were armed for the most part and were wont to overrun the country of others, having mountains that served as walls about their country.

VII

1. CONTIGUOUS to these are the Pisidians, and in particular the Selgeis, who are the most notable of the Pisidians. Now the greater part of them occupy the summits of the Taurus, but some, situated above Sidé and Aspendus, Pamphylian cities, occupy hilly places, everywhere planted with olive-trees; and the region above this (we are now in the mountains) is occupied by the Catenneis, whose country borders

¹ Sulpicius Quirinus, governor of Syria.

Σελγεῦσι καὶ Ὀμοναδεῦσι, Σαγαλασσεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τὰ ἐντὸς τὰ πρὸς τῇ Μιλυάδι.

2. Φησὶ δ' Ἀρτεμίδωρος τῶν Πισιδῶν¹ πόλεις εἶναι Σέλγην, Σαγαλασσόν, Πετνηλισσόν, Ἄδαδα, Τυμβριάδα,² Κρήμναν, Πιτυασσόν, Ἀμβλαδα, Ἀνάβουρα, Σίνδα, Ἀρασσόν, Ταρβασσόν, Τερμησσόν· τούτων δ' οἱ μὲν εἰσι τελέως ὄρεινοί, οἱ δὲ καὶ μέχρι τῶν ὑπωρείων καθήκοντες ἐφ' ἐκίτερα, ἐπὶ τε τὴν Παμφυλίαν καὶ τὴν Μιλυίδα Φρυξί καὶ Λυδοῖς καὶ Καρσὶν ὄμοροι, πῦσιν εἰρηνικοῖς ἔθνεσι, καίπερ προσβύροις οὖσιν. οἱ δὲ Πάμφυλοι, πολὺ τοῦ Κιλικίου φύλου μετέχοντες, οὐ τελέως ἀφείνται τῶν ληστρικῶν ἔργων, οὐδὲ τοὺς ὁμόρους ἐῷσι καθ' ἡσυχίαν ζῆν, καίπερ τὰ νότια μέρη τῆς ὑπωρείας τοῦ Ταύρου κατέχοντες. εἰσὶ δὲ τοῖς Φρυξίν ὄμοροι καὶ τῇ Καρίᾳ Τάβαι³ καὶ Σίνδα καὶ Ἀμβλαδα, ὅθεν καὶ ὁ Ἀμβλαδεὺς οἶνος ἐκφέρεται πρὸς διαίτας ἰατρικὰς ἐπιτήδειος.

3. Τῶν δ' οὖν ὄρεινῶν, οὓς εἶπον,⁴ Πισιδῶν οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι κατὰ τυραννίδας μεμερισμένοι, καθ' ὅπερ οἱ Κίλικες, ληστρικῶς ἤσκηνται· φασὶ δ' αὐτοῖς τῶν Λελέγων συγκαταμιχθῆναί τινας τὸ παλαιόν, πλάνητας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ συμμεῖναι διὰ τὴν ὁμοιοτροπίαν αὐτόθι. Σέλγη δὲ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς μὲν ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκτίσθη πόλις, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον ὑπὸ Κάλχαντος· ὕστερον δὲ καθ' αὐτὴν

¹ Πισιδῶν D, Πισιδικῶν other MSS.

² Ἄδαδα, Τυμβριάδα, Coruis, from conj. of Wasmeling, for ἀδαδάτην βριάδα; so the later editors.

³ Τάβαι, the editors, from Stephanus (s.v. Ἀμβλαδα), for Τιβαῖ D, Τιαβῖ, Τιάβαι r, Τιάβα other MSS.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 7. 1-3

on that of the Selgeis and the Homonadeis ; but the Sagalasseis occupy the region this side the Taurus that faces Milyas.

2. Artemidorus says that the cities of the Pisidians are Selgê, Sagalassus, Petnelissus, Adada, Tymbria, Creinna, Pityassus, Amblada, Anabura, Sinda, Aarassus, Tarbassus, and Termessus. Of these, some are entirely in the mountains, while others extend even as far as the foot-hills on either side, to both Pamphylia and Milyas, and border on the Phrygians and the Lydians and the Carians, which are all peaceable tribes, although they are situated towards the north. But the Pamphylians, who share much in the traits of the Cilician stock of people, do not wholly abstain from the business of piracy, nor yet do they allow the peoples on their borders to live in peace, although they occupy the southern parts of the foot-hills of the Taurus. And on the borders of the Phrygians and Caria are situated Tabac and Sinda, and also Amblada, whence is exported the Ambladian wine, which is suitable for use in medicinal diets.

3. Now all the rest of the above-mentioned Pisidians who live in the mountains are divided into separate tribes governed by tyrants, like the Cilicians, and are trained in piracy. It is said that in ancient times certain Leleges,¹ a wandering people, intermingled with them and on account of similarity of character stayed there. Selgê was founded at first by the Lacedaemonians as a city, and still earlier by Calchas ; but later it remained an independent city,

¹ See 7. 7. 2.

² *ὁὶς εἰξορ*, Groskurd (*ὁὶς εἰξορ* Cornis), for *ὁὶς εἰξορ*; as the later editors in general.

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ἔμεινεν αὐξηθεῖσα ἐκ τοῦ πολιτεύεσθαι νομίμως, ὥστε καὶ δισμυρίανδρός ποτε εἶναι. θαυμαστὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ φύσις τῶν τύπων· ἐν γὰρ ταῖς ἀκρυνερίαις τοῦ Ταύρου χώρα μυριάδας τρέφειν δυναμένη σφόδρα εὐκαρπὸς ἐστίν, ὥστε καὶ ἐλαιόφυτα εἶναι πολλὰ χωρία καὶ εὐάμπελα, νομὸς τε ἀφθόγους ἀνείσθαι παντοδαποῖς βοσκήμιοι· κύκλῳ δ' ὑπέρκεινται δρυμοὶ ποικίλης ὕλης. πλείστος δ' ὁ στύραξ φύεται παρ' αὐτοῖς, δένδρον οὐ μέγα ὀρθηλόν,¹ ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὰ στυράκινα ἀκοντίσματα, ὅμοια τοῖς κρανεῖνοις·² ἐγγίνεται δ' ἐν τοῖς στελέχεσι ξυλοφύγου τι σκώληκος εἶδος, ὃ μέχρι τῆς ἐπιφανείας διαφαγὸν τὸ ξύλον τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πιτύροις ἢ πρίσμασιν ὅμοιος τι ψῆγμα προχεῖ, καὶ σωρὸς συνίσταται πρὸς τῇ ρίζῃ, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀπολείβεται τις ὑγρασία δεχομένη πῆξιν ῥαδίαν παραπλησίαν τῇ κύμει· ταύτης δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ ψῆγμα πρὸς τῇ ρίζῃ κατενεχθὲν³ ἀναμίσγνυται τούτῳ τε καὶ τῇ γῇ, πλὴν ὅσον τὸ μὲν ἐν ἐπιπολῇ συστὰν διαμένει καθαρὸν, τὸ δ' ἐν

C 571 τῇ ἐπιφανείᾳ τοῦ στελέχους, καθ' ἣν ρεῖ, πίπτεται, καὶ τοῦτο καθαρὸν· ποιοῦσι δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ μὴ καθαροῦ μῖγμα ξυλομιγές τι καὶ γεωμιγές, εὐωδέστερον τοῦ καθαροῦ, τῇ δ' ἄλλῃ δυνάμει λειπόμενον (λανθάνει δὲ τοὺς πολλοὺς), ᾧ πλείστω χρῶνται θυμιάματι οἱ δεισιδαίμονες. ἐπαινεῖται

¹ ὀρθηλόν, as Meineke suspects, might be an error for ὀρθόκαυλον ("straight-stalked").

² κρανεῖνοις, Tzachucke, for κραναῖνοις CDEhizoria, κραναῖνοις z, κρανῖνοις z.

³ κατενεχθὲν D, καταμειχθὲν other MSS.

having waxed so powerful on account of the law-abiding manner in which its government was conducted that it once contained twenty thousand men. And the nature of the region is wonderful, for among the summits of the Taurus there is a country which can support tens of thousands of inhabitants and is so very fertile that it is planted with the olive in many places, and with fine vineyards, and produces abundant pasture for cattle of all kinds; and above this country, all round it, lie forests of various kinds of timber. But it is the styrax-tree¹ that is produced in greatest abundance there, a tree which is not large but grows straight up, the tree from which the styracine javelins are made, similar to those made of cornel-wood. And a species of wood-eating worm² is bred in the trunk which eats through the wood of the tree to the surface, and at first pours out raspings like bran or saw-dust, which are piled up at the root of the tree; and then a liquid substance exudes which readily hardens into a substance like gum. But a part of this liquid flows down upon the raspings at the root of the tree and mixes with both them and the soil, except so much of it as condenses on the surface of the raspings and remains pure, and except the part which hardens on the surface of the trunk down which it flows, this too being pure. And the people make a kind of substance mixed with wood and earth from that which is not pure, this being more fragrant than the pure substance but otherwise inferior in strength to it (a fact unnoticed by most people), which is used in large quantities as frankincense by the worshippers of the gods. And

¹ A species of gum-tree.

² Apparently some kind of wood-boring beetle.

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δὲ καὶ ἡ Σελγικὴ ἱρις καὶ τὸ ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἄλειμμα.
ἔχει δ' ὀλίγας προσβάσεις τὰ¹ περὶ τὴν πύλιν καὶ
τὴν χώραν τὴν Σελγέων, ὀρεινὴν κρημνῶν καὶ
χαραδρῶν οὖσαν πλήρη, ἃς ποιοῦσιν ἄλλοι τε
ποταμοὶ καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ ὁ Κέστρος, ἀπὸ τῶν
Σελγικῶν ὀρῶν εἰς τὴν Παμφυλίαν ἐκπίπτοντες
θάλατταν· γέφυραι δ' ἐπίκεινται ταῖς ὁδοῖς. διὰ
δὲ² τὴν ἐρυμνότητα οὔτε πρότερον οὔθ' ὕστερον
οὐδ' ἅπαξ οἱ Σελγεῖς ἐπ' ἄλλοις ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ
τὴν μὲν ἄλλην χώραν ἀδεῶς ἐκαρποῦντο, ὑπὲρ δὲ
τῆς κύττω τῆς τε ἐν τῇ Παμφυλίᾳ καὶ τῆς ἐντὸς
τοῦ Ταύρου διεμάχοντο πρὸς τοὺς βασιλέας ὑεῖ·
πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐπὶ τακτοῖς τισὶ κατεῖχον
τὴν χώραν· πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον δὲ πρεσβευσίμενοι
δέχεσθαι τὰ προστάγματα εἶπον κατὰ φιλίαν·
νῦν δὲ ὑπήκοοι τελέως γεγύνασι, καὶ εἰσιν ἐν τῇ
ὑπὸ Ἀμύντᾳ τεταγμένη πρότερον.

VIII

1. Τοῖς δὲ Βιθυνοῖς ὁμοροῦσι πρὸς νότον, ὥς ἔφην,
οἱ περὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον τὸν Μύσιον προσαγορευό-
μενον³ Μυσοὶ τε καὶ Φρύγες ἐκάτερον δὲ τὸ ἔθνος
διττόν ἐστι. Φρυγία τε γὰρ ἡ μὲν καλεῖται
μεγάλη, ἣς ὁ Μίδας ἐβασίλευσε, καὶ ἣς μέρος οἱ
Γαλάται κατέσχον, ἡ δὲ μικρά, ἡ ἐφ' Ἑλλησ-

¹ τᾶ, before περὶ, Cornis inserts; so the later editors.

² δέ, after διὰ, is omitted by all MSS. except D.

³ προσαγορευόμενον ω, προσαγορευόμενοι other MSS.

people praise also the Selgie iris¹ and the ointment made from it. The region round the city and the territory of the Selgians has only a few approaches, since their territory is mountainous and full of precipices and ravines, which are formed, among other rivers, by the Eurymedon and the Cestrus, which flow from the Selgie mountains and empty into the Pamphylian Sea. But they have bridges on their roads. Because of their natural fortifications, however, the Selgians have never even once, either in earlier or later times, become subject to others, but unmolested have reaped the fruit of the whole country except the part situated below them in Pamphylia and inside the Taurus, for which they were always at war with the kings; but in their relations with the Romans, they occupied the part in question on certain stipulated conditions. They sent an embassy to Alexander and offered to receive his commands as a friendly country, but at the present time they have become wholly subject to the Romans and are included in the territory that was formerly subject to Amyntas.

VIII

1. BORDERING on the Bithynians towards the south, as I have said,² are the Mysians and Phrygians who live round the Mysian Olympus, as it is called. And each of these tribes is divided into two parts. For one part of Phrygia is called Greater Phrygia, the part over which Midas reigned, a part of which was occupied by the Galatians, whereas the other is

¹ The iris-root, used in perfumery and medicine.

² 12. 4. 4f.

πόντῳ καὶ ἡ περὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον, ἡ καὶ Ἐπικτήτος λεγομένη. Μυσία τε ὁμοίως ἢ τε Ὀλυμπηνή, συνεχῆς οὖσα τῇ Βιθυνία καὶ τῇ Ἐπικτήτῳ, ἣν ἔφη Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἀπὸ τῶν πέραν Ἰστρου Μυσῶν ἀποκίσθαι, καὶ ἡ περὶ τὸν Κάϊκον καὶ τὴν Περγαμηνὴν μέχρι Τευθρανίας καὶ τῶν ἐκβολῶν τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

2. Οὕτω δ' ἐνῆλλακται ταῦτα ἐν ἀλλήλοις, ὥς πολλάκις λέγομεν, ὥστε καὶ τὴν περὶ τὴν Σίπυλον Φρυγίαν οἱ παλαιοὶ καλοῦσιν, ἄδηλον, εἴτε τῆς μεγάλης εἴτε τῆς μικρᾶς μέρος οὖσαν, ἣ καὶ τὸν Τάνταλον Φρύγα καὶ τὸν Πέλοπα καὶ τὴν Νιόβην ὁποτέρως δ' ἂν ἔχῃ, ἥ γε ἐπάλλαξις φανερά. ἡ γὰρ Περγαμηνή καὶ ἡ Ἐλαῖτις, καθ' ἣν ὁ Κάϊκος ἐκπίπτει, καὶ ἡ μεταξὺ τούτων Τευθρανία, ἐν ἣ Τεύθρας καὶ ἡ τοῦ Τηλέφου ἐκτροφή, ἀνὰ μέσον ἐστὶ τοῦ τε Ἑλλησπόντου καὶ τῆς περὶ Σίπυλον καὶ Μαγνησίαν τὴν ὑπ' αὐτῷ χώρας· ὥσθ', ὅπερ ἔφη, ἔργον διορίσαι

C 572 χωρὶς τὰ Μυσῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ὁρίσματα.

3. Καὶ οἱ Λυδοὶ καὶ οἱ Μαίονες, οὓς Ὅμηρος καλεῖ Μήονας, ἐν συγχύσει πῶς εἰσι καὶ πρὸς τούτους καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους· ὅτι οἱ μὲν τοὺς αὐτοὺς, οἱ δ' ἑτέρους φασί, πρὸς δὲ τούτους,¹ ὅτι

¹ τούτους, Kramer, for τούτοις; so the later editors.

¹ Cf. 12. 4. 3 and foot-note.

² See 7. 3. 2, 10; 12. 3. 3, and 12. 4. 8.

³ See 12. 4. 4.

⁴ See 12. 4. 4.

⁵ Again the Mysians and Phrygians.

called Lesser Phrygia, that on the Hellespont and round Olympus, I mean Phrygia Epictetus,¹ as it is called. Mysia is likewise divided into two parts, I mean Olympeñê, which is continuous with Bithynia and Phrygia Epictetus, which, according to Artemidorus, was colonised by the Mysians who lived on the far side of the Ister,² and, secondly, the country in the neighbourhood of the Caicus River and Pergamene, extending as far as Teuthrania and the outlets of the river.

2. But the boundaries of these parts have been so confused with one another, as I have often said,³ that it is uncertain even as to the country round Mt. Sipylus, which the ancients called Phrygia, whether it was a part of Greater Phrygia or of Lesser Phrygia, where lived, they say, the "Phrygian" Tantalus and Pelops and Niobe. But no matter which of the two opinions is correct, the confusion of the boundaries is obvious; for Pergamene and Elaitis, where the Caicus empties into the sea, and Teuthrania, situated between these two countries, where Teuthras lived and where Telephus was reared, lie between the Hellespont on the one side and the country round Sipylus and Magnesia, which lies at the foot of Sipylus, on the other; and therefore, as I have said before, it is a task to determine the boundaries ("Apart are the boundaries of the Mysians and Phrygians").⁴

3. And the Lydians and the Maeonians, whom Homer calls the Meïones, are in some way confused both with these peoples and with one another, because some say that they are the same and others that they are different; and they are confused with these people⁵ because some say that the Mysians

τοὺς Μυσοὺς οἱ μὲν Θράκας, οἱ δὲ Λυδοὺς εἰρή-
 κασι, κατ' αἰτίαν παλαιὰν ἱστοροῦντες, ἦν Εἰνθός
 ὁ Λυδὸς γράφει καὶ Μειεκράτης ὁ Ἐλαίτης,
 ἐτυμολογοῦντες καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τὸ τῶν Μυσῶν, ὅτι
 τὴν ὀξύην οὕτως ὀνομάζουσιν οἱ Λυδοί· πολλή δ'
 ἡ ὀξύη κατὰ τὸν Ὀλυμπον, ὅπου ἐκτεθῆναί φασι
 τοὺς δεκατευθέντας, ἐκείνων δὲ ἀπογόνους εἶναι
 τοὺς ὑστερον Μυσοὺς, ἀπὸ τῆς ὀξύης οὕτω προσα-
 γορευθέντας· μαρτυρεῖν δὲ καὶ τὴν διάλεκτον·
 μιξολύδιον γάρ πως εἶναι καὶ μιξοφρύγιον· τέως
 μὲν γὰρ οἰκεῖν αὐτοὺς περὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον, τῶν δὲ
 Φρυγῶν ἐκ τῆς Θράκης περαιωθέντων, ἀνελόντων
 τε¹ τῆς Τροίας ἄρχοντα καὶ τῆς πλησίον γῆς,
 ἐκείνους μὲν ἐνταῦθα οἰκῆσαι, τοὺς δὲ Μυσοὺς
 ὑπὲρ τὰς τοῦ Καίκου πηγὰς πλησίον Λυδῶν.

4. Συνεργεῖ δὲ πρὸς τὰς τοιαύτας μυθοποιίας ἡ
 τε σύγχυσις τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἔθνων καὶ ἡ εὐδαιμονία
 τῆς χώρας τῆς ἐντὸς Ἄλυσος, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς
 παραλίας, δι' ἣν ἐπιθέσεις ἐγένοντο αὐτῇ πολλα-
 χόθεν καὶ διὰ παντὸς ἐκ τῆς περαίας, ἥ καὶ ἐπ'
 ἀλλήλους ἰόντων τῶν ἐγγύς. μάλιστα μὲν οὖν
 κατὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰς ἐφόδους
 γενέσθαι καὶ τὰς μεταναστώσεις συνέβη, τῶν τε
 βαρβάρων ἅμα καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁρμῇ τινὶ χρησα-
 μένων πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἀλλοτρίας κατάκτησιν· ἀλλὰ
 καὶ πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν ἦν ταῦτα, τό τε γὰρ τῶν

¹ ἀνελόντων τε, Corais, for εἰλοντο τὸν τε; so the later editors.

¹ i.e. the oxya-tree, a kind of beech-tree, which is called "oxya" by the Greeks, is called "myxos" by the Lydians.

² i.e. one-tenth of the people were, in accordance with some religious vow, sent out of their country to the neigh-

were Thracians but others that they were Lydians, thus concurring with an ancient explanation given by Xanthus the Lydian and Menecrates of Elaea, who explain the origin of the name of the Mysians by saying that the oxya-tree is so named by the Lydians.¹ And the oxya-tree abounds in the neighbourhood of Mt. Olympus, where they say that the decimated persons were put out² and that their descendants were the Mysians of later times, so named after the oxya-tree, and that their language bears witness to this; for, they add, their language is, in a way, a mixture of the Lydian and the Phrygian languages, for the reason that, although they lived round Mt. Olympus for a time, yet when the Phrygians crossed over from Thrace and slew a ruler of Troy and of the country near it, those people took up their abode there, whereas the Mysians took up their abode above the sources of the Caucas near Lydia.

4. Contributing to the creation of myths of this kind are the confusion of the tribes there and the fertility of the country this side the Halys River, particularly that of the seaboard, on account of which attacks were made against it from numerous places and continually by peoples from the opposite mainland, or else the people near by would attack one another. Now it was particularly in the time of the Trojan War and after that time that invasions and migrations took place, since at the same time both the barbarians and the Greeks felt an impulse to acquire possession of the countries of others; but this was also the case before the Trojan War, for the

neighbourhood of Mt. Olympus and there dedicated to the service of some god.

Πελασγῶν ἦν φύλον καὶ τὸ τῶν Καυκῶνων καὶ
 Δελέγων· εἴρηται δ', ὅτι πολλαχοῦ τῆς Εὐρώπης
 τὸ παλαιὸν ἐτύγχανε πλανώμενα, ἅπερ ποιεῖ τοῖς
 Τρωσὶ συμμαχοῦντα ὁ ποιητής, οὐκ ἐκ τῆς
 περαιίας. τά τε περὶ τῶν Φρυγῶν καὶ τῶν Μυσῶν
 λεγόμενα πρεσβύτερα τῶν Τρωικῶν ἐστίν· οἱ δὲ
 διττοὶ Λύκιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ γένους ὑπόνοιαν παρέ-
 χουσιν, ἢ τῶν Τρωικῶν ἢ τῶν πρὸς Καρία τοὺς
 ἐτέρους ἀποικισάντων. τάχα δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν
 Κιλικῶν τὸ αὐτὸ συνέβη· διττοὶ γὰρ καὶ οὗτοι·
 οὐ μὴν ἔχομέν γε τοιαύτην λαβεῖν μαρτυρίαν, ὅτι
 καὶ πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν ἦσαν ἤδη οἱ νῦν Κίλικες· ὃ
 τε Τήλεφος ἐκ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἀφίχθαι νομίζοιτ'
 ἂν μετὰ τῆς μητρός, γύμῳ δὲ τῇ ταύτης ἐξοικειω-
 σάμενος τὸν ὑποδεξάμενον αὐτὸν Τεύθραντα
 ἐνομίσθη τε ἐκείνου καὶ παρέλαβε τὴν Μυσῶν
 ἀρχήν.

5. Καὶ οἱ Κᾶρες δὲ νησιῶται πρότερον ὄντες καὶ
 C 573 Λέλεγες, ὥς φασιν, ἠπειρῶται γεγονάσι, προσ-
 λαβόντων Κρητῶν, οἱ καὶ τὴν Μίλητον ἐκτίσαν,
 ἐκ τῆς Κρητικῆς¹ Μιλήτου Σαρπηδόνα λαβόν-
 τες κτίστην· καὶ τοὺς Τερμίλας κατώκισαν ἐν
 τῇ νῦν Λυκίᾳ· τούτους δ' ἀγαγεῖν ἐκ Κρήτης
 ἀποίκους Σαρπηδόνα, Μίνω καὶ Ῥαδαμίνθους
 ἀδελφὸν ὄντα, καὶ ὀνομάσαι Τερμίλας τοὺς
 πρότερον Μιλύας, ὥς φησιν Ἡρόδοτος, ἔτι δὲ
 πρότερον Σολύμους, ἐπελθόντα δὲ τὸν Πανδίωνος

¹ Κρητικῆς ex (and the editors), Κρήτης other MSS.

² 6. 2. 4 and 7. 7. 10.

³ Cp. 12. 8. 7.

⁴ Cp. 13. 1. 60.

⁵ 1. 173; 7. 92.

tribe of the Pelasgians was then in existence, as also that of the Cauconians and Leleges. And, as I have said before,¹ they wandered in ancient times over many regions of Europe. These tribes the poet makes the allies of the Trojans, but not as coming from the opposite mainland. The accounts both of the Phrygians and of the Mysians go back to earlier times than the Trojan War. The existence of two groups of Lycians arouses suspicion that they were of the same tribe, whether it was the Trojan Lycians or those near Caria that colonised the country of the other of the two.² And perhaps the same was also true in the case of the Cilicians, for these, too, were two-fold;³ however, we are unable to get the same kind of evidence that the present tribe of Cilicians was already in existence before the Trojan War. Telephus might be thought to have come from Arcadia with his mother; and having become related to Teuthras, to whom he was a welcome guest, by the marriage of his mother to that ruler, was regarded as his son and also succeeded to the rulership of the Mysians.

5. Not only the Carians, who in earlier times were islanders, but also the Leleges, as they say, became mainlanders with the aid of the Cretans, who founded, among other places, Miletus, having taken Sarpedon from the Cretan Miletus as founder; and they settled the Termilæ in the country which is now called Lycia; and they say that these settlers were brought from Crete by Sarpedon, a brother of Minos and Rhadamanthus, and that he gave the name Termilæ to the people who were formerly called Milyæ, as Herodotus⁴ says, and were in still earlier times called Solymi, but that when Lycus the

Λύκον¹ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ προσαγορεῦσαι τοὺς αὐτοὺς Λυκίους. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ὁ λόγος ἀποφαίνει τοὺς αὐτοὺς Σολύμους τε καὶ Λυκίους, ὁ δὲ ποιητὴς χωρίζει· Βελλεροφόντης γοῦν, ὠρμημένος ἐκ τῆς Λυκίας,

Σολύμοισι μαχέσσατο κυδαλίμοισι.

Πείσανδρόν τε ὡσαύτως, υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, Ἄρης, ὥς φησι,

μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε·

καὶ τὸν Σαρπηδόνα δὲ ἐπιχώριόν τινα λέγει.

6. Ἄλλα τό γε ἄθλον προκείσθαι κοινὸν τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας, ἧς λέγω, τοῖς ἰσχύουσιν ἐκ πολλῶν βεβαιούται² καὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωικά· ὅπου καὶ Ἀμαζόνες κατεθάρρησαν αὐτῆς, ἐφ' ἧς ὁ τε Πρίαμος στρατεῦσαι λέγεται καὶ ὁ Βελλεροφόντης· πόλεις τε παλαιαὶ³ ὁμολογοῦνται ἐπώνυμοι αὐτῶν· ἐν δὲ τῷ Ἰλιακῷ πεδίῳ κολώνη τίς ἐστιν,

ἦν ἦτοι⁴ ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κικλήσκουσιν,
ἀθάνατοι δέ τε σῆμα πολυσκύρθμοιο
Μυρίνης·

ἦν ἱστοροῦσι μίαν εἶναι τῶν Ἀμαζόνων, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιθέτου τεκμαιρόμενοι· εὐσκύρθμους γὰρ ἵππους λέγεσθαι διὰ τὸ τάχος· κῆκύνην οὖν πολύσκαρθ-

¹ Λύκον P, Λύκωνα other MSS.

² Casaubon conj. that καὶ πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν has fallen out before καὶ μετὰ; Tzschucke conj. καὶ κατὰ τὰ Τρωικά; Corais, [ἐκ τῶν] κατὰ τὰ Τρωικά.

son of Pandion went over there he named the people Lycians after himself. Now this account represents the Solymi and the Lycians as the same people, but the poet makes a distinction between them. At any rate, Bellerophontes set out from Lycia and "fought with the glorious Solymi."¹ And likewise his son Peisander² "was slain when fighting the Solymi"³ by Ares, as he says. And he also speaks of Sarpedon as a native of Lycia.⁴

6. But the fact that the fertility of the country of which I am speaking⁵ was set before the powerful as a common prize of war is confirmed by many things which have taken place even subsequent to the Trojan War,⁶ since even the Amazons took courage to attack it, against whom not only Priam, but also Bellerophontes, are said to have made expeditions; and the naming of ancient cities after the Amazons attests this fact. And in the Trojan Plain there is a hill "which by men is called 'Baticia,' but by the immortals 'the tomb of the much-bounding Myrina,'" ⁷ who, historians say, was one of the Amazons, inferring this from the epithet "much-bounding"; for they say that horses are called "well-bounding" because of their speed, and that Myrina, therefore, was called "much-bounding"

¹ *Iliad* 6. 184.

² "Isander" is the spelling of the name in the *Iliad*.

³ *Iliad* 6. 204.

⁴ *Iliad* 6. 199.

⁵ The country this side the Halys (§ 4 above).

⁶ i.e. as well as by events during, and prior to, that war.

⁷ *Iliad* 2. 813.

³ τε παλαιαί x, τὸ πάλαι καὶ CDh, τὸ πάλαι l, τὸ παλαιόν ε, παλαιαὶ καὶ γw, παλαιαὶ oz.

⁴ ἤτοι, Xylander, for οἱ; so the later editors.

μον διὰ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡνιοχείας τάχος· καὶ ἡ Μύρινα οὖν ἐπώνυμος ταύτης λέγεται. καὶ αἱ ἐγγὺς δὲ νῆσοι ταύτ' ἔπαθον διὰ τὴν ἄρετήν, ὣν Ῥόδος καὶ Κῶς ὅτι πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν ἤδη ὑφ' Ἑλλήνων φικοῦντο, καὶ ὑφ' Ὀμήρου σαφῶς ἐκμαρτυρεῖται.

7. Μετὰ δὲ τὰ Τρωικὰ αἱ τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποικίαι καὶ αἱ Τρηρῶν καὶ αἱ Κιμμερίων ἔφοδοι καὶ Λυδῶν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Περσῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων, τὸ τελευταῖον Γαλατῶν, ἐτάραξαν πάντα καὶ συνέχεαν. γέγονε δὲ ἡ ἀσάφεια οὐ διὰ τὰς μεταβολὰς μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὰς τῶν συγγραφέων ἀνομολογίας, περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν οὐ τὰ αὐτὰ λεγόντων, τοὺς μὲν Τρῶας καλοῦντων Φρύγας, καθάπερ οἱ τραγικοί, τοὺς δὲ Λυκίους Κῦρας, καὶ ἄλλους οὕτως. οἱ δὲ Τρῶες οὕτως ἐκ μικρῶν C 574 αὐξηθέντες, ὥστε καὶ βασιλεῖς βασιλέων εἶναι, παρέσχον καὶ τῷ ποιητῇ λόγον, τίνα χρὴ καλεῖν Τροίαν, καὶ τοῖς ἐξηγουμένοις ἐκείνων. λέγει μὲν γὰρ καὶ κοινῶς ἅπαντας Τρῶας τοὺς συμπολεμήσαντας αὐτοῖς, ὥσπερ καὶ Δαναοὺς καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς τοὺς ἐναντίους· ἀλλ' οὐ δήπου Τροίαν καὶ τὴν Παφλαγονίαν ἐροῦμεν, νῆ Δία, οὐδὲ τὴν Καρίαν ἢ τὴν ὁμορον αὐτῇ Λυκίαν. λέγω δ', ὅταν οὕτω φῇ,

Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῇ τ' ἐνοπῇ τ' ἴσαν·
ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐναντίων,

οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἴσαν σιγῇ μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοί.
καὶ ἄλλως δὲ λέγει πολλαχῶς. ὁμῶς δέ, καίπερ τοιούτων ὄντων, πειρατέον διαιτηῶν ἕκαστα εἰς

¹ See 14. 2. 7.

² *Iliad* 3. 2.

³ *Iliad* 3. 8.

because of the speed with which she drove her chariot. Myrina, therefore, is named after this Amazon. And the neighbouring islands had the same experience because of their fertility; and Homer clearly testifies that, among these, Rhodes and Cos were already inhabited by Greeks before the Trojan War.¹

7. After the Trojan War the migrations of the Greeks and the Trerans, and the onsets of the Cimmerians and of the Lydians, and, after this, of the Persians and the Macedonians, and, at last, of the Galatians, disturbed and confused everything. But the obscurity has arisen, not on account of the changes only, but also on account of the disagreements of the historians, who do not say the same things about the same subjects, calling the Trojans Phrygians, as do the tragic poets, and the Lycians Carians; and so in the case of other peoples. But the Trojans, having waxed so strong from a small beginning that they became kings of kings, afforded both the poet and his expounders grounds for enquiring what should be called Troy; for in a general way he calls "Trojans" the peoples, one and all, who fought on the Trojan side, just as he called their opponents both "Danaans" and "Achaeans"; and yet, of course, we shall surely not speak of Paphlagonia as a part of Troy, nor yet Caria, nor the country that borders on Caria, I mean Lycia. I mean when the poet says, "the Trojans advanced with clamour and with a cry like birds,"² and when he says of their opponents, "but the Achaeans advanced in silence, breathing rage."³ And in many ways he uses terms differently. But still, although such is the case, I must try to arbitrate the several details to the best

STRABO

δύναμιν· ὅ τι δ' ἂν διαφύγῃ τῆς παλαιᾶς ἱστορίας, τοῦτο μὲν ἑατέον, οὐ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα τὸ τῆς γεωγραφίας ἔργον, τὰ δὲ νῦν ὄντα λεκτέον.

8. Ἔστι τοίνυν ὄρη δύο ὑπερκείμενα τῆς Προποντίδος, ὃ τε Ὀλύμπος ὁ Μύσιος καὶ ἡ Ἴδη. τῷ μὲν οὖν Ὀλύμπῳ τὰ τῶν Βιθυνῶν ὑποπέπτωκε, τῆς δὲ Ἰδῆς μεταξὺ καὶ τῆς θαλίττης ἡ Τροία κεῖται, συνάπτουσα τῷ ὄρει· περὶ μὲν οὖν ταύτης ἐροῦμεν ὕστερον καὶ τῶν συνεχῶν αὐτῇ πρὸς νότον, νῦν δὲ περὶ τῶν Ὀλυμπιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐφεξῆς μέχρι τοῦ Γαύρου παραλλήλων τοῖς προεφωδευμένοις λέγωμεν. ἔστι τοίνυν ὁ Ὀλύμπος κύκλῳ μὲν εὐ¹ συνοικούμενος, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὕψεσι δρυμοὺς ἐξαισίους ἔχων καὶ ληστήρια δυναμένους ἐκτρέφειν τόπους εὐερκεῖς, ἐν οἷς καὶ τύραννοι συνίστανται πολλάκις, οἱ δυνάμενοι συμμεῖναι πολὺν χρόνον· καθάπερ Κλέων ὁ καθ' ἡμῶς τῶν ληστηρίων ἡγεμών.

9. Οὗτος δ' ἦν μὲν ἐκ Γορδίου κόμης, ἣν ὕστερον αὐξήσας ἐποίησε πόλιν καὶ προσηγόρευσεν Ἰουλιόπολιν· ληστηρίῳ δ' ἐχρήτο καὶ ὀρμητηρίῳ κατ' ἀρχὰς τῷ καρτερωτάτῳ τῶν χωρίων,² ὄνομα Καλλυδίῳ· ὑπῆρξε δ' Ἀντωνίῳ μὲν χρήσιμος, ἐπελθὼν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀργυρολογοῦντας Λαβιήνῳ,³ καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐκεῖνος τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέσχε, καὶ κωλύσας τὰς παρασκευάς· ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἀκτιακοῖς ἀποστὰς Ἀντωνίου τοῖς Καίσαρος προσέθετο

¹ εἰ, Mannert, for οὐ; so the editors.

² χωρίων, Corais, for χωρῶν; so the later editors.

³ Λαβιήνῳ, Xylander, for Λαβίνῳ Chl, Λαβήνῳ other MSS.

⁴ 13. 1. 34, 35.

⁵ Quintus Labienus, son of Titus Labianus the tribune.

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 8. 7-9

of my ability. However, if anything in ancient history escapes me, I must leave it unmentioned, for the task of the geographer does not lie in that field, and I must speak of things as they now are.

8. Above the Propontis, then, there are two mountains, the Mysian Olympus and Mt. Ida. Now the region of the Bithynians lies at the foot of Olympus, whereas Troy is situated between Mt. Ida and the sea and borders on the mountain. As for Troy, I shall describe it and the parts adjacent to it towards the south later on,¹ but at present let me describe the country of Mt. Olympus and the parts which come next in order thereafter, extending as far as the Taurus and lying parallel to the parts which I have previously traversed. Mt. Olympus, then, is not only well settled all round but also has on its heights immense forests and places so well-fortified by nature that they can support bands of robbers; and among these bands there often arise tyrants who are able to maintain their power for a long time; for example, Cleon, who in my time was chieftain of the bands of robbers.

9. Cleon was from the village Gordium, which he later enlarged, making it a city and calling it Juliopolis; but from the beginning he used the strongest of the strongholds, Callydium by name, as retreat and base of operations for the robbers. And he indeed proved useful to Antony, since he made an attack upon those who were levying money for Labienus² at the time when the latter held possession of Asia,³ and he hindered his preparations, but in the course of the Actian War, having revolted from Antony, he joined the generals of

¹ 40-39 B.C.

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στρατηγοῖς, καὶ ἐτιμήθη πλέον ἢ κατ' ἀξίαν, προσλαβὼν τοῖς παρ' Ἀντωνίου δοθείσι καὶ τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος· ὥστ' ἀντὶ ληστού διδύαστου περιέκειτο σχῆμα, ἱερεὺς μὲν ὢν τοῦ Ἀβρεττηνοῦ¹ Διός, Μυσίου θεοῦ, μέρος δ' ἔχων ὑπήκοον τῆς Μωρηνῆς (Μυσία δ' ἐστὶ καὶ αὕτη, καθάπερ ἡ Ἀβρεττηνὴ), λαβὼν δὲ ὕστατα καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ τῶν Κομάνων ἱερωσύνην, εἰς ἣν κατελθὼν ἐντὸς μηνιαίου χρόνου κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον·

C 576 νόσος δ' ἐξήγαγεν αὐτὸν ὀξεία, εἴτ' ἄλλως ἐπιπεσοῦσα ἐκ τῆς ἄδην πλησμονῆς, εἴθ', ὥς ἔφασαν οἱ περὶ τὸ ἱερόν, κατὰ μῆνιν τῆς θεοῦ· ἐν γὰρ τῷ περιβόλῳ τοῦ τεμένους ἢ οἰκησίς ἐστιν ἢ τε τοῦ ἱερέως καὶ τῆς ἱερείας, τὸ δὲ τέμενος χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης ἀγιστείας διαφανέστατα τῆς τῶν ὑείων κρεῶν βρώσεως καθαρεύει, ὅπου γε καὶ ἡ ὅλη πόλις, οὐδ' εἰσάγεται εἰς αὐτὴν ὕς· ὁ δ' ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τὸ ληστρικὸν ἦθος ἐπεδείξατο εὐθύς κατὰ τὴν πρώτην εἰσοδὸν τῇ παραβύσει τούτου τοῦ ἔθους, ὥσπερ οὐχ ἱερεὺς εἰσεληλυθώς, ἀλλὰ διαφθορεὺς τῶν ἱερῶν.

10. Ὁ μὲν δὴ Ὀλυμπος τοιόσδε, περιοικεῖται δὲ πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Βιθυνῶν καὶ Μυγδόων καὶ Δολιόνων, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἔχουσι Μυσοὶ καὶ Ἐπίκτητοι. Δολίονας μὲν οὖν μάλιστα καλοῦσι τοὺς περὶ Κύζικον ἀπὸ Αἰσιήπου ἕως Ῥυνδάκου καὶ τῆς Δασκυλίτιδος λίμνης, Μυγδόνας δὲ τοὺς ἐφεξῆς τούτοις μέχρι τῆς Μυρλειαῶν χώρας· ὑπέρκεινται δὲ τῆς Δασκυλίτιδος

¹ Ἀβρεττηνοῦ, Xylander, for Ἀβρεττηνοῦ CWhitrio, Ἀβρεττανοῦ ca, Ἀβροτανοῦ κκ.

Caesar and was honoured more than he deserved, since he also received, in addition to what Antony had given him, what Caesar gave him, so that he was invested with the guise of dynast, from being a robber, that is, he was priest of Zeus Abrettenus, a Mysian god, and held subject a part of Morenê, which, like Abrettenê, is also Mysian, and received at last the priesthood of Comana in Pontus, although he died within a month's time after he went down to Comana. He was carried off by an acute disease, which either attacked him in consequence of excessive repletion or else, as the people round the temple said, was inflicted upon him because of the anger of the goddess; for the dwelling of both the priest and the priestess is within the circuit of the sacred precinct, and the sacred precinct, apart from its sanctity in other respects, is most conspicuously free from the impurity of the eating of swine's flesh; in fact, the city as a whole is free from it; and swine cannot even be brought into the city. Cleon, however, among the first things he did when he arrived, displayed the character of the robber by transgressing this custom, as though he had come, not as priest, but as corrupter of all that was sacred.

10. Such, then, is Mt. Olympus; and towards the north it is inhabited all round by the Bithynians and Mygdonians and Doliones, whereas the rest of it is occupied by Mysians and Epicteti. Now the peoples round Cyzicus, from the Aesepus River to the Rhyndacus River and Lake Dascylitis, are for the most part called Doliones, whereas the peoples who live next after these as far as the country of the Myrleians are called Mygdonians. Above Lake Dascylitis lie two other lakes, large ones, I mean

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ἄλλαι δύο λίμναι μεγάλαι, ἥ τε Ἀπολλωνιάτις ἢ τε Μιλητοπολίτις· πρὸς μὲν οὖν τῇ Δασκυλίτιδι Δασκύλιον πόλις, πρὸς δὲ τῇ Μιλητοπολίτιδι Μιλητούπολις, πρὸς δὲ τῇ τρίτῃ Ἀπολλωνία ἢ ἐπὶ Ῥυνδάκῳ λεγομένη· τὰ πλείστα δὲ τούτων ἔστι Κυζικηνῶν νυνί.¹

11. Ἔστι δὲ νῆσος ἐν τῇ Προποντίδι ἡ Κύζικος συναπτομένη γεφύραις δυσὶ πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον, ἡρετῇ μὲν κρατίστη, μεγέθει δὲ ὅσον πεντακοσίων σταδίων τὴν περίμετρον· ἔχει δὲ ὁμώνυμον πόλιν πρὸς αὐταῖς ταῖς γεφύραις καὶ λιμένας δύο κλειστοὺς καὶ νεωσοίκους πλείους τῶν διακοσίων· τῆς δὲ πόλεως τὸ μὲν ἔστιν ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ, τὰ δὲ πρὸς ὄρει· καλεῖται δ' Ἀρκτων ὄρος· ὑπέρεκεται δ' ἄλλο Δίνδυμον μονοφυές, ἱερὸν ἔχον τῆς Δινδυμήνης μητρὸς θεῶν, Ἱδρυμα τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν. ἔστι δ' ἐνάμιλλος ταῖς πρώταις τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἡ πόλις μεγέθει τε καὶ κάλλει καὶ εὐνομίᾳ πρὸς τε εἰρήνην καὶ πόλεμον· ὅικέ τε τῷ παραπλησίῳ τύπῳ κοσμεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ ἡ τῶν Ῥοδίων καὶ Μασσαλιωτῶν καὶ Καρχηδονίων τῶν πάσαι. τὰ μὲν οὖν πολλὰ ἐῷ, τρεῖς δ' ἀρχιτέκτονας τοὺς ἐπιμελουμένους οἰκοδομημάτων τε δημοσίων καὶ ὀργάνων, τρεῖς δὲ καὶ θησαυροὺς κέκτηται, τὸν μὲν ὀπλων, τὸν δ' ὀργάνων, τὸν δὲ σίτου· ποιεῖ δὲ τὸν σῖτον ἄσηπτον ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ γῆ¹ μιγνυμένη. ἐπεδείξαντο δὲ τὴν ἐκ τῆς παρασκευῆς ταύτης ὠφέλειαν ἐν τῷ Μιθριδατικῷ

¹ γῆ, omitted by all MSS. except F.

¹ i.e. "Mountain of the Bears."

GEOGRAPHY, 12. 8. 10-11

Lake Apolloniatis and Lake Miletopolitis. Near Lake Dascylitis is the city Dascylium, and near Lake Miletopolitis Miletopolis, and near the third lake "Apollonia on Rhyndacus," as it is called. But at the present time most of these places belong to the Cyziceni.

11. Cyzicus is an island in the Propontis, being connected with the mainland by two bridges; and it is not only most excellent in the fertility of its soil, but in size has a perimeter of about five hundred stadia. It has a city of the same name near the bridges themselves, and two harbours that can be closed, and more than two hundred ship-sheds. One part of the city is on level ground and the other is near a mountain called "Arcton-oros."¹ Above this mountain lies another mountain, Dindymus; it rises into a single peak, and it has a temple of Dindymenê, mother of the gods, which was founded by the Argonauts. This city rivals the foremost of the cities of Asia in size, in beauty, and in its excellent administration of affairs both in peace and in war. And its adornment appears to be of a type similar to that of Rhodes and Massalia and ancient Carthage. Now I am omitting most details, but I may say that there are three directors who take care of the public buildings and the engines of war, and three who have charge of the treasure-houses, one of which contains arms and another engines of war and another grain. They prevent the grain from spoiling by mixing Chalcidic earth² with it. They showed in the Mithridatic war the advantage resulting from this preparation of theirs; for when the king unexpectedly came over

¹ Apparently a soil containing lime carbonate.

πολέμῳ. ἐπελθόντος γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἀδοκίμως τοῦ βασιλέως πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάσι καὶ ἵππῳ πολλῇ καὶ κατασχόντος τὸ ἀντικείμενον ὄρος, ὃ καλοῦσιν Ἀδραστείας, καὶ τὸ προύστειον, ἔπειτα καὶ διὰ-
 C 576 ραντος εἰς τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως αὐχένα καὶ προσμαχομένον πεζῇ τε καὶ κατὰ θύλατταν τετρακοσίαις ναυσίν, ἀντέσχον πρὸς ἅπαντα οἱ Κυζικηνοί, ὥστε καὶ ἐγγὺς ἦλθον τοῦ ζωγρία λαβεῖν τὸν βασιλέα ἐν τῇ διώρυγι ἀντιδιорύττοντες, ἀλλ' ἔφθη φυλαξάμενος καὶ ἀναλαβὼν ἑαυτὸν ἔξω τοῦ ὀρύγματος· ὃψὲ δὲ ἰσχυσεν εἰσπέμψαι τινὰς νύκτωρ ἐπικούρους ὃ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατηγὸς Λεύκολλος· ὤνησε δὲ καὶ λιμὸς τῷ τοσούτῳ πλήθει τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐπιπεσόν, ὃν οὐ προείδετο ὁ βασιλεὺς, ὡς ἀπῆλθε πολλοὺς ἀποβαλὼν. Ῥωμαῖοι δ' ἐτίμησαν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ ἔστιν ἐλευθέρα μέχρι νῦν καὶ χώραν ἔχει πολλὴν τὴν μὲν ἐκ παλαιοῦ, τὴν δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων προσθέντων. καὶ γὰρ τῆς Ἰρῶδος ἔχουσι τὰ πέραν τοῦ Αἰσίου τοῦ περὶ τὴν Ζέλειαν καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀδραστείας πεδίου, καὶ τῆς Δασκυλίτιδος λίμνης τὰ μὲν ἔχουσιν ἐκεῖνοι, τὰ δὲ Βυζάντιοι· πρὸς δὲ τῇ Δολιονίδι καὶ τῇ Μυγδονίδι νέμονται πολλὴν μέχρι τῆς Μιλητοπολίτιδος λίμνης καὶ τῆς Ἀπολλωνιάτιδος αὐτῆς, δι' ὧν χωρίων καὶ ὁ Ῥύνδακος ρεῖ ποταμός, τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχων ἐκ τῆς Ἀζανίτιδος· προσλαβὼν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ἀβρετηνῆς Μυσίας ἄλλους τε καὶ Μάκεστον ἀπ' Ἀγκύρας τῆς Ἀβασείτιδος¹ ἐκδίδωσιν εἰς τὴν Προποντίδα κατὰ Βέσβικον νῆσον. ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τῇ νήσῳ τῶν Κυζικηνῶν ὄρος ἐστὶν εὐδενδρον

¹ Ἀβασείτιδος, Kramer, for Ἀβασίτιδος; so the later editors.

against them with one hundred and fifty thousand men and with a large cavalry, and took possession of the mountain opposite the city, the mountain called Adrasteia, and of the suburb, and then, when he transferred his army to the neck of land above the city and was fighting them, not only on land, but also by sea with four hundred ships, the Cyziceni held out against all attacks, and, by digging a counter-tunnel, all but captured the king alive in his own tunnel; but he forestalled this by taking precautions and by withdrawing outside his tunnel. Leucullus, the Roman general, was able, though late, to send an auxiliary force to the city by night; and, too, as an aid to the Cyziceni, famine fell upon that multitudinous army, a thing which the king did not foresee, because he suffered a great loss of men before he left the island. But the Romans honoured the city; and it is free to this day, and holds a large territory, not only that which it has held from ancient times, but also other territory presented to it by the Romans; for, of the Troad, they possess the parts round Zeleia on the far side of the Aescopus, as also the plain of Adrasteia, and, of Lake Dascylitis, they possess some parts, while the Byzantians possess the others. And in addition to Dolionis and Mygdonis they occupy a considerable territory extending as far as Lake Miletopolitis and Lake Apolloniatis itself. It is through this region that the Rhyndacus River flows; this river has its sources in Azanitis, and then, receiving from Mysia Abrettenê, among other rivers, the Macestus, which flows from Ancyra in Abûeitis, empties into the Propontis opposite the island Besbicos. In this island of the Cyziceni is a well-

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Ἄρτάκη· καὶ νησίον ὁμώνυμον πρόκειται τούτου, καὶ πλησίον ἀκρωτήριον Μέλανος καλούμενον ἐν παρίπλῳ τοῖς εἰς Πρίαπον κομιζομένοις ἐκ τῆς Κυζίκου.

12. Τῆς δ' ἐπικτήτου Φρυγίας Ἀζανοί¹ τέ εἰσι καὶ Νακολία καὶ Κοτιύειον καὶ Μιδάειον² καὶ Δορύλαιον πόλεις καὶ Κάδοι· τοὺς δὲ Κάδους ἔνιοι τῆς Μυσίας φασίν. ἡ δὲ Μυσία κατὰ τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλυμπιῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Περγαμνὴν καθήκει καὶ τὸ Καῖκου λεγόμενον πεδῖον, ὥστε μεταξὺ κείσθαι τῆς τε Ἰδης καὶ τῆς Κατακεκαυμένης, ἣν οἱ μὲν Μυσίαν, οἱ δὲ Μαιονίαν φασίν.

13. Ὑπὲρ δὲ τῆς Ἐπικτήτου πρὸς νότον ἐστὶν ἡ μεγάλη Φρυγία, λείπουσα³ ἐν ἰριστερᾷ τὴν Πεσσινούντα καὶ τὰ περὶ Ὀρκαόρκους καὶ Λυκαονίαν, ἐν δεξιᾷ δὲ Μαίονας καὶ Λυδούς καὶ Κᾶρας· ἐν ᾗ ἐστὶν ἡ τε Παρώρειος λεγομένη Φρυγία καὶ ἡ πρὸς Πισιδίαν καὶ τὰ περὶ Ἀμόριον καὶ Εὐμένειαν καὶ Σύνναδα, εἶτα Ἀπάμεια ἡ Κιβωτὸς λεγομένη καὶ Λαοδίκεια, αἵπερ εἰσὶ μέγιστα τῶν κατὰ τὴν Φρυγίαν πόλεων· περικεῖται δὲ ταύταις πολίσματα καὶ⁴ Ἀφροδισιάς, Κολοσσαί, Θεμισώνιον, Σαναός, Μητρόπολις, Ἀπολλωνιάς· ἔτι δὲ ἀνωτέρω τού-

C 577 των Πέλται, Τάβαι,⁵ Εὐκαρπία, Λυσιῆς.

¹ Ἀζανοί (as in Stephana), the editors, for Ἀζάνιοι.

² Μιδάειον, Tzschucke, for Μιδάιον; so the later editors.

³ λείπουσα, Corais, for λισσοῦσα; so the later editors.

⁴ Corais omits καὶ and supplies the lacuna of about fifteen letters with ἄλλα τε καὶ, in reference to which Kramer says, "substantivum potius videatur excidisse, voluit χωρὶς vol simile quid." Jones conjectures χωρὶς, ἄλλα τε καὶ (fourteen letters).

wooded mountain called Artacê; and in front of this mountain lies an isle bearing the same name; and near by is a promontory called Melanus, which one passes on a coasting-voyage from Cyzicus to Priapus.

12. To Phrygia Epictetus belong the cities Azani, Nacolia, Cotiæium, Midæium, and Dorylaeum, and also Cadi, which, according to some writers, belongs to Mysia. Mysia extends in the interior from Olympenê to Pergamenê, and to the plain of Caius, as it is called; and therefore it lies between Mt. Ida and Catacecaumenê, which latter is by some called Mysian and by others Maeonian.

13. Above Phrygia Epictetus towards the south is Greater Phrygia, which leaves on the left Pessinus and the region of Orcaorci and Lycaonia, and on the right the Maeonians and Lydians and Carians. In Epictetus are Phrygia "Paroreia,"¹ as it is called, and the part of Phrygia that lies towards Pisidia, and the parts round Amorium and Eumeneia and Synnada, and then Apameia Cibotus, as it is called, and Laodiceia, which two are the largest of the Phrygian cities. And in the neighbourhood of these are situated towns, and. . . .,² Aphrodisias, Colossae, Themisonium, Sanaïs, Metropolis, and Apollonias; but still farther away than these are Peltae, Tabae, Eucarpia, and Lysias.

¹ i.e. the part of Phrygia "along the mountain."

² There is a lacuna in the MSS. at this point (see critical note) which apparently should be supplied as follows: "places, among others."

³ Τάβαι, Cornia, for Ταβαίαι x, Ταπέαι ηi, Ταβέαι other MSS. ; so the later editors.

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14. Ἡ μὲν οὖν Παρώρεια ὀρεινὴν τινα ἔχει
 ῥάχιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνατολῆς ἐκτεινομένην ἐπὶ δύσιν·
 ταύτῃ δ' ἐκατέρωθεν ὑποπέπτωκέ τι πεδίου μέγα
 καὶ πόλεις πλησίον αὐτῆς, πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν Φιλο-
 μήλιον, ἐκ θατέρου δὲ μέρους Ἀντιόχεια ἢ πρὸς
 Πισιδίᾳ καλουμένη, ἣ μὲν ἐν πεδίῳ κειμένη πᾶσα,
 ἣ δ' ἐπὶ λόφου, ἔχουσα ἀποικίαν Ῥωμαίων· ταύ-
 την δ' ὄκισαν Μάγνητες οἱ πρὸς Μαιάνδρῳ.
 Ῥωμαῖοι δ' ἡλευθέρωσαν τῶν βασιλέων, ἥνικα
 τὴν ἄλλην Ἀσίαν Εὐμένει παρέδοσαν τὴν ἐντὸς
 τοῦ Ταύρου ἣν δ' ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἱερωσύνη τις
 Μηνὸς Ἀρκαίου, πλήθος ἔχουσα ἱεροδούλων καὶ
 χωρίων ἱερῶν· κατελύθη δὲ μετὰ τὴν Ἀμύντου
 τελευτὴν ὑπὸ τῶν πεμφθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκείνου
 κληρονομίαν. Σύνναδα δ' ἐστὶν οὐ μεγάλῃ πόλιν·
 πρόκειται δ' αὐτῆς ἐλαιόφυτον πεδίου ὅσον ἐξή-
 κοντα σταδίων· ἐπέκεια δ' ἐστὶ Δοκιμία κώμη,
 καὶ τὸ λατόμιον Συνναδικοῦ λίθου (οὕτω μὲν
 Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσιν, οἱ δ' ἐπιχώριοι Δοκιμίτην καὶ
 Δοκιμαῖον),¹ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν μικρὰς βώλους ἐκδι-
 δόντος τοῦ μετάλλου, διὰ δὲ τὴν νυνὶ πολυτέλειαν
 τῶν Ῥωμαίων κίονες ἐξαιροῦνται μονόλιθοι με-
 γάλοι, πλησιάζοντες τῷ ἀλαβαστρίτῃ λίθῳ κατὰ
 τὴν ποικιλίαν· ὥστε, καίπερ πολλῆς οὐσης τῆς
 ἐπὶ θάλατταν ἀγωγῆς τῶν τηλικούτων φορτίων,
 ὅμως καὶ κίονες καὶ πλάκες εἰς Ῥώμην κομίζονται
 θαυμασταὶ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ κύλλος.

¹ Δοκιμαίον, Xylander, for Δοκιμαῖον; so the later editors.

¹ 190 B.C. Strabo refers to Eumenes II, king of Pergamum, who reigned 197-159 B.C.

14. Now Phrygia Paroreia has a kind of mountainous ridge extending from the east towards the west; and below it on either side lies a large plain. And there are cities near it: towards the north, Philomelium, and, on the other side, the Antiocheia near Pisidia, as it is called, the former lying wholly in a plain, whereas the latter is on a hill and has a colony of Romans. The latter was settled by Magnetans who lived near the Maeander River. The Romans set them free from their kings at the time when they gave over to Eumenes¹ the rest of Asia this side the Taurus. Here there was also a priesthood of Mên Arcaeus,² which had a number of temple-slaves and sacred places, but the priesthood was destroyed after the death of Amyntas by those who were sent thither as his inheritors. Synnada is not a large city; but there lies in front of it a plain planted with olives, about sixty stadia in circuit.³ And beyond it is Docimaea, a village, and also the quarry of "Synnadic" marble (so the Romans call it, though the natives call it "Docimite" or "Docimaeon"). At first this quarry yielded only stones of small size, but on account of the present extravagance of the Romans great monolithic pillars are taken from it, which in their variety of colours are nearly like the alabastrite marble; so that, although the transportation of such heavy burdens to the sea is difficult, still, both pillars and slabs, remarkable for their size and beauty, are conveyed to Rome.

¹ "Arcaeus" appears to be an error for "Ascaeus" (see 12. 3. 31 and foot-note on "Mên Arcaeus").

² Or does Strabo mean sixty stadia in extent?

15. Ἀπάμεια δ' ἐστὶν ἐμπόριον μέγα τῆς ἰδίως λεγομένης Ἀσίας, δευτερεύον μετὰ τὴν Ἐφεσον· αὕτη γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑποδοχεῖον κοινόν ἐστιν. ἴδρυται δὲ ἡ Ἀπάμεια ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐκβολαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ, καὶ ρεῖ διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ὁ ποταμός, τὰς ἀρχὰς ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως¹ ἔχων· κατενεχθεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ προάσταιον σφοδρῶ καὶ κατωφέρει τῷ ρεύματι συμβάλλει πρὸς τὸν Μαιάνδρον, προσειληφότα καὶ ἄλλον ποταμὸν Ὀργάν, δι' ὁμαλοῦ φερόμενον πρᾶον καὶ μαλακόν· ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἤδη γενόμενος μέγας² Μαιάνδρος τέως μὲν διὰ τῆς Φρυγίας φέρεται, ἔπειτα διορίζει τὴν Καρίαν καὶ τὴν Λυδίαν κατὰ τὸ Μαιάνδρου καλούμενον πεδῖον, σκολιὸς ὢν εἰς ὑπερβολήν, ὥστε ἐξ ἐκείνου τὰς σκολιότητας ἀπίσας μαιάνδρους καλεῖσθαι· τελευτῶν δὲ καὶ τὴν³ Καρίαν αὐτὴν διαρρεῖ⁴ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἰώνων νῦν κατεχομένην καὶ μετὰ Μιλήτου καὶ Πριήνης ποιεῖται τὰς ἐκβολὰς. ἄρχεται δὲ ἀπὸ Κελαινῶν, λόφου τινός, ἐν ᾧ πόλις ἦν ὁμώνυμος τῷ λόφῳ· ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἀναστῆσας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁ Σωτήρ Ἀντίοχος εἰς τὴν νῦν Ἀπάμειαν τῆς μητρὸς ἐπώνυμον τὴν πόλιν ἐπέδειξεν Ἀπίμας, ἡ θυγάτηρ μὲν ἦν Ἀρταβάζου, δεδομένη δ' ἐτύγχανε πρὸς γάμον Σελεύκῳ τῷ Νικάτορι. ἐνταῦθα δὲ μυθεύεται τὰ περὶ τὸν Ὀλυμπον καὶ τὸν Μαρσίαν καὶ

¹ Instead of ἀπὸ C. Müller conj. οὐκ ἔτιθεν; Cornis inserts πελαίᾱς between τῆς and πόλεως; Kramer conj. ἀκροπόλεως.

² μέγας is omitted by all MSS. except some.

³ καὶ τὴν, Cornis, for κατὰ; so the later editors.

⁴ διαρρεῖ, Casaubon, for διαρρεῖ; so the later editors.

15. Apameia is a great emporium of Asia, I mean Asia in the special sense of that term,¹ and ranks second only to Ephesus; for it is a common entrepôt for the merchandise from both Italy and Greece. Apameia is situated near the outlets of the Marsyas River, which flows through the middle of the city; ² it flows down to the suburbs, and then with violent and precipitate current joins the Maeander. The latter receives also another river, the Orgus, and traverses a level country with an easy-going and sluggish stream; and then, having by now become a large river, the Maeander flows for a time through Phrygia and then forms the boundary between Caria and Lydia at the Plain of Maeander, as it is called, where its course is so exceedingly winding that everything winding is called "meandering." And at last it flows through Caria itself, which is now occupied by the Ionians, and then empties between Miletus and Prienê. It rises in a hill called Celaenae, on which there is a city which bears the same name as the hill; and it was from Celaenae that Antiochus Soter³ made the inhabitants move to the present Apameia, the city which he named after his mother Apama, who was the daughter of Artabazus and was given in marriage to Seleucus Nicator. And here is laid the scene of the myth of Olympus and of

¹ i.e. Asia Minor.

² i.e. in the city's *territory*, unless the text is corrupt and should be emended to read, "having its sources in Celaenne" (Groskurd), or "not far away from the city" (C. Müller), or "in the old city" (Corais) of Celaenae, whence, Strabo later says, "Antiochus made the inhabitants move to the present Apameia" (see critical note).

³ Antiochus "the Saviour."

τὴν ἔριν, ἣν ἤρισεν ὁ Μαρσύας πρὸς Ἀπόλλωνα. ὑπέρκειται δὲ καὶ λίμνη φύουσα κύλαμον τὸν εἰς τὰς γλώττας τῶν αὐλῶν ἐπιτήδειον, ἐξ ἧς ἀπολείβεσθαι¹ φασὶ τὰς πηγὰς ἄμφοτέρας, τὴν τε τοῦ Μαρσύου καὶ τὴν τοῦ Μαιάνδρου.

16. Ἡ δὲ Λαοδίκεια, μικρὰ πρότερον οὖσα, αὐξήσιν ἔλαβεν ἐφ' ἡμῶν καὶ τῶν ἡμετέρων πατέρων, καίτοι κακωθεῖσα ἐκ πολιορκίας ἐπὶ Μιθριδάτου τοῦ Εὐπάτορος· ἄλλ' ἡ τῆς χώρας ἀρετὴ καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τινὲς εὐτυχήσαντες μεγάλην ἐποίησαν αὐτήν, Ἰέρων μὲν πρότερον, ὃς πλειόνων ἢ διαχιλίων ταλάντων κληρονομίαν κατέλιπε τῷ δήμῳ πολλοῖς τ' ἀναθήμασιν ἐκύσμησε τὴν πόλιν, Ζήνων δὲ ὁ ῥήτωρ ὕστερον καὶ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ Πολέμων, ὃς καὶ βασιλείας ἡξιώθη διὰ τὰς ἀνδραγαθίας ὑπ' Ἀντωνίου μὲν πρότερον, ὑπὸ Καίσαρος δὲ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα. φέρει δ' ὁ περὶ τὴν Λαοδίκειαν τόπος προβάτων ἀρετὰς οὐκ εἰς μαλακότητα² μόνον τῶν ἐρίων, ᾗ καὶ τῶν Μιλησίων διαφέρει, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν κοραξίν³ χροάν, ὥστε καὶ προσοδεύονται λαμπρῶς ἀπ' αὐτῶν· ὥσπερ καὶ οἱ Κολοσσηνοὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὁμωνύμου χρώματος πλησίον οἰκοῦντες. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ ὁ Κύπρος καὶ ὁ Λύκος συμβάλλει τῷ Μαιάνδρῳ ποταμῷ, ποταμὸς εὐμεγέθης, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ ἡ πρὸς τῷ Λύκῳ Λαοδίκεια λέγεται. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς πόλεως ὁρος Κύδμος, ἐξ οὗ καὶ ὁ Λύκος ῥεῖ, καὶ

¹ ἀπολείβεσθαι is amended to ἀπολείβεσθαι by Tischucke, Kramer, and Muller-Dübner.

² μαλακότης, Kramer, for μαλακότηας; so the later editors.

³ κοραξίν, the editors, for κοραξίη.

Marsyas and of the contest between Marsyas and Apollo. Above is situated a lake which produces the reed that is suitable for the mouth-pieces of pipes; and it is from this lake that pour the sources of both the Marsyas and the Maeander.

16. Laodiceia, though formerly small, grew large in our time and in that of our fathers, even though it had been damaged by siege in the time of Mithridates Eupator.¹ However, it was the fertility of its territory and the prosperity of certain of its citizens that made it great: at first Hieron, who left to the people an inheritance of more than two thousand talents and adorned the city with many dedicated offerings, and later Zeno the rhetorician and his son Polemon,² the latter of whom, because of his bravery and honesty, was thought worthy even of a kingdom, at first by Antony and later by Augustus. The country round Laodiceia produces sheep that are excellent, not only for the softness of their wool, in which they surpass even the Milesian wool, but also for its raven-black colour,³ so that the Laodiceians derive splendid revenue from it, as do also the neighbouring Colosseni from the colour which bears the same name.⁴ And here the Caprus River joins the Maeander, as does also the Lycus, a river of good size, after which the city is called the "Laodiceia near Lycus."⁵ Above the city lies Mt. Cadmus,

¹ King of Pontus 120-63 B.C.

² Polemon I, king of Pontus and the Bosporus, and husband of Pythodoris.

³ Cf. 3. 2. 6.

⁴ i.e. the "Colossian" wool, dyed purple or madder-red (see Pliny 25. 9. 67 and 21. 9. 27).

⁵ i.e. to distinguish it from the several other Laodiceias

ἄλλος ὁμώνυμος τῷ ὄρει. τὸ πλεόν δ' οὗτος ὑπὸ γῆς ῥυεῖς, εἴτ' ἀνακύψας συνέπεσεν εἰς ταῦτὸ τοῖς ἄλλοις ποταμοῖς, ἐμφαίνων ἅμα καὶ τὸ πολύτρητον τῆς χώρας καὶ τὸ εὖσειστον· εἰ γάρ τις ἄλλη, καὶ ἡ Λαοδίκεια εὖσειστος, καὶ τῆς πλησιοχώρου δὲ Κάρουρα.

17. "Οριον δέ¹ ἐστὶ τῆς Φρυγίας καὶ τῆς Καρίας τὰ Κάρουρα· κώμη δ' ἐστὶν αὕτη πανδοχεῖα ἔχουσα καὶ ζεστῶν ὑδάτων ἐκβολαίς, τῆς μὲν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ Μαιάνδρῳ, τὰς δ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ χείλους. καὶ δὴ ποτέ φασι πορνοβοσκὸν αὐλισθέντα ἐν τοῖς πανδοχείοις σὺν πολλῷ πλήθει γυναικῶν, νύκτωρ γενομένου σεισμοῦ, συναφανισθῆναι πύσαις. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ πῦσα εὖσειστός ἐστιν ἡ περὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον χώρα, καὶ ὑπόνομος πυρί τε καὶ ὕδατι μέχρι τῆς μεσογαίας. διατέτακε γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πεδίων ἀρξαμένη πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη κατασκευὴ τῆς χώρας εἰς τὰ Χαρώνια, τό τε ἐν Ἱεραπόλει καὶ τὸ ἐν Ἀχαρίκοις² τῆς Νυσαίδος καὶ τὸ περὶ Μαγνησίαν καὶ Μυοῦντα· εὐθρυπτός τε γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ καὶ ψαθυρά, πλήρης τε ἁλμυρίδων καὶ εὐεκπύρωτός ἐστι. τάχα δὲ καὶ ὁ Μαίανδρος διὰ τοῦτο σκολιός, ὅτι πολλὰς μεταπτώσεις λαμβάνει τὸ ρεῖθρον, καὶ πολλὴν χοῦν κατάγων

¹ δὲ Κάρουρα. "Οριον δέ, the editors, for Κάρουρα δὲ ὄριον.

² Ἀχαράκοις, Tzschucke, for Χαράκοις; so the later editors.

¹ See 5. 4. 5, and the note on "Plutonia."

² i.e. sodium chloride (salt), and perhaps other salts found

whence the Lycus flows, as does also another river of the same name as the mountain. But the Lycus flows under ground for the most part, and then, after emerging to the surface, unites with the other rivers, thus indicating that the country is full of holes and subject to earthquakes; for if any other country is subject to earthquakes, Laodiceia is, and so is Carura in the neighbouring country.

17. Carura forms a boundary between Phrygia and Caria. It is a village; and it has inns, and also fountains of boiling-hot waters, some in the Maeander River and some above its banks. Moreover, it is said that once, when a brothel-keeper had taken lodging in the inns along with a large number of women, an earthquake took place by night, and that he, together with all the women, disappeared from sight. And I might almost say that the whole of the territory in the neighbourhood of the Maeander is subject to earthquakes and is undermined with both fire and water as far as the interior; for, beginning at the plains, all these conditions extend through that country to the Charonia,¹ I mean the Charonium at Hierapolis and that at Acharaca in Nysais and that near Magnesia and Myus. In fact, the soil is not only friable and crumbly but is also full of salts² and easy to burn out.³ And perhaps the Maeander is winding for this reason, because the stream often changes its course and, carrying down much silt, adds the silt at different times to

in soil, as, for example, sodium carbonate and calcium sulphate—unless by the plural of the word Strabo means merely "salt-particles," as Tozer takes it.

³ On "soil which is burnt out," see Vol. II, p. 454, footnote 1.

ἄλλοι' ἄλλω μέρει τῶν αἰγιαλῶν προστίθῃσι· τὸ δὲ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος βιασίμενος¹ ἐξωθεῖ. καὶ δὴ καὶ τὴν Πριήνην ἐπὶ θαλίῳ πρῶτον οὔσαν μεσόγαιαν πεποίηκε τετταράκοντα σταδίων προσχώματι.

18. Καὶ ἡ Κατακεκαυμένη δέ, ἥπερ ὑπὸ Λυδῶν καὶ Μυσῶν κατέχεται, διὰ τοιαυτὴν τινὰ τῆς πρὸς σηγορίας τετύχηκε ταύτης· ἡ τε Φιλαδέλφεια, ἡ πρὸς αὐτῇ πόλις, οὐδὲ τοὺς τοίχους ἔχει πιστοὺς, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν τρόπον τινὰ σαλεύονται καὶ δίστανται· διατελοῦσι δὲ προσέχοντες τοῖς πύθεσι τῆς γῆς καὶ ἀρχιτεκτονοῦντες πρὸς αὐτά.² καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δὲ πόλεων Ἀπάμεια μὲν καὶ πρὸ τῆς Μιθριδάτου στρατείας ἐσείσθη πολλὰς, καὶ ἔδωκεν ἐπαλθὼν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἑκατὸν τάλαντα εἰς ἐπανόρθωσιν, ὥρων ἀνατετραμμένην τὴν πόλιν. λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου παραπλήσια συμβῆναι· διόπερ εἰκὸς ἐστὶ καὶ τὸν Ποσειδῶ τιμᾶσθαι παρ' αὐτοῖς, καίπερ μεσογαίοις οὔσι, καὶ ἀπὸ Κελαινοῦ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἐκ Κελαινοῦς, μᾶς τῶν Δαναίδων, γενομένου κεκλήσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἐπώνυμον,³ ἢ διὰ τὸν λίθον καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκφυρώσεων μελανίαν. καὶ τὰ περὶ Σίπυλον δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀνατροπὴν αὐτοῦ μῦθον οὐ δεῖ τίθεσθαι· καὶ γὰρ νῦν τὴν Μαγνησίαν τὴν ὑπ'

¹ βιασίμενος, Xylander, for βιασάμενους; so the later editors.

² αὐτά, Groaguril, for αὐτήν; so the later editors.

³ ἐπώνυμον, the editors, for δμώνυμον.

¹ "At the present day the coastline has been advanced so far, that the island of Lade, off Miletus, has become a hill in the middle of a plain" (Tozer, *op. cit.*, p. 288).

different parts of the shore; however, it forcibly thrusts a part of the silt out to the high sea. And, in fact, by its deposits of silt, extending forty stadia, it has made Priênê, which in earlier times was on the sea, an inland city.¹

18. Phrygia "Catacecaumenê,"² which is occupied by Lydians and Mysians, received its appellation for some such reason as follows: In Philadelphia, the city near it, not even the walls are safe, but in a sense are shaken and caused to crack every day. And the inhabitants are continually attentive to the disturbances in the earth and plan all structures with a view to their occurrence. And, among the other cities, Apameia was often shaken by earthquakes before the expedition of King Mithridates, who, when he went over to that country and saw that the city was in ruins, gave a hundred talents for its restoration; and it is said that the same thing took place in the time of Alexander. And this, in all probability, is why Poseidon is worshipped in their country, even though it is in the interior,³ and why the city was called Celaenae,⁴ that is, after Celaenus, the son of Poseidon by Celaeno, one of the daughters of Danaüs, or else because of the "blackness" of the stone, which resulted from the burn-outs. And the story of Mt. Sipylus and its ruin should not be put down as mythical, for in our own times Magnesia, which lies at the foot of it, was

¹ "Burnt up."

² Poseidon was not only the god of the sea, but also the "earth-shaker" (*ἐνοσίχθων* or *ἐνοσίγαιος*), an epithet frequently used in Homer.

⁴ i.e. "Black."

αὐτῷ κατέβαλον σεισμοί, ἡνίκα καὶ Σάρδεις καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας κατὰ πολλὰ μέρη διελυμήναντο· ἐπηνώρθωσε δ' ὁ ἡγεμών, χρήματα ἐπιδούς, καθίπερ καὶ πρότερον ἐπὶ τῆς γενομένης συμφορᾶς Ἰραλλιανοῖς (ἡνίκα τὸ γυμνίσιον καὶ ἄλλα μέρη συνέπεσεν) ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ καὶ τούτοις καὶ Λαοδικεύσιν.

19. Ἀκούειν δ' ἔστι καὶ τῶν παλαιῶν συγγραφέων, οἳ φησιν ὁ τὰ Λύδια συγγράψας Ξάνθος, διηγούμενος, οἳ μεταβολαὶ κατέσχον πολλάκις τὴν χώραν ταύτην, ὣν ἐμνήσθημένον καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν. καὶ δὴ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Τυφῶνα πύθη ἐνταῦθα μυθεύουσι καὶ τοὺς Ἀρίμους καὶ τὴν Κατακεκαυμένην ταύτην εἶναι φασιν· οὐκ ἄκνοῦσι δὲ καὶ τὰ μεταξὺ Μαιμίνδρου καὶ Λυδῶν ἅπανθ' ὑπονοεῖν τοιαῦτα καὶ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν λιμνῶν καὶ ποταμῶν καὶ τοὺς πολλαχοῦ κευθμῶνας τῆς γῆς. ἡ δὲ μεταξὺ Λαοδικείας καὶ Ἀπαμείας λίμνη καὶ βορβορώδη καὶ ὑπόνομον¹ τὴν ἀποφορὰν ἔχει, πελαγία οὖσα· φασὶ δὲ καὶ δίκασι εἶναι τῷ Μαιμίνδρῳ μεταφέροντι τὰς χώρας, ὅταν περικρουσθῶσιν οἱ ἡγκῶνες, ἀλόντι² δὲ τὰς ζημίας ἐκ τῶν πορθμικῶν διαλύεσθαι τελῶν.

¹ ὑπόνομον, Meineke emends to ὑπονόμου. Cornia conj. ὑπόνοσον, Kramer ἐπίνοσον. T. G. Tucker (*Classical Quarterly* III, p. 161) would insert καὶ before ὑπόνομον and translate: "It has a smell after the manner of a sow." ² ἀλόντι, Jones, from conj. of ἄρρη, for ἀλόντες; others, following conj. of Xylander, emend to ἀλόντος.

¹ i. e. Tiberius (see Tacitus, *Annals* 2. 47).

laid low by earthquakes, at the time when not only Sardeis, but also the most famous of the other cities, were in many places seriously damaged. But the emperor¹ restored them by contributing money; just as his father in earlier times, when the inhabitants of Tralleis suffered their misfortune (when the gymnasium and other parts of the city collapsed), restored their city, as he also restored the city of the Laodiceans.

19. One should also hear the words of the ancient historians, as, for example, those of Xanthus, who wrote the history of Lydia, when he relates the strange changes that this country often underwent, to which I have already referred somewhere in a former part of my work.² And in fact they make this the setting of the mythical story of the Arimi and of the throes of Typhon, calling it the Catacecaumenê³ country. Also, they do not hesitate to suspect that the parts of the country between the Maeander River and the Lydians are all of this nature, as well on account of the number of the lakes and rivers as on account of the numerous hollows in the earth. And the lake⁴ between Laodiceia and Apameia, although like a sea,⁵ emits an effluvium that is filthy and of subterranean origin. And they say that lawsuits are brought against the god Maeander for altering the boundaries of the countries on his banks, that is, when the projecting elbows of land are swept away by him; and that when he is convicted the fines are paid from the tolls collected at the ferries.

¹ 1. 3. 4.

² Cp. 13. 4. 11.

⁴ Now called Chardak Ghieul.

⁵ i.e. in size and depth.

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20. Μεταξὺ δὲ τῆς Λαοδικείας καὶ τῶν Καρούρων ἱερὸν ἐστὶ Μηνὸς Κάρου καλούμενον, τιμώμενον ἀξιολόγως. συνέστηκε¹ δὲ καθ' ἡμᾶς διδασκαλεῖον Ἡροφιλείων ἰατρῶν μέγα ὑπὸ Ζεύξιδος, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Φιλαλήθους, καθύπερ ἐπὶ τῶν πατέρων τῶν ἡμετέρων ἐν Σμύρνῃ τὸ τῶν Ἑρασιστρατείων ὑπὸ Ἰκεσίου, νῦν δ' οὐχ ὁμοίως τι συμβαίνει.²

21. Λέγεται δὲ τινα φύλα Φρύγιι οὐδαμοῦ δεικνύμενα, ὥσπερ οἱ Βερέκυντες καὶ Ἀλκμάν λέγει,

Φρύγιον ἠϋλῃσε μέλος τὸ Κερβήσιον.

καὶ Βύθυνός τις λέγεται Κερβήσιος ἔχων ὀλεθρίους ἀποφορὰς· ἀλλ' οὐτός γε δαίκεται, οἱ δ' ἄνθρωποι οὐκέθ' οὕτω λέγονται. Λίσχυλος δὲ συγγεῖ ἐν τῇ Νιόβῃ φησὶ γὰρ ἐκείνη μνησθήσεσθαι³ τῶν περὶ Τάνταλον,

οἷς ἐν Ἰδαίῳ πύγῳ
Διὸς πατρός βωμός ἐστι,

καὶ πάλιν,

Σίπυλον Ἰδαίαν ἀνὰ χθόνα·

καὶ ὁ Τάνταλος λέγει,

¹ Instead of συνέστηκε τῷ, Corais and Meineke read συνέστη.

² For τι συμβαίνει, Corais conj. ἔτι συμβαίνει; and Meineke so reads.

³ μνησθήσεσθαι, Casaubon, for μνησθήσεται; so the later editors.

20. Between Laodiceia and Carura is a temple of Mên Carus, as it is called, which is held in remarkable veneration. In my own time a great Herophileian¹ school of medicine has been established by Zeuxis, and afterwards carried on by Alexander Philalethes,² just as in the time of our fathers the Erasistrateian school³ was established by Hicesius, although at the present time the case is not at all the same as it used to be.⁴

21. Writers mention certain Phrygian tribes that are no longer to be seen; for example, the Berecynes. And Aleman says, "On the pipe he played the Cerbesian, a Phrygian melody." And a certain pit that emits deadly effluvia is spoken of as Cerbesian. This, indeed, is to be seen, but the people are no longer called Cerbesians. Aeschylus, in his *Niobé*, confounds things that are different; for example, Niobé says that she will be mindful of the house of Tantalus, "those who have an altar of their paternal Zeus on the Idæan hill";⁵ and again, "Sipylus in

¹ Herophilus was one of the greatest physicians of antiquity. He was born at Chalcædon in Bithynia, and lived at Alexandria under Ptolemy I, who reigned 323-285 B.C. His specialty was dissection; and he was the author of several works, of which only fragments remain.

² Alexander of Laodiceia; author of medical works of which only fragments remain.

³ Erasistratus, the celebrated physician and anatomist, was born in the island of Ceos and flourished 300-260 B.C.

⁴ The Greek for this last clause is obscure and probably corrupt. Strabo means either that schools like the two mentioned "no longer arise" or that one of the two schools mentioned (more probably the latter) "no longer flourishes the same as before." To ensure the latter thought Meineke (from conj. of Cornis) emends the Greek text (see critical note).

⁵ *Frag.* 162, 2 (Nauck).

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σπείρω δ' ἄρουραν δώδεχ' ἡμερῶν ὁδὺν,
 Βερέκυντα χῶρον, ἔνθ' Ἀδραστείας ἔδος,
 Ἴδη τε μυκηθμοῖσι καὶ βρυχήμασιν
 βρέμουσι¹ μῆλων πᾶν τ' Ἐρέχθειον² πέδον.

¹ βρέμουσι, Tschucke and Corais, following Casaubon, for ἔρπουσι; Meineke conj. πρέπουσι.

² τ' Ἐρέχθειον, conj. of Meineke, for δ' Ἐρεχθειῶ.

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the Idaean land";¹ and Tantalus says, "I sow furrows that extend a ten days' journey, Berecyntian land, where is the site of Adrasteia, and where both Mt. Ida and the whole of the Erechtheian plain resound with the bleatings and bellowings of flocks."²

¹ *Frag.* 163 (Nauck).

² *Frag.* 158, 2 (Nauck).



APPENDIX

THE ITHACA-LEUCAS PROBLEM¹

HOMER (*e.g.*, *Od.* 9. 21-27) presents Odysseus as the king of a group of islands off the west coast of Greece (*cf.* the trip of Telemachus to Pylus), which consisted of four large islands (Ithaca, Dulichium, Samê, and Zacynthus) and of a number of smaller ones. Near the mouth of the Corinthian Gulf there is such a group of islands, the larger of which are Leucas, Ithaca (Thiaki), Cephallenia, and Zacynthus (Zante).

It is often stated, however, that Leucas is a peninsula, not an island. It is separated from the mainland by a lagoon too shallow for the passage of ships (Leaf, *Homer and History*, p. 144); and for this reason the Corinthians, in the reign of Cypselus (655-625 B.C.), "dug a canal through the isthmus of the peninsula and made Leucas an island" (Strabo 10. 2. 8). Other ancient writers agree with Strabo in speaking of Leucas as a peninsula (Scholiast on *Odyssey*, 24. 376; Scylax, *Periplus*, 34; Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, 15. 289; Plutarch, *De sera numinis vindicta*, 7. 552 E; Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* 4. 2; see also Manly, *Ithaca or Leucas?* pp. 25-29).

¹ In the preparation of this note the translator must record his indebtedness to two of his pupils, Miss Marion L. Ayer, M.A., and Whitney Tucker, B.A., each of whom wrote an able paper on the subject. A Bibliography prepared by them will be found at the end of this note.

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This tradition has made it necessary to find the fourth island, as well as to identify each of the others. Scholars are agreed upon only one identification, that of the modern Zante with the Homeric Zacynthus; indeed, some have despaired of making Homer's references to the islands agree with geographical reality, on the ground that, as Strabo (e.g. in 1. 2. 9) insists, Homer was wont purposely to mingle false elements with true; and so, for example, Wilamowitz (*Arch. Anzeiger*, 1903, p. 43) says that Dulichium is "nowhere to be found."

Until the end of the nineteenth century the prevailing view was that Thiaki was Ithaca and that Cephallenia was Samê; while Dulichium was sought in various places (see Manly, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-12), being identified by some with the western part of Cephallenia (Pausanias 6. 15. 7; cf. Strabo 10. 2. 14), by Strabo with one of the Echinades, called Dolichia (8. 2. 2, 8. 3. 8, 10. 2. 10, 10. 2. 19; cf. Schol. on *Iliad*, 2. 625), and by Bunbury (*Hist. Ancient Geog.* I, p. 70) with Leucas. The difficulty was that Dulichium, the missing island, seems from Homer's references to it (e.g. in *Od.* 14. 335 and 16. 247) to have been the largest and richest of the group. Samê was supposed to be Cephallenia because of the existence there, in classical times, of a city of Samus (see Strabo 10. 2. 10).

In 1894 Draheim (*Woch. f. Kl. Philol.*, 1894, 63) wondered that no one had ever doubted the identification of Ithaca with Thiaki, and suggested that Leucas would better fit the Homeric description. In 1900 Dörpfeld announced his theory, that Ithaca was Leucas, Samê was Thiaki, and Dulichium was Cephallenia. Immediately there arose a heated

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discussion, with a number of scholars taking sides or producing new variations of the theories presented. Among Dörpfeld's supporters are Cauer, Gössler, Leaf, Seymour, and von Marées; among his opponents are Allen, Bérard, Brewster, Manly, Shewan, Vollgraff, Wilamowitz, and Bärechner.

The chief arguments in support of the Ithaca-Leucas theory, as set forth by Dörpfeld, Gössler, and Leaf, are as follows: (1) In *Od.* 9. 21-28 the geographical position of Ithaca is described as "low in the sea," which they explain as "near the shore" (Dörpfeld, *Leukas*, pp. 11 f., 28-30; Gössler, *Leukas-Ithaca*, pp. 34-36); and as "farthest up towards the darkness," in contrast with the other islands, which lie "toward the dawn and the sun." The ancients confused west and north along this coast, and so "towards the darkness" means towards the north by our compasses (Dörpfeld, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-10, 26-28; Gössler, *op. cit.*, pp. 36-40). Both these expressions fit Leucas very well, but Thiaki not at all. (2) The little island of Asteris, where the suitors lay in wait for Telemachus, must be Arcudi, between Leucas and Thiaki, since this island fits the Homeric description, whereas Dascalio, the only island between Thiaki and Cephallenia, does not (Dörpfeld, *op. cit.*, pp. 14-16, 34-36; Gössler, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-52; Leaf, *op. cit.*, pp. 148, 151 f.). (3) Since Ithaca was connected with the mainland by a ferry, it must be close to the mainland, like Leucas, not far off, like Thiaki (Dörpfeld, *op. cit.*, pp. 12, 30-32; Gössler, *op. cit.*, pp. 47 f.). (4) Ithaca must lie between Thesprotia and Dulichium, in view of Odysseus's story of his trip to Ithaca (*Od.* 14. 334-359); this story would exclude Thiaki (Dörpfeld, *op. cit.*, pp.

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14, 34; Gössler, *op. cit.*, pp. 45 f.; Leaf, *op. cit.*, p. 153). Many other passages in Homer are produced to reinforce the conclusion. The name of the island was transferred from Leucas to Thiaki as a result of the Dorian invasion; the Dorians drove the people of Ithaca out of their own island, whereupon they crossed over to the next island (Samê), conquered it, and changed its name to Ithaca (Dörpfeld, *op. cit.*, pp. 17 f., 25; Gössler, *op. cit.*, pp. 75-77; Leaf, *op. cit.*, pp. 154-156).

The supporters of Thiaki attack all of Dörpfeld's arguments, on various grounds; for instance, they accuse him of misinterpreting the text in connection with the "ferry" (*Od.* 20. 187 f.), and they object to his conclusions from the text in many passages, as *Od.* 9. 25, "low in the sea." Then they proceed to identify on Thiaki the topographical features of the Ithaca of Odysseus; but they do not agree in their discussion of these features, nor in the identification of the other islands. Most of them regard Cephallenia, or a part of it, as Samê; but Croiset and Brewster find Samê in Leucas. As to Dulichium there is great difference of opinion: Croiset and Brewster identify it with Cephallenia; Goekoop, Rothe, Gruhn, and Michael with the western part of Cephallenia; Bunbury, Vollgraff, Allen, Shewan, Stürmer, and Bury with Leucas; Lang, Manly, and Cserép with one of the Echinades; and Bérard (*Les Phéniciens et l'Odyssée*, II, pp. 421-446) with the small island of Meganisi, near Leucas. All these scholars, however, hold that the geographical position of Thiaki agrees with the Homeric description of Ithaca, or that the discrepancies are so slight that they can be ignored

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or set down to poetic licence—as Bérard (*op. cit.*, II, pp. 409, 480-494), who, in trying to prove that Asteris is the modern Dascalia, admits that the description does not agree with reality, but argues that the topography of Asteris is in part invented by the poet and in part transferred from the near-by island of Cephallenia.

One group of scholars, including some of those already mentioned, hold that Homer lived in Asia Minor and was therefore not familiar with the home of Odysseus; and so they ascribe apparent inaccuracies to the ignorance of the poet. Wilamowitz is the most prominent of this group, and explains (*Arch. Anzeiger*, 1903, p. 44; *Homerische Untersuchungen*, pp. 26 f.) that Homer knew only a few place-names, with a little vague information about the region. Belzner (*Land und Heimat des Odysseus*), adopting this view, disregards actual geography and invents a group of islands in this neighbourhood, which, he says, would correspond to Homer's description.

Goekoop (*Ithaque la Grande*) thinks that Ithaca, Dulichium, and Samê are different parts of Cephallenia.

Through the maze of this controversy the present translator, as one of the "more Homeric," seems to see a preponderance of evidence in favour of Leucas as the Homeric Ithaca; but the problem still remains open to further investigation.¹

¹ Two very recent works on this subject, by W. Dürpfeld and Sir Rennell Rodd (see under *Partial Bibliography*), appeared too late for consideration in the above *Appendix*. The translator has not yet seen the former, but has read, on the very day of transmitting the final page-proofs of the present volume, the modest and charming little book of the latter, who makes an able plea for the traditional Ithaca.

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¹ A complete index will appear in the last volume.

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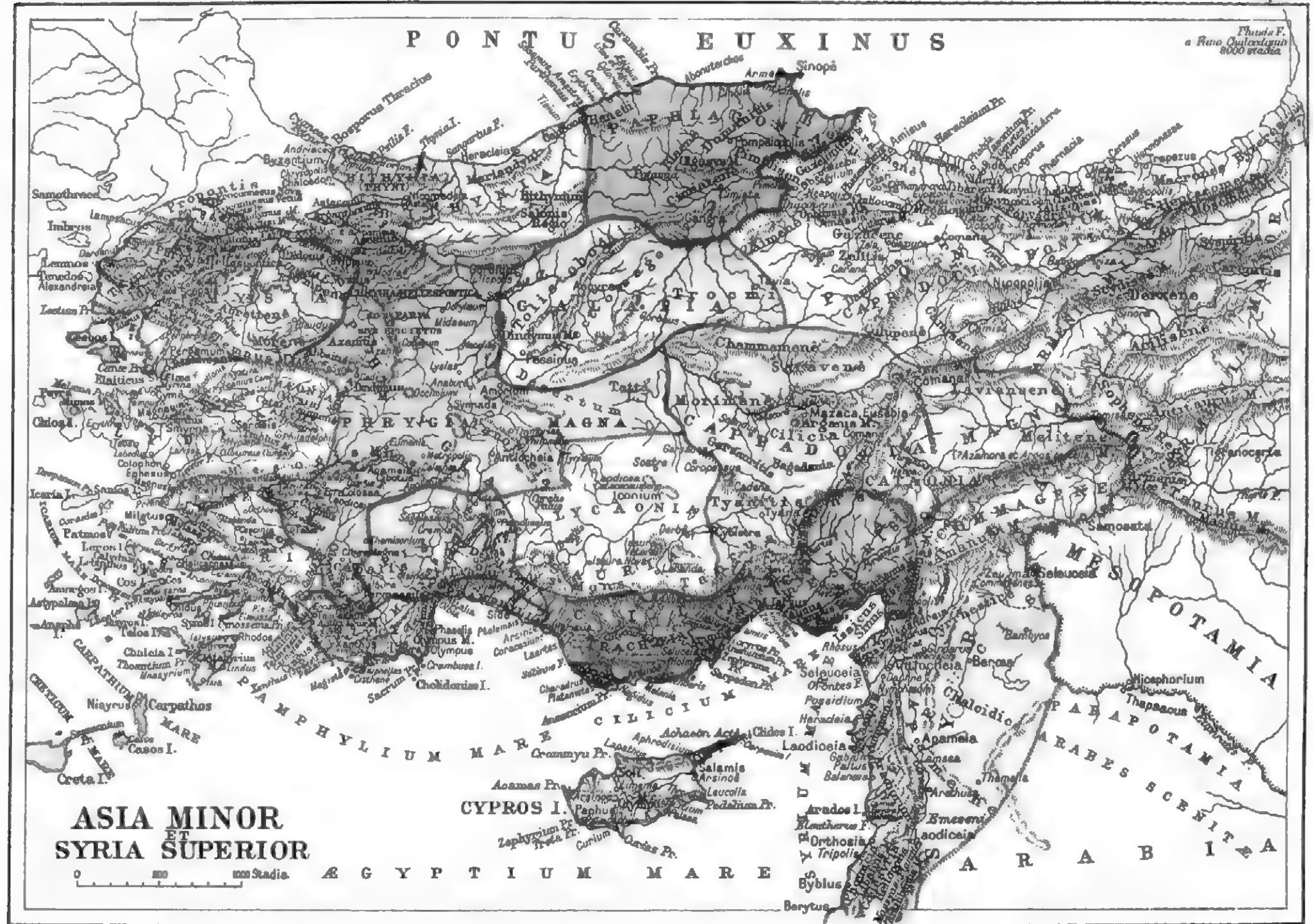
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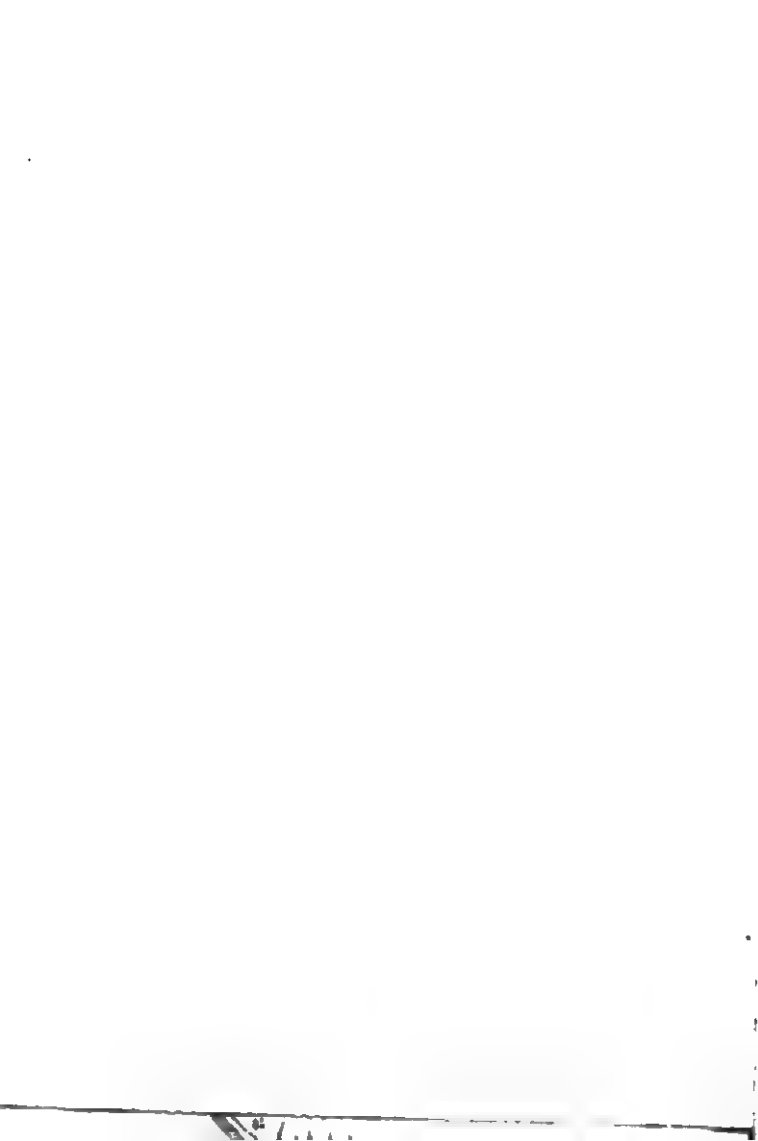
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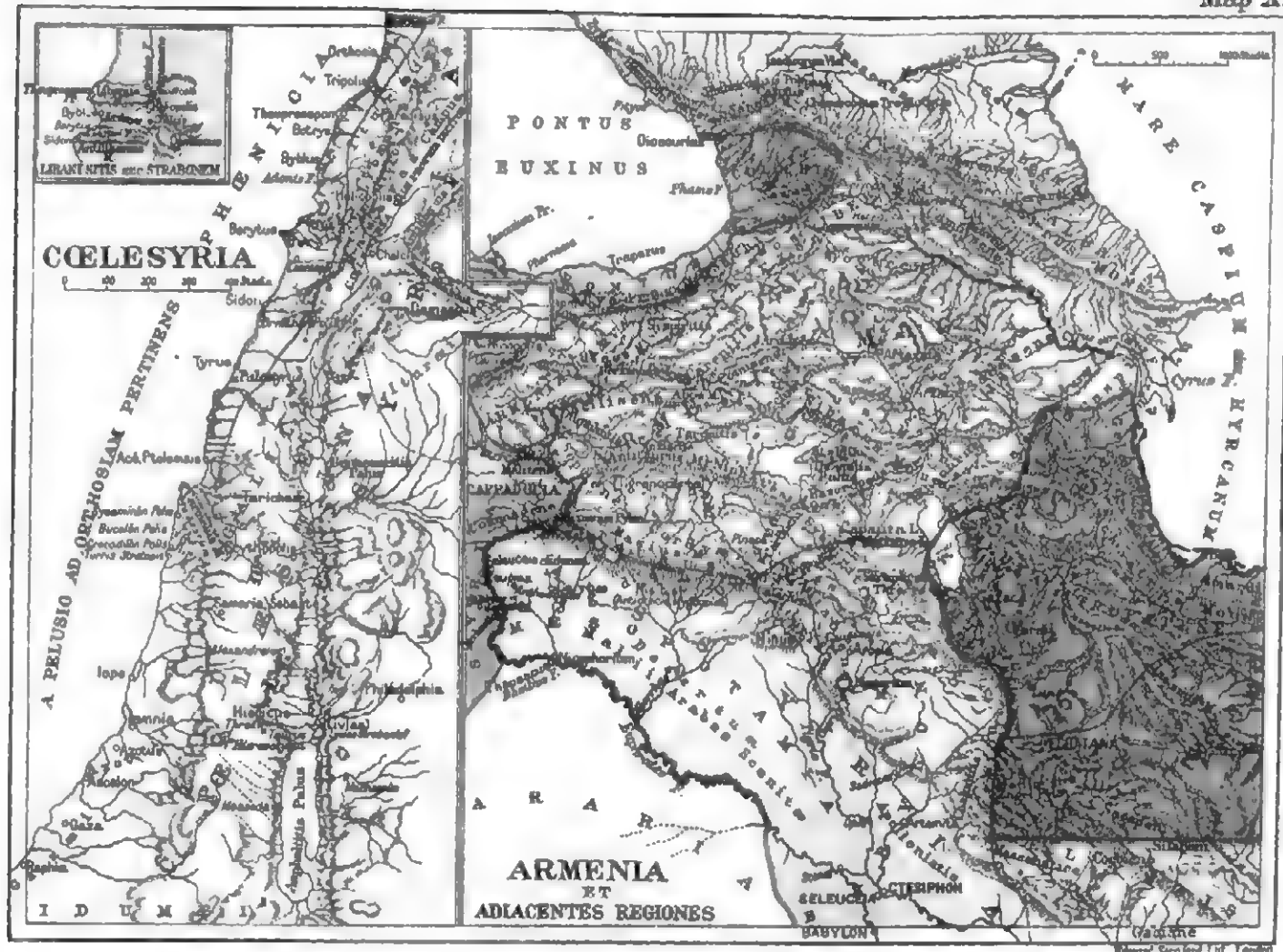
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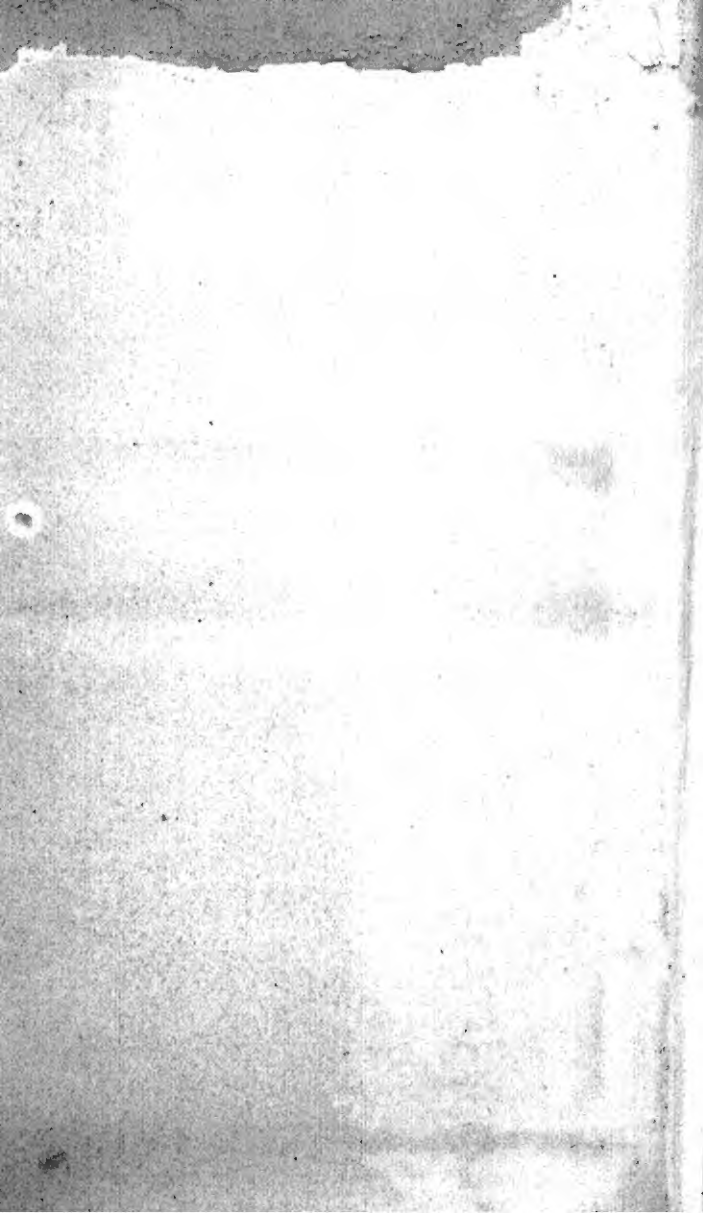
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